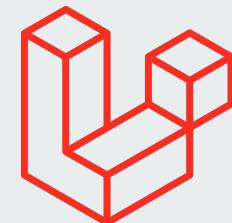


---

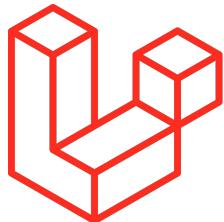
# Dokumentasi Laravel

M Ikhsan Adriansyah



---

## Tech Stack



tailwindcss



sweetalert2

NGINX



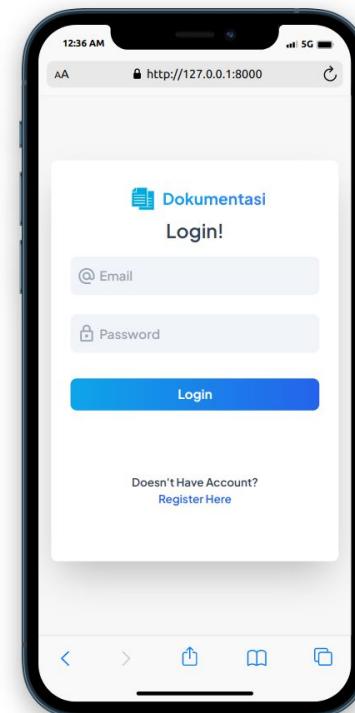
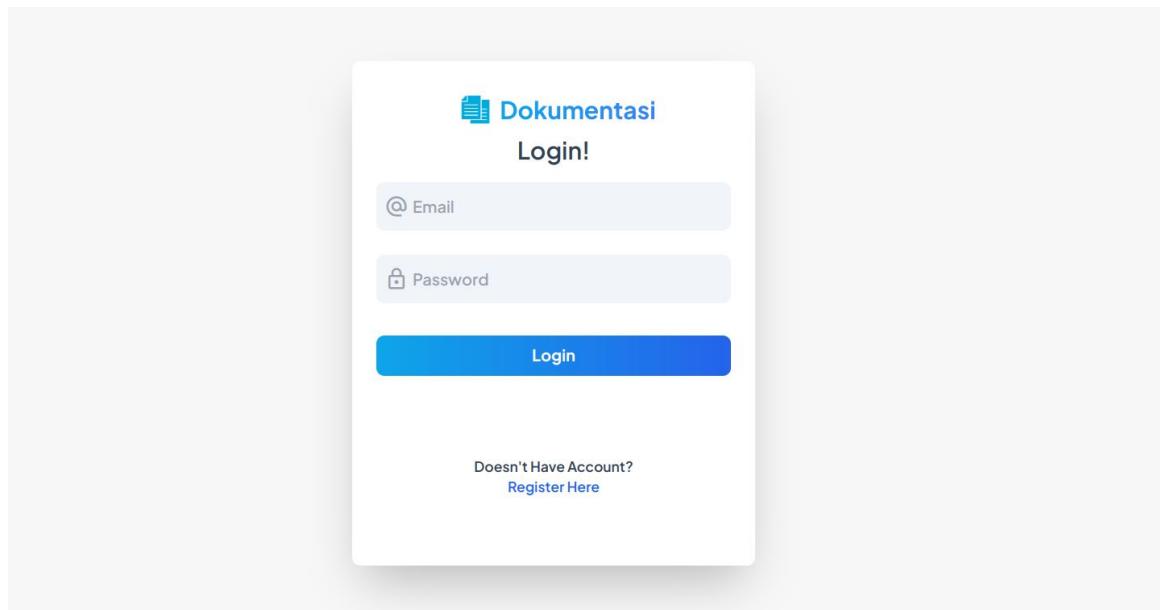
Chart.js

jQuery  
write less, do more.



CKEditor 4

# User Auth UI



# Ui Dan UX

Dokumentasi Search CTRL K

Category Topic Article About

Dashboard Kanban Pro  
Inbox 3  
Users  
Products  
Sign In  
Sign Up

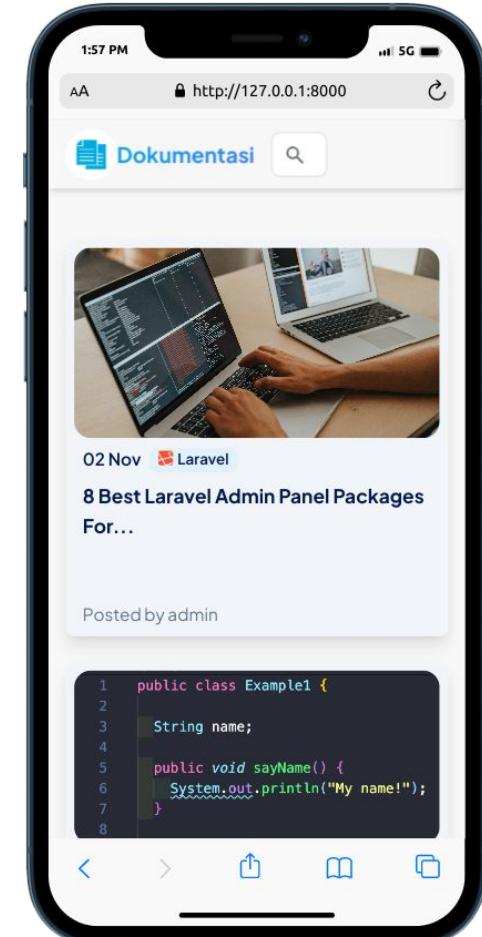
Upgrade to Pro Documentation Components Help

 02 Nov Laravel 8 Best Laravel Admin Panel Packages For...  
Posted by admin

 02 Nov Java Some Java Object Oriented Programming Co...  
Posted by Raya O'Brien

 02 Nov OpenCV Python Building a Real-Time Object Recognition...  
Posted by Ali Wafa

 02 Nov MQTT IOT Real Time Data Transfer for IoT with MQT...  
Posted by admin



# Ui Dan UX

The screenshot shows a web-based documentation platform. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Category, Topic, Article, About, and a search bar. Below the header, a sidebar on the left contains links for Dashboard, Kanban, Inbox, Users, Products, Sign In, Sign Up, Upgrade to Pro, Documentation, Components, and Help. The main content area features a post by Raya O'Brien published on Nov 02, 2022, titled "Some Java Object Oriented Programming Concepts". The post includes a Java code snippet:

```
1 public class Example1 {  
2  
3     String name;  
4  
5     public void sayName() {  
6         System.out.println("My name!");  
7     }  
8  
9 }
```

Below the code, a note states: "Object Oriented Programming (OOP) might sound intimidating at first, especially if meaningless 15 letter words are just being thrown at you, but the goal of this post is to clear up some of the more common OOP concepts." Another note at the bottom says: "Objects are created with a Class and that class has variables and methods that say what that object can".



# Dasboard UI

Dokumentasi

Category Topic Article About

Statistik Kanban Pro

Tambah Artikel Admin Settings

Products Image Uploader

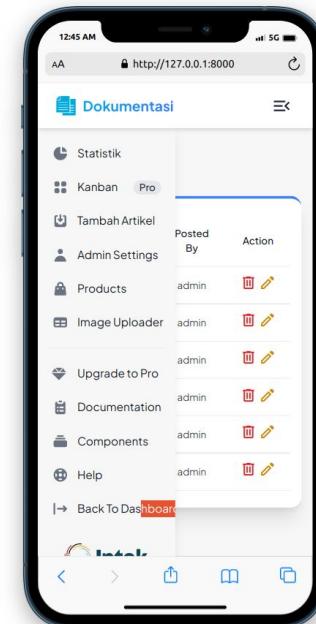
Upgrade to Pro Documentation

Components Help

Back To Dashboard

## Dashboard

ID	Title	Content	Category	Date	Posted By	Action
1	dsadsads	<p>dsadsadsadsa...		2022-10-27 13:10:09	admin	
2	dsadsads	<p>dsadsadsadsa...		2022-10-27 13:10:15	admin	
3	dsadsads	<p>dsadsadsadsa...		2022-10-27 13:11:12	admin	
4	dsadsads	<p>dsadsadsadsa...		2022-10-27 13:11:19	admin	
5	SQLSTATE[23000]...	<p>dassasdgeas...		2022-10-27 13:30:52	admin	
6	How To Install...	<hl><span style...		2022-10-28 00:21:12	admin	



# Dashboard Ui

 Dokumentasi

Category Topic Article About ↗

Statistik Kanban Pro  
Tambah Artikel Admin Settings  
Products Image Uploader  
Upgrade to Pro Documentation Components Help  
Back To Dashboard

## Dashboard

### Add New Article

Masukan Title Article

Select Category

Upload Thumbnail

Choose File No file chosen

Source 

B I U S                                   |

Upload Your Image Here

Title  
Example : Image For Article #7!

Attach Document

Drag and drop files here or select a file from your computer

File type: doc,pdf,types of images

Upload

Statistik

Kanban

Tambah Artikel

Admin Settings

Products

Image Uploader

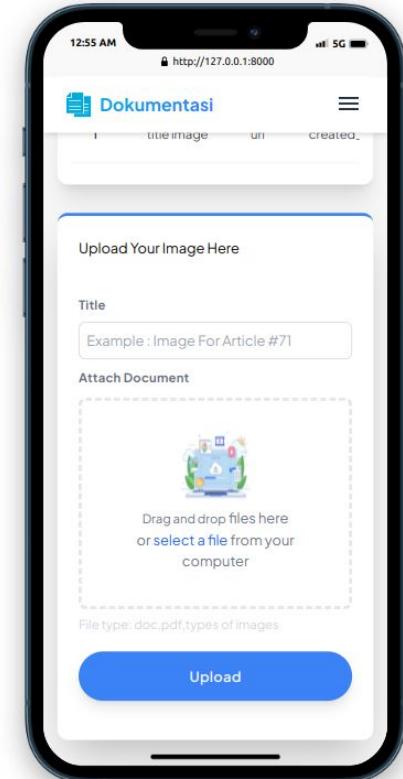
Upgrade to Pro

Documentation

Components

Help

Back To Dashboard

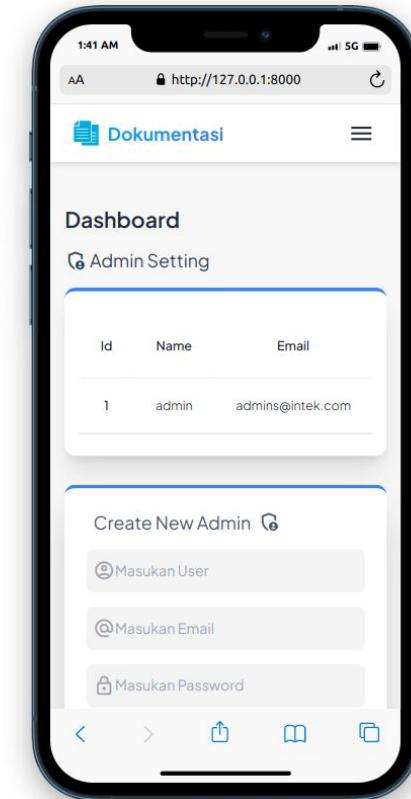


# Dashboard UI

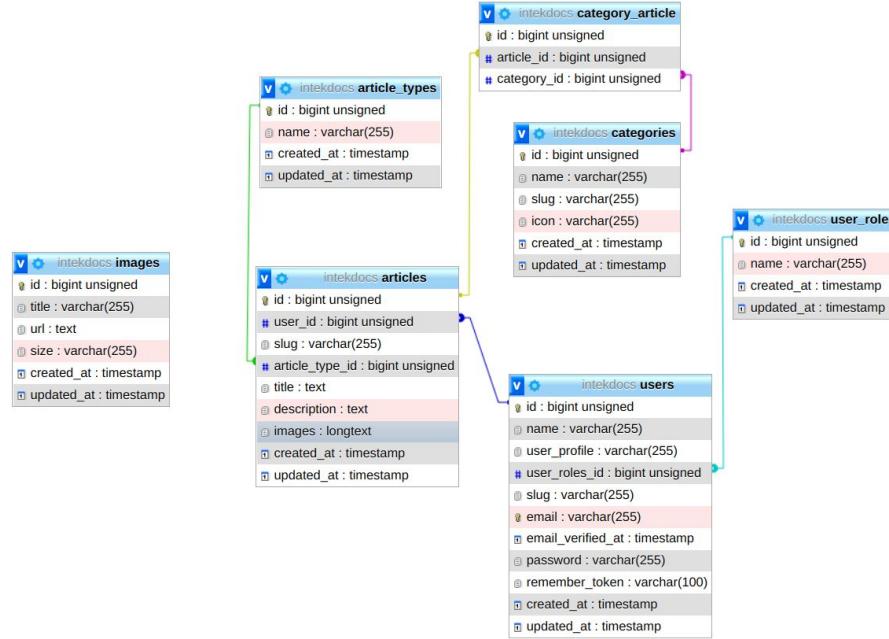
The screenshot shows a desktop application interface for 'Dokumentasi'. On the left is a sidebar with various navigation items: Statistik, Kanban (Pro), Tambah Artikel, Admin Settings, Products, Image Uploader, Upgrade to Pro, Documentation, Components, Help, and Back To Dashboard. The main content area has a header with links for Category, Topic, Article, About, and a search bar. Below the header is a section titled 'Dashboard' with a sub-section 'Admin Setting'. It displays a table with one row:

ID	Name	Email	Date Of Join	Article Posted	Action
1	admin	admins@intek.com	2022-10-27 13:08:32	6	

Below this is a form titled 'Create New Admin' with fields for User, Email, Password, and Konfirmasi Password, followed by a 'Create' button.



# Database Design



---

# **Setup Composer, Nginx , PHP FPM , MySQL , NodeJS , PHPMyAdmin**

Sebelum Masuk Ke Project Laravel Pastikan Sudah Terinstall Beberapa Tools Berikut,

Composer sebagai Dependency Manager untuk laravel, PHP FPM adalah PHP yang berjalan di Nginx,

Mysql adalah Database Server, NodeJS Menghandle Javascript Framework Dan Utility Javascript yang terinstall pada laravel , Nginx Sebagai Web Server , dan PHPMyAdmin Untuk Mengelola MySQL

---

# Menginstall Composer

Ketikan ini Pada Terminal Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get install curl php-cli php-mbstring git unzip
```

```
curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
```

```
sudo mv composer.phar /usr/local/bin/composer
```

```
composer -V (cek versi composer)
```

```
composer self-update ( Untuk Mengupdate Composer )
```



---

# Menginstall Nginx

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install nginx
```

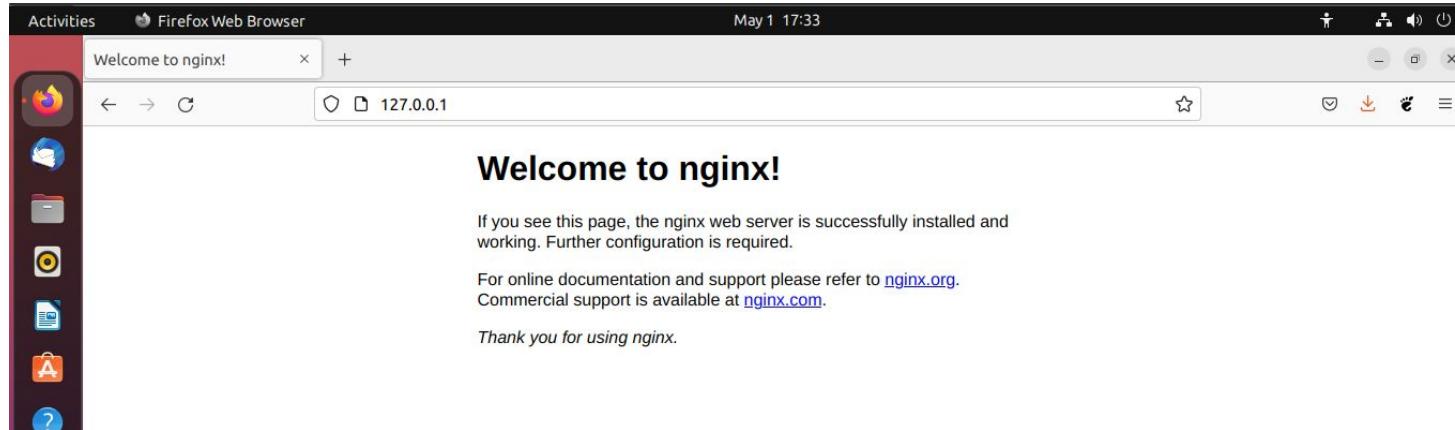
```
sudo apt status nginx ( untuk mengecek apa nginx sudah terinstall )
```

```
sudo ufw allow 'Nginx full'
```

```
sudo ufw reload
```



Jika berhasil akan muncul page seperti ini pada localhost



---

## Menginstall PHP-FPM

```
sudo apt-get install php8.1-fpm -y
```

```
sudo systemctl status php8.1-fpm ( Mengecek apakah berhasil terinstall )
```

```
sudo nano /etc/php/8.1/php.ini
```

tambahkan script berikut

*cgi.fix\_pathinfo = 0*

```
sudo systemctl restart nginx
```

---

# Menginstall MySQL dan PhpMyAdmin

Install MySQL

```
sudo apt -get install mysql-server
```

```
sudo apt-get install php-fpm php-mysql
```

```
sudo systemctl restart php8.1-fpm
```

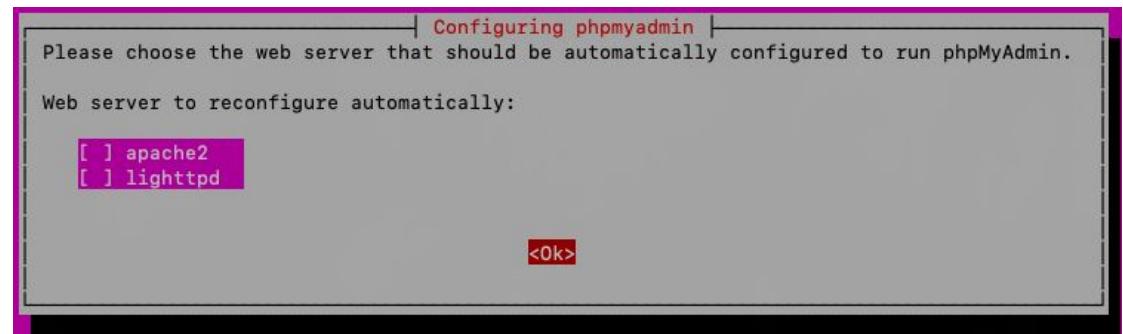
---

# Menginstall MySQL dan PhpMyAdmin

Install PhpMyAdmin

```
sudo apt install phpmyadmin
```

apabila ada apache dan lightspeed klik TAB untuk skip



Setelah memilih Skip , Skip step step setelahnya dengan pilih No Saja

Sudo nano /etc/nginx/phpmyadmin.conf

masukan script berikut

```
location /phpmyadmin {
root /usr/share/;
index index.php index.html index.htm;
location ~ ^/phpmyadmin/(.+\.php)$ {
    try_files $uri =404;
    root /usr/share/;
    fastcgi_pass unix:/run/php/php8.1-fpm.sock;
    fastcgi_index index.php;
    fastcgi_param SCRIPT_FILENAME $document_root$fastcgi_script_name;
    include /etc/nginx/fastcgi_params;
}

location ~* ^/phpmyadmin/(.+.(jpg|jpeg|gif|css|png|js|ico|html|xml|txt))$ {
    root /usr/share/;
}
}
```



```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available
```

Tambahkan Script Berikut Pada Line Server

```
server {  
    include snippets/phpmyadmin.conf;  
}
```

---

# Membuat Project Laravel

-Pastikan Composer Telah Terinstall

```
composer create-project laravel/laravel ExampleProject
```

```
cd ExampleProject
```

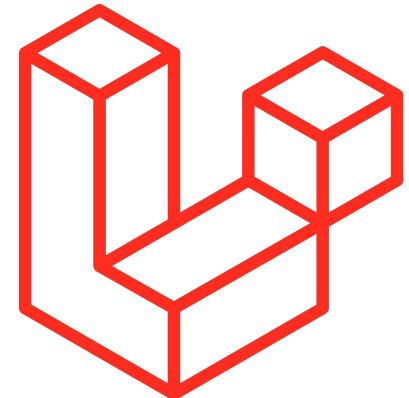
-Menjalankan Laravel

```
php artisan serve
```

---

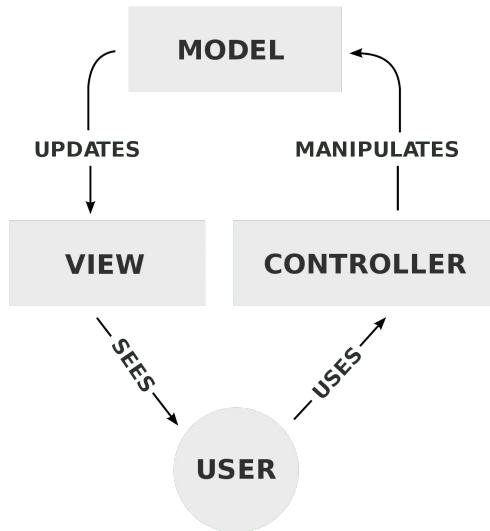
## Apa itu Laravel?

Laravel adalah *framework* berbasis bahasa pemrograman [PHP](#) yang bisa digunakan untuk membantu proses pengembangan sebuah website agar lebih maksimal. Dengan menggunakan Laravel, website yang dihasilkan akan lebih dinamis.



---

# Cara Kerja Laravel



Laravel Menggunakan Konsep MVC ( Model View Controller ) dan juga Menggunakan Konsep Pemrograman Berorientasi Objek ( Object Oriented Programming ), MVC Membuat file file dalam laravel tersusun rapi dan untuk codingan backend tidak akan di taruh di View melainkan akan di olah melalui controller sehingga diharapkan lebih aman secara security ( Menghindari Penetration Testing )

---

# Struktur Folder Pada Laravel

Directory	Deskripsi
App	Menhandle Semua Kode Untuk Berjalannya laravel contoh : controller, Model
Bootstrap	Menhandle Bootstraping Script
Config	Berisi file config aplikasi
Database	Berisi File File yang berhubungan dengan db contoh : Migration,seeder,
Public	Bisa di isikan gambar, javascript file ,CSS file dapat diakses dengan asset()
resources	Berisi file views , template layout



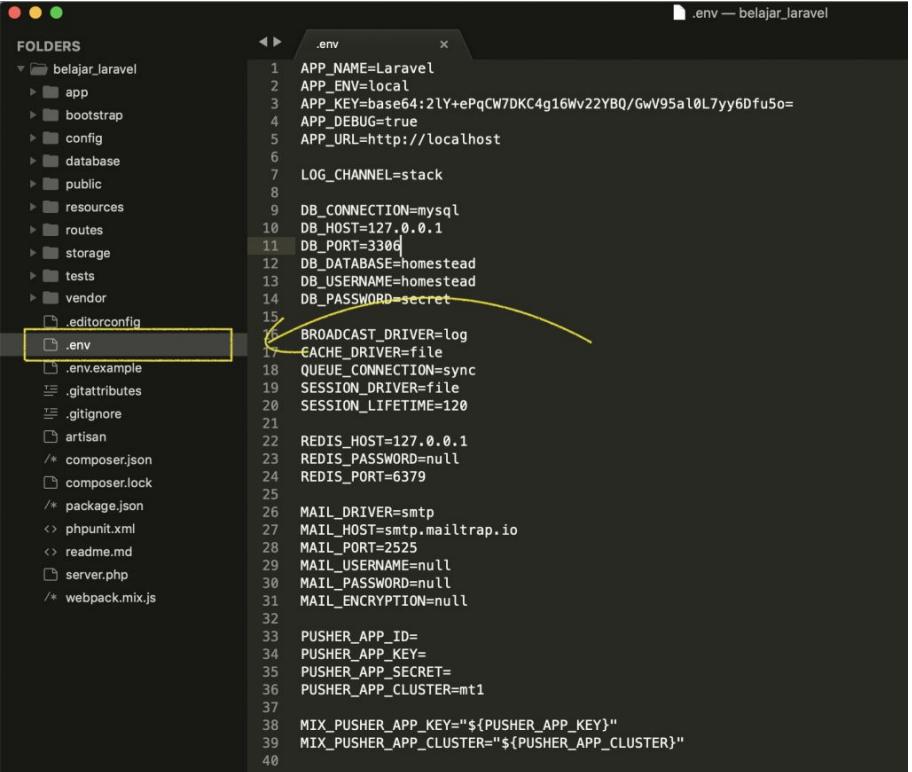
Routes	berisi file yang berhubungan dengan rute url , seperti web.php dan api.php
Storage	Menyimpan Session , hasil compiled dari laravel dan file file lain yang dihasilkan oleh laravel
Test	berisi file file pengujian berbagai case oleh laravel
Vendor	Menghandle Semua Composer Dependency



Folder yang Sering diPakai

# .Env Pada Laravel

.env adalah file untuk konfigurasi pada laravel seperti untuk menyambungkan laravel dengan mysql, redist, postgresql dll



```
APP_NAME=Laravel
APP_ENV=local
APP_KEY=base64:2lY+ePqCW7DKC4g16Wv22YBQ/GwV95al0L7yy6Dfu5o=
APP_DEBUG=true
APP_URL=http://localhost
LOG_CHANNEL=stack
DB_CONNECTION=mysql
DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
DB_PORT=3306
DB_DATABASE=homestead
DB_USERNAME=homestead
DB_PASSWORD=secret
BROADCAST_DRIVER=log
CACHE_DRIVER=file
QUEUE_CONNECTION=sync
SESSION_DRIVER=file
SESSION_LIFETIME=120
REDIS_HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS_PASSWORD=null
REDIS_PORT=6379
MAIL_DRIVER=smtp
MAIL_HOST=smtp.mailtrap.io
MAIL_PORT=2525
MAIL_USERNAME=null
MAIL_PASSWORD=null
MAIL_ENCRYPTION=null
PUSHER_APP_ID=
PUSHER_APP_KEY=
PUSHER_APP_SECRET=
PUSHER_APP_CLUSTER=mt1
MIX_PUSHER_APP_KEY="${PUSHER_APP_KEY}"
MIX_PUSHER_APP_CLUSTER="${PUSHER_APP_CLUSTER}"
```

# Cara Menghubungkan Laravel Dengan MySQL

## Buka File .Env

Konfigurasikan Yang  
ada di kotak merah  
berikut

```
1 APP_NAME=Laravel
2 APP_ENV=local
3 APP_KEY=base64:baZvN2yDgZD+COeZyUO2VaxjzH3tWMD4yTP6vjYYC4M=
4 APP_DEBUG=true
5 APP_URL=http://localhost
6
7 LOG_CHANNEL=stack
8 LOG_DEPRECATIONS_CHANNEL=null
9 LOG_LEVEL=debug
10
11 DB_CONNECTION=mysql
12 DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
13 DB_PORT=3306
14 DB_DATABASE=intekdocs
15 DB_USERNAME=ikhsan
16 DB_PASSWORD=mahabarata
17
```

---

## View Pada Laravel ( Blade )

Laravel menggunakan extension khusus untuk Menhandle View atau tampilan depannya yaitu dengan menggunakan blade , blade memungkinkan developer untuk menggunakan sintax sintax khusus yang tidak ada di PHP native atau PHP murni

-  addarticle.blade.php
-  addcategory.blade.php
-  admindetail.blade.php
-  adminsetting.blade.php
-  categorydetails.blade.php
-  editarticle.blade.php
-  imageuploader.blade.php
-  stastic.blade.php
-  userdetails.blade.php
-  usersetting.blade.php

---

# View Pada Laravel ( Blade )

Regular PHP:

```
<?php if ($user->isLoggedIn()): ?>
    Welcome back, <strong><?= $user->name; ?></strong>
<?php endif; ?>
```

Blade:

```
@if ($user->isLoggedIn())
    Welcome back, <strong>{{ $user->name }}</strong>
@endif
```

Blade membuat penulisan kode php pada frontend lebih efisien dan singkat,

`{{ }}` adalah syntax blade untuk echo

---

## **View Pada Laravel ( Blade Templating )**

Untuk Membangun suatu aplikasi website , kita harus memiliki sebuah layout yang sama antara satu page dengan page lainnya oleh karena itu blade templating sangat penting agar layout dan view efisien tidak membutuhkan banyak kode dan juga head website bisa ditaruh di master layout sehingga diharapkan website lebih cepat tanpa harus meload head dari setiap masing masing page

---

# View Pada Laravel ( Blade Templating )

File Layout Master ( master.blade.php ) ,

@yield berguna untuk kita mengisikan isi kontent dari child page seperti kita mendeklarasikan bahwa tag body ini adalah sebuah canvas lukis yang bisa kita isikan lukisan

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Ini Layout Master</title>
</head>
<body>

@yield('content')

</body>
</html>
```

---

# View Pada Laravel ( Blade Templating )

File page child contoh : about.blade.php

@extends berarti kita ingin menggunakan template atau parent page yang telah disediakan oleh master.blade.php ( layouts master)  
@section berarti kita ingin memasukan kontent pada bagian @yield yang telah di deklarasikan tadi pada layouts.master

```
@extends('layouts.master')  
@section('content')  
    <h1>Ini Isi Konten Dari Child Page</h1>  
@endsection
```

# Routes

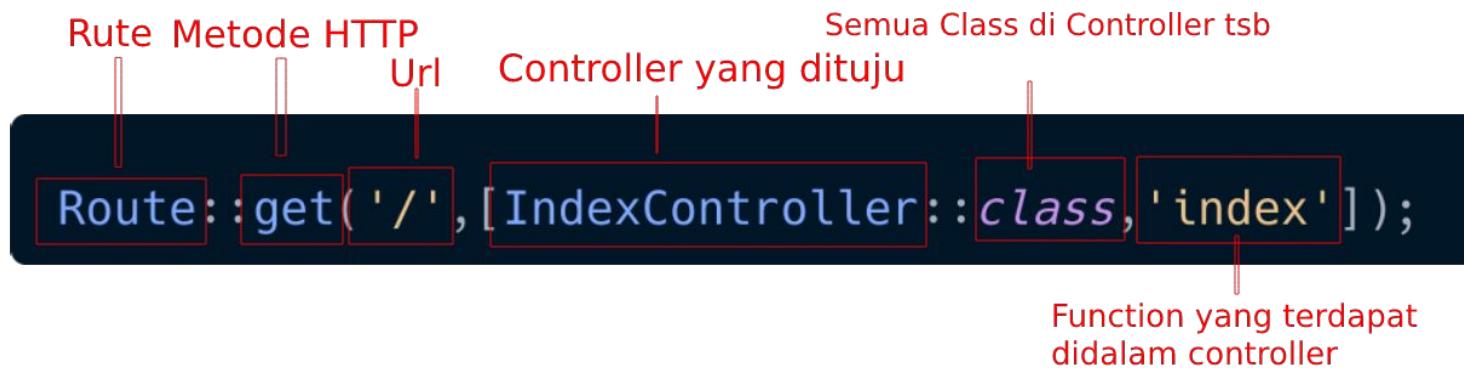
Route Berfungsi untuk  
mengatur rute dari url akan  
diarahkan ke page atau logic  
backend mana ,  
melalui method pada  
controller

```
<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\IndexController;
use App\Http\Controllers\RedirectHandlesController;
use App\Http\Controllers\AdminAuthController;
use App\Http\Controllers\IoController;
use App\Http\Controllers\ArticleController;
use App\Http\Controllers\UserAuthController;

Route::get('/',[IndexController::class,'index']);
Route::post('/',[IndexController::class,'index']);
Route::get('loginadmin',[AdminAuthController::class,'index']); //login admin
Route::get('/article/{slug}',[IndexController::class,'show'])->name('show');
Route::get('dashboard',[AdminAuthController::class,'dashboard']);
Route::get('login',[UserAuthController::class,'index'])->name('userlogin'); //login user
Route::post('login',[UserAuthController::class,'auth'])->name('userloginpost');//login user
Route::get('register',[UserAuthController::class,'registerindex'])->name('registerindex');
Route::post('register',[UserAuthController::class,'register'])->name('registerpost');
Route::post('loginadmin',[AdminAuthController::class,'auth'])->name('authpost'); //login admin
Route::get('/logout',[AdminAuthController::class,'signOut'])->name('signout');
Route::delete('/article/{id}/delete',[ArticleController::class,'destroy'])->name('articledestroy');
Route::get('/article/{id}/edit',[ArticleController::class,'edit']);
Route::put('article/{id}/update',[ArticleController::class,'update'])->name('update');
Route::get('dashboard/tambahartikel',[ArticleController::class,'index'])->name('addarticle');
Route::post('/dashboard/tambahartikel',[ArticleController::class,'create'])->name('addarticlepost');
Route::get('/dashboard/statistik',[AdminAuthController::class,'statistic'])->name('statisticindex');
Route::get('/dashboard/admin',[AdminAuthController::class,'setting'])->name('adminsetting');
Route::post('/dashboard/admin',[AdminAuthController::class,'createnewadmin'])->name('createadmin');
Route::get('/dashboard/admin/{user:slug}/details',[AdminAuthController::class,'admindetails'])->name('admindetails');
Route::post('/dashboard/admin/{user:slug}/details',[AdminAuthController::class,'adminUpdatePicture'])-
Route::get('/imageuploader',[AdminAuthController::class,'imageuploader'])->name('imageuploader');
Route::post('/dashboard/imageuploader',[AdminAuthController::class,'imageuploaderview'])->name('imageuploaderview');
Route::delete('/dashboard/image/{id}/delete',[AdminAuthController::class,'imagedestroy'])->name('imagedestroy');
Route::get('/dashboard/addcategory',[AdminAuthController::class,'addcategoryindex'])->name('addcategory');
Route::get('/dashboard/category/{slug}/details',[AdminAuthController::class,'categorydetails'])->name('categorydetails');
Route::post('/dashboard/addcategory',[AdminAuthController::class,'addcategory'])->name('addcategorypost');
Route::get('/dashboard/usersetting',[AdminAuthController::class,'usersettingindex'])->name('usersetting');
Route::get('/dashboard/usersetting/{user:slug}/details',[AdminAuthController::class,'userdetails'])->name('userdetails');
Route::post('/dashboard/usersetting/{user:slug}/details',[AdminAuthController::class,'userupdatepic'])->name('userupdate');
Route::get('/dashboard/iot',[IoController::class,'index'])->name('iotindex');
Route::get('category/{slug}',[ArticleController::class,'category'])->name('categoryindex');
Route::get('404',[RedirectHandlesController::class,'index']]
```

# Struktur dari Route Pada Laravel



# Javascript File

Untuk Confirm Password Validation Pada Register dengan cara membandingan value antara 2 input dan mengeluarkan output tertentu apabila password dan confirm password tidak sama

```
$document).ready(function () {  
    $("#submits").attr("disabled",true);  
    $("#passwords").on('keyup',function(){  
        let valuepassword = $(this).val()  
        $("#confirmpasswords").on('keyup',function(){  
            let confirmvalue = $(this).val()  
  
            if(valuepassword != confirmvalue){  
                $("#submits").attr("disabled",true);  
                $("#message").show()  
                $("#message").text("Password Tidak Cocok!")  
            } else if ( valuepassword == "" && confirmvalue == "" ) {  
                $("#message").hide()  
                $("#submits").attr("disabled",true);  
            } else {  
                $("#submits").removeAttr("disabled");  
                $("#message").empty()  
            }  
  
       });  
    });  
  
});
```

# Javascript File

Untuk Hamburger Menu Pada Mobile

Apabila Ada perubahan pada checkbox  
tambahkan atau hapus class

```
$('document').ready(function () {
    $('#hamburgercheckbox').change(function(){
        if($('#this').is(':checked')){
            let hamburgericon = $('#hamburgericon')
            if(hamburgericon.find('menu')){
                $('#hamburgericon').empty();
                $('#hamburgericon').html("menu_open");
                $(".mobile-dashboard-nav").addClass("slide");
            }
        } else {
            $(".mobile-dashboard-nav").removeClass("slide");
            $('#hamburgericon').empty();
            $('#hamburgericon').html("menu");
        }
    });
});
```

# Javascript File

## Upload Image Logic

```
$(document).ready(function () {
    let fileInput = document.querySelector('#input');
    let dropArea = document.querySelector('#dropImageHere');
    let thumbnail = document.querySelector('#dropImageThumbnail');
    let borderDrop = document.querySelector("#borderdropImage");
    let file
    $("#dropImageHere").on('dragover',function(event){
        event.preventDefault();
        $("#borderdropImage").removeClass("border-dashed");
    })
    $("#dropImageHere").on('dragleave',function(event){
        event.preventDefault();
        $("#borderdropImage").addClass(".border-dashed");
    })
    fileInput.addEventListener("change",(event) => {
        event.preventDefault();
        if(!borderDrop.classList.contains("border-dashed")){
            borderDrop.classList.add("border-solid")
            borderDrop.classList.remove("border-dashed");
        } else {
            borderDrop.classList.remove("border-dashed");
            borderDrop.classList.add("border-solid")
        }
        file = event.dataTransfer.files[0];
        showFile();
    })
}

dropArea.addEventListener("drop",(event) => {
    event.preventDefault();
    if(!dropArea.classList.contains("border-dashed")){
        borderDrop.classList.add("border-solid")
        borderDrop.classList.remove("border-dashed");
    } else {
        borderDrop.classList.remove("border-dashed");
        borderDrop.classList.add("border-solid")
    }
    file = event.dataTransfer.files[0];
    showFile();
})

function showFile(){
    let fileType = file.type;
    let validExtensions = ["image/jpeg","image/jpg","image/png"];
    if(validExtensions.includes(fileType)){
        let fileReader = new FileReader();
        fileReader.onload = ()=> {
            let fileURL = fileReader.result;
            let imgTag = ``;
            thumbnail.innerHTML = imgTag;
        }
        fileReader.readAsDataURL(file);
    } else {
        file = ""
        Swal.fire({
            icon: 'error',
            title: 'Oops...',
            text: 'File Bukan Gambar',
        })
        $("#borderdropImage").addClass("border-dashed");
    }
}
});
```

# Javascript File

Copy To ClipBoard Logic

Mencari Semua Id dari class tablerows

dan melakukan “for of” untuk mendapat id satu per satu lalu dicocokan

```
const tablerows = document.getElementsByClassName('table-rows');
for (const tbrow of tablerows) {
    $('.copy-button').on('click', function(e) {
        let singletbrow = tbrow.querySelector('#image-id')
        let tbrows = tbrow.querySelector('#image-id').innerText
        if($(this).attr("id") == tbrows){

            navigator.clipboard.writeText(singletbrow.parentNode.querySelector('#image-url').getAttribute('title'))
                tippy('.copy-button', {
                    content: 'Copied!',
                    trigger:'click'
                });

        }
    });
}
```

# Javascript File

Toggle Dark Javascript

jika button setLight di click

dan setLight Mempunyai text dark\_mode

kosongkan class dan tambah class baru

atau sebaliknya

```
$document).ready(function () {
  $('#setlight').on('click',function(){
    if($('#setlight').text().includes('dark_mode')){
      $('#setlight').empty();
      $('#setlight').text('light_mode');
      $('.toggle').removeClass('text-indigo-500')
      $('.toggle').addClass('text-red-500')
    } else {
      $('#setlight').empty()
      $('#setlight').text('dark_mode');
      $('.toggle').removeClass('text-red-500')
      $('.toggle').addClass('text-indigo-500')
    }
  })
})
```

# Javascript File

Add New Category Di

Dashboard Tambah Article

The screenshot shows a web application interface. On the left is a sidebar with various icons and links: Dokumentasi, Statistik, Add Category, Tambah Artikel, Admin Settings, Products, Image Uploader, Upgrade to Pro, Documentation, Components, Help, and Back To Dashboard. The main area is titled "Dashboard" and contains a sub-section "Add New Article". It features a text input field labeled "Masukan Title Article", a dropdown menu labeled "Select Category", and a file upload section with a "Browse..." button and a message "No file selected. SVG, PNG, JPG or GIF (MAX. 800x400px)". Below these is a rich text editor toolbar with various styling options like bold, italic, underline, and alignment.

A terminal window is shown with a dark background and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) at the top. The terminal displays a block of Javascript code:

```
$('#addnewcategory').on('click', ()=>{  
  let clone = $('#inputcategory').clone(true);  
  $('.category-input').after(clone)  
  let categoryevery = $('.category-every')  
  if(categoryevery.length > 2){  
    $("#addnewcategory").hide()  
  }  
};
```

# Javascript File

Search Ajax Jquery

Jika Keyboard diketik , get value kirimkan  
melalui ajax request menuju controller  
dan dikembalikan lagi dalam  
bentuk json data kemudian di append  
ke html

```
$document).ready(function () {
    $("#default-search").on('keyup',function(){
        let searchQuest = $(this).val();
        var url = window.location.pathname
        $.ajax({
            method: 'get',
            url: url,
            dataType: 'json',
            data: {
                "searchQuest" : searchQuest,
                "_token" : $('#token').val()
            },
            success: (data) => {
                if(searchQuest == ""){
                    $('#result').html("No Recent Searches")
                } else {
                    $('#results').html(data)
                }
            }
        })
    })
})
```

# Models Dan Migrations

Untuk User

Model / Eloquent pada laravel digunakan untuk **mewakili pemanggilan tabel**. Dengan demikian, model merupakan bagian yang utama dimana kita akan berinteraksi ke tabel yang bersangkutan melalui model yang dibuat.

Migration Adalah Konsep Isi Table Yang Akan dibuat

Untuk Membuat Model Sekaligus Migrations

```
php artisan make:model NamaModel -m
```

-m artinya migrations

```
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

return new class extends Migration
{
    /**
     * Run the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function up()
    {
        Schema::create('users', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->string('name');
            $table->string('user_profile')->nullable();
            $table->string('slug')->nullable();
            $table->string('role')->nullable();
            $table->string('email')->unique();
            $table->timestamp('email_verified_at')->nullable();
            $table->string('password');
            $table->rememberToken();
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }

    /**
     * Reverse the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function down()
    {
        Schema::dropIfExists('users');
    }
};
```

```
<?php

namespace App\Models;

// use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
use Laravel\Sanctum\HasApiTokens;

class User extends Authenticatable
{
    use HasApiTokens, HasFactory, Notifiable;

    /**
     * The attributes that are mass assignable.
     *
     * @var array<int, string>
     */
    protected $fillable = [
        'name',
        'slug',
        'user_profile',
        'role',
        'email',
        'password',
    ];

    /**
     * The attributes that should be hidden for serialization.
     *
     * @var array<int, string>
     */
    protected $hidden = [
        'password',
        'remember_token',
    ];

    /**
     * The attributes that should be cast.
     *
     * @var array<string, string>
     */
    protected $casts = [
        'email_verified_at' => 'datetime',
    ];

    public function article(){
        return $this->hasMany(Article::class);
    }

    public function getRouteKeyName()
    {
        return 'slug';
    }
}
```

# Model Dan Migrations Categories

```
<?php

namespace App\Models;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use App\Models\Article;
use App\Models\ArticleCategory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Category extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;

    protected $fillable = [
        "name",
        "icon"
    ];

    public function articles(){
        return
$this->belongsToMany(Article::class,'category_article')->withPivot('category_article');
    }

    public function category(){
        return $this->hasMany(Category::class);
    }
}
```

```
...
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

return new class extends Migration
{
    /**
     * Run the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function up()
    {
        Schema::create('categories', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->string('name');
            $table->string('icon');
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }

    /**
     * Reverse the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function down()
    {
        Schema::dropIfExists('categories');
    }
};
```

# Model Dan Migrations

Untuk Artikel



```
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

return new class extends Migration
{
    /**
     * Run the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function up()
    {
        Schema::create('articles', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->foreignId('user_id')->constrained();
            $table->string('slug');
            $table->text('title');
            $table->text('description');
            $table->string('images');
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }

    /**
     * Reverse the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function down()
    {
        Schema::dropIfExists('articles');
    }
};
```



```
<?php

namespace App\Models;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
use App\Models\Category;
use Illuminate\Support\Str;

class Article extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;

    protected $fillable = [
        "user_id",
        "title",
        "slug",
        "category_id",
        "description",
        "images",
    ];

    public function user(){
        return $this->belongsTo(User::class);
    }

    public function categories(){
        return $this->belongsToMany(Category::class,'category_article');
    }

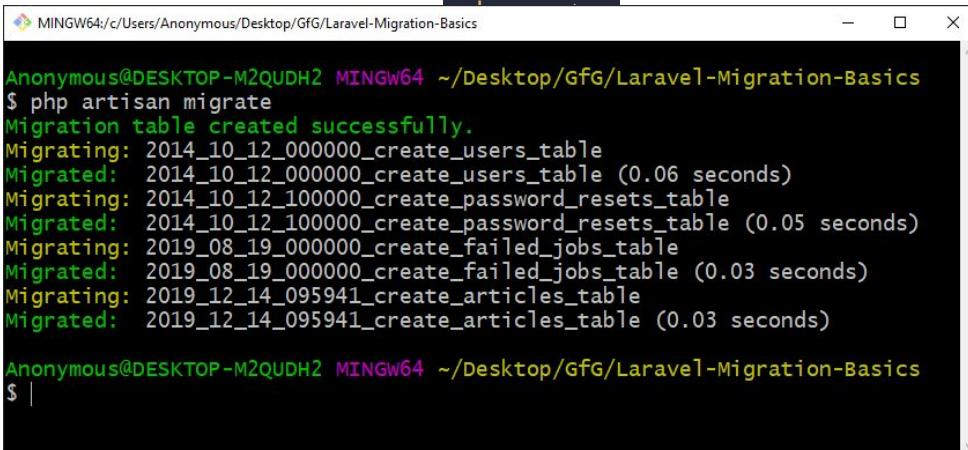
    public function getShortDescriptionAttribute()
    {
        return Str::limit(
            nl2br(strip_tags($this->description)),
            90
        );
    }
}

* Reverse the migrations.
*
* @return void
*/
public function down()
{
    Schema::dropIfExists('users');
}
```

# Lakukan Migrate

Migrate bertujuan untuk memasukan rancangan table kita ke dalam database asli

Ketikan ini pada terminal    `php artisan`



```
Anonymous@DESKTOP-M2QUDH2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/GfG/Laravel-Migration-Basics
$ php artisan migrate
Migration table created successfully.
Migrating: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table (0.06 seconds)
Migrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table (0.05 seconds)
Migrating: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table
Migrated: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table (0.03 seconds)
Migrating: 2019_12_14_095941_create_articles_table
Migrated: 2019_12_14_095941_create_articles_table (0.03 seconds)

Anonymous@DESKTOP-M2QUDH2 MINGW64 ~/Desktop/GfG/Laravel-Migration-Basics
$ |
```

# Model & Migration Article\_Category

Article\_Category adalah sebuah pivot table  
yang berguna menghubungkan antar 2 table  
pada relasi many to many

```
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

return new class extends Migration
{
    /**
     * Run the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function up()
    {
        Schema::create('category_article', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->bigIncrements('id');
            $table->unsignedBigInteger('article_id');
            $table->unsignedBigInteger('category_id');

            $table->foreign('article_id')->references('id')->onDelete('cascade');

            $table->foreign('category_id')->references('id')->on('categories')->onDelete('cascade');
        });
    }

    /**
     * Reverse the migrations.
     *
     * @return void
     */
    public function down()
    {
        Schema::dropIfExists('category_article');
    }
};
```

---

# Melakukan first seeder

Seperti artinya, Seeder (benih) ini adalah sebuah **fungsi untuk menanamkan Benih berupa Data pada Database kita**. Jadi saat nanti kita melakukan migrations , Database kita sudah terisi Data dari hasil Seeder kita

cara melakukan seeder

```
php artisan make: seeder NamaSeeder
```

buka folder /database/seeders/FirstSeeder.php

masukan script berikut ke function run() pada file FirstSeeder.php

```
$this->call([  
    NamaSeeder::class,  
]);
```

# Value FirstSeeder

```
Params::create([
    "Isi Table Pertama" => "isi",
    "Isi Table Kedua" => "isi"
]);
```

**Params** adalah nama table yang akan diakses

**create** adalah method untuk table yang akan kita akses , selain create terdapat method lain seperti update,delete dll

Untuk Mengakses isi table dapat menggunakan string nama struktur table kemudian dilanjut dengan **=>**

Dan di isi dengan valuenya bisa juga menggunakan **\$request->** ataupun langsung menggunakan string dsb

---

# Memasukan value Ke FirstSeeder

- buka file namaSeeder.php pada folder database/seeder
- use terlebih dahulu model yang akan kita masukan value

contoh:`use App\Models\User;`

- Kemudian masuk pada function Run()
- masukan script berikut

```
User::create([
    "name" => "admin",
    "Slug" => Str::slug('admin'),
    "role" => "moderator",
    "email" => "admins@intek.com",
    "password" => bcrypt("admin123")
]) ;
```

---

## Lakukan Migrate Fresh beserta dengan seed

Migrate Fresh bertujuan untuk merancang kembali rancangan table kita ke dalam database asli serta memasukan seeder `php artisan migrate:fresh -seed`

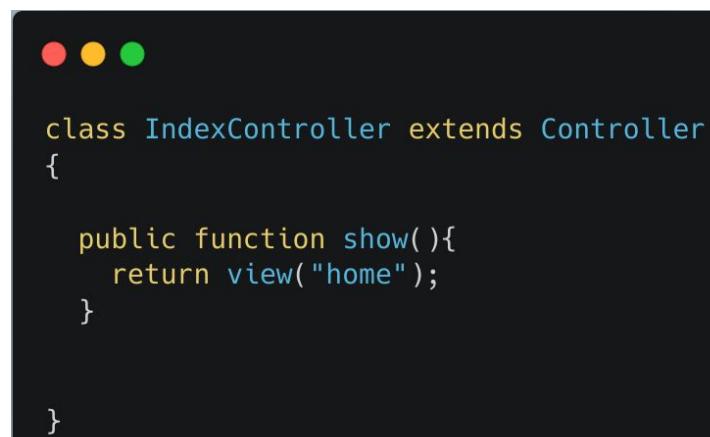
Cek Kembali PhpMyAdmin , maka value dan struktur table akan terbentuk

---

# Membuat Controller

Controller merupakan jembatan atau penghubung antara view dan model. jadi secara mudah nya, controller bisa kita pahami sebagai pengatur view dan model. controller sendiri biasanya berperan sebagai pengolah data.

Controller memiliki banyak method tergantung  
berapa banyak method yang akan kita buat  
method method tersebut terbungkus kedalam class  
NamaController yang merupakan Inheritances dari  
class controllers



```
class IndexController extends Controller {  
  public function show(){  
    return view("home");  
  }  
}
```

contoh controller

---

# Menghubungkan Controller Dengan Route

Cara menghubungkan controller dengan route dapat dengan mengetik

*Use App\Http\Controllers\NamaController pada file web./php*

lalu dapat digunakan dengan

```
Route::get('/',[NamaController::class,'index']);
```

otomatis setiap url atau route / yang dibuka akan menjalankan method index pada NamaController

---

# Request HTTP

Apa itu Request HTTP? **HTTP Request** yaitu dimana server membaca apa yang dikirimkan oleh client melalui aplikasi web server.

Metode Dalam Http Request : **Get** ( Mendapatkan data dari Server )

**Post** ( Mengirim data ke Server )

**Put** ( Mengupdate data ke server )

**Delete** ( Menghapus data dari server )

# Penggunaan Request HTTP pada Laravel

```
<form action="{{ route('users.store') }}" method="POST">
    @csrf
        <input type="text" name="name" class="form-control"
placeholder="Name">
    <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

action adalah tujuan dari form kita, sedangkan POST adalah metode pengirimannya

@csrf adalah untuk melindungi website dari serangan heker . yang masuk melalui input field

name : untuk menamai input yang kita buat agar dapat di baca oleh \$request



# Mengambil Value Dari Request Yang Dikirim

Setiap Request yang dikirimkan oleh kita melalui form akan masuk ke url sesuai dengan action dari form tersebut , request ini bisa ditangkap oleh Controller dengan cara seperti ini

Jangan lupa tambahkan `use Illuminate\Http\Request;`

```
public function ambilIsiRequest(Request $request)  
{$request->namafield;  
}
```

namafield adalah nama yang kita berikan pada input field

request tersebut dapat dimasukan ke dalam variable dan di kembalikan ke view atau dimasukan ke dalam database

---

## Compact View

Compact bertujuan untuk mengembalikan value dari sebuah variable pada controller untuk dilempar ke dalam view

```
public function kembalikanValue(Request $request)
{
    $nama = $request->nama;
    return view("index", compact("nama"))
}
```

Variable nama akan dikembalikan ke view dengan menggunakan petik dua lalu pada view bisa di foreach

## Compact View With Models

Kita dapat memanggil sebuah table dari database dan mengembalikan isinya ke view dengan menggunakan compact

```
public function kembalikanValueTable(Request $request)
$namatable = NamaTable::all();

return view('namaview',compact("namatable"))
}
```

Kita dapat memanggil sebuah table dan dapat melakukan aksi pada table tersebut , function all() berfungsi untuk mengambil semua data yang terdapat pada table NamaTable

---

## Memperlihatkan Hasil Dari Controller Ke View

```
@foreach($namatable as $pertable)  
{{ $pertable->propertytabel }}  
@endforeach
```

@foreach bertujuan untuk memformat \$namatable yang tadinya berbentuk assosiative array ke class yang dapat diakses dengan panah , {{ }} pada laravel berguna untuk print apa saja dari laravel ke dalam html

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Hash;
use App\Models\Article;
use App\Models\User;
use App\Models\UserRole;
use App\Models\Image;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Storage;
use App\Models\Category;
use Session;
use Illuminate\Support\Str;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use
RealRashid\SweetAlert\Facades\Alert;
```

Import Beberapa Utility seperti Hash,Str,Session, Auth,Http Request,dan SweetAlert

Use Beberapa Model Yang diperlukan : Article,User,UserRole,Image

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
class AdminAuthController extends Controller
{
    public function index(){
        return view('Auth.login');
    }

    public function auth(Request $request){

        $request->validate([
            'email' => 'required',
            'password' => 'required',
        ]);

        $credentials = $request->only('email','password');
        $remember_me = $request->has('remember') ? true : false;

        if(Auth::attempt($credentials,$remember_me)) {
            return redirect()->intended('dashboard')->with('success','Berhasil Login');
        } else {
            return redirect('/login');
        }
    }

    public function dashboard(){
        $article = Article::all();
        if(Auth::check() || Auth::user()->user_roles_id != 1){
            return redirect('loginadmin')->withErrors(['msg' => 'User Atau Password Salah']);
        } else if (Auth::user()->user_roles_id == 1) {
            return view('Auth.dashboard',compact('article'));
        }
    }
}
```

Tambahkan Method untuk mereturn view index login

Dan tambahkan method untuk mengolah login user

jika user gagal login return redirect ke halaman login

Buat juga Method untuk mereturn dashboard

beserta middleware access menggunakan session dan cookies dari laravel token

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function statistic(){
    if(!Auth::user() || Auth::user()->user_roles_id != 1){
        return redirect('/404');
    } else {
        return view('tools.static');
    }
}

public function setting(){
    if(!Auth::user() || Auth::user()->user_roles_id != 1){
        return redirect('/404');
    } else {
        $user = User::where('user_roles_id',1)->with('article')-
>get();
        return view('tools.adminsetting', compact('user'));
    }
}
```

Membuat Method Untuk Mereturn view tools.static dan adminsetting jangan lupa menggunakan middleware untuk mencegah

akses dari url selain admin

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function createnewadmin(Request $request){

    $request->validate([
        "user" => "required",
        "Email" => "required | unique:users,email,",
        "profilepic" => "image|mimes:jpg,jpeg,png,gif|max:3048",
        "password" => "required"
    ]);

    if($request->hasFile('profilepic')){
        $images = $request->file('profilepic');
        $filename = $images->getClientOriginalName();
        $images->storeAs('userprofile', $filename);
    }

    User::create([
        "name" => $request->user,
        "user_profile" => $filename,
        "slug" => Str::slug($request->user),
        "user_roles_id" => 1,
        "email" => $request->Email,
        "password" => bcrypt($request->password),
    ]);

    Alert::success('Admin Baru Terbuat');

    return redirect('dashboard/admin')->withErrors(['["email" => "Email Are Used"]']);
}
```

Membuat method createnewadmin , mengambil value yang diketikan user dengan menggunakan Request \$request pada parameter method , dan mengakses method lalu menggunakan function create untuk membuat admin jika sudah di submit

munculkan alert berhasil jika berhasil , return error ketika gagal dan return redirect ke dashboard ketika semuanya berhasil

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function admindetails(Request $request,$slug){
    if(!Auth::user() || Auth::user()->user_roles_id != 1){
        return redirect('/404');
    } else {
        $user = User::with('userroles')->where('slug',$slug)->firstOrFail(function(){
            $roles = UserRole::all();
            if($request->ajax()){
                if($request->has('valuselect')){
                    $user->update([
                        "user_roles_id" => $request->valuselect
                    ]);
                }
            }
        });
        return view('tools.admindetail',compact('user','userroles'));
    }
}
```

mereturn view sesuai dengan slug yang dikirimkan  
mengambil request dari ajax untuk mengubah roles

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function imageuploaderview(){
    $images = Image::all();
    return view('tools.imageuploader',compact('images'));
}

public function imageuploader(Request $request){

$validated = $request->validate([
    'title' => 'required',
    'images' =>
]);//required|image|mimes:jpg,jpeg,png,gif|max:3048,

if($request->hasFile('images')){
    $images = $request->file('images');
    $filename = $images->getClientOriginalName();
    $images->storeAs('image',$filename);
    $imageSize = $images->getSize();
    $fill = number_format($imageSize / 1048576,2);
}

$title = $request->title;

Image::create([
    "title" => $request->title,
    "url" => $filename,
    "size" => $fill,
]);

return redirect()->back();

Alert::success('Sukses Menambahkan Gambar');

}
```

Untuk Mengupload Gambar dengan menerima file dari Request \$request kemudian di validasi jenis file yang dapat di upload kemudian file tsb di storeAs pada storage lalu path nya diambil menggunakan getOriginalClientName() dan disimpan pada property table url jika telah berhasil akan mereturn redirect back

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function addcategoryindex(){
    $categories = Category::all();
    return view('tools.addcategory',compact('categories'));
}

public function addcategory(Request $request){
    $title = $request->titlecategory;
    $urlicons = $request->urlicon;

    if($request->hasFile('icon')){
        $icons = $request->file('icon');
        $iconname = $icons->getClientOriginalName();
        $icons->storeAs('iconcategory', $iconname);
        Category::create([
            "name" => $title,
            "slug" => Str::slug($title, '-'),
            "icon" => "<img
src='/storage/iconcategory/$iconname'>"
        ]);
        return redirect()->back();
        Alert::success("Sukses Menambahkan Gambar");
    } else {
        Category::create([
            "name" => $title,
            "slug" => Str::slug($title, '-'),
            "icon" => $urlicons,
        ]);
        return redirect()->back();
        Alert::success("Sukses Menambahkan Gambar");
    }
}
```

addcategoryindex() berfungsi untuk mengambil semua kategori yang telah dibuat dan di return ke view ,

addcategory() mengambil request dari field input untuk di masukan kedalam table category pada database, terdapat kondisi untuk sumber icon dari kategori bisa menggunakan url gambar atau mengupload langsung dari komputer

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function usersettingindex(){
    $defaultuser = User::where('user_roles_id',2)->orWhere('user_roles_id',3)->get();
    return view('tools.usersetting',compact('defaultuser'));
}

public function userdetails(Request $request,$slug){
    $defuser = User::with('userroles')->where('slug',$slug)->firstOrFail();
    $userroles = UserRole::all();
    if($request->ajax()){
        if($request->has('valueselect')){
            $defuser->update([
                "user_roles_id" => $request->valueselect
            ]);
        }
    }
    return view('tools.userdetails',compact('defuser','userroles'));
}
```

usersettingindex() berfungsi untuk mengembalikan view usersetting

userdetails mengambil request dari input field dan mengembalikan view dari slug , function ini menggunakan ajax untuk mengirim request nya jadi tidak perlu menggunakan submit dan akan langsung terupdate ke database

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function adminUpdatePicture(Request $request,$slug)
{
    $user = User::where("slug",$slug);
    if($request->hasFile('imagepicture')){
        $image = $request->imagepicture;
        $getName = $image->getClientOriginalName();
        $image->storeAs('userprofile',$getName);
        $user->update([
            "user_profile" => $getName
        ]);
    }
    if($request->has('updatename')){
        $user->update([
            "name" => $request->updatename,
        ]);
    }
    return redirect()->back();
}
```

adminUpdatePicture adalah function untuk menghandle foto profil admin , mengambil request dari input file kemudian mengupdate ke database sesuai dengan admin pada slug,  
serta dapat untuk mengupdate admin username jika sudah maka akan me return redirect kembali ke halaman sebelumnya

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function imagedestroy($id){  
    $imgtodelete = Image::findOrFail(decrypt($id));  
    $imgpath = $imgtodelete->url;  
    if (!unlink(storage_path('app/public/image/'.$imgpath)))  
{  
        $imgtodelete->delete();  
    } else {  
        $imgtodelete->delete();  
        Storage::delete($imgpath);  
    }  
    return redirect()->back();  
}
```

imagedestroy adalah method untuk menghapus gambar sesuai dengan \$id yang dikirimkan

dan juga akan men-unlink storage\_path pada gambar agar gambar dapat hilang dari server

dengan menggunakan Storage::delete

# Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function categorydetails(Request $request , $slug){  
    $categories = Category::with('articles')->where('slug',$slug)->get();  
    return view('tools.categorydetails',compact('categories'));  
}
```

categorydetails berfungsi untuk mereturn view sesuai slug yang dikirimkan

---

## Folder Controllers - AdminAuthController

```
public function signOut() {  
    Session::flush();  
    Auth::logout();  
    return redirect('/login');  
}
```

method signOut() berfungsi untuk melakukan sign out pada user atau admin , dengan cara menggunakan Session::flush(); dan Auth::logout(); kemudian di redirect return ke '/login'

## Folder Controllers - IndexController

IndexController adalah controller yang berfungsi untuk menghandle View Home dan Artikel Details serta menhandle search query

```
use App\Models\Category;
use App\Models\ArticleCategory;
use App\Models\Article;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Illuminate\Support\Str;
use Hashids\Hashids;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
```

Use juga beberapa utility dan models . seperti Str, Request, Auth dan model ( Category , ArticleCategory , Article )

# Folder Controllers - IndexController

```

public function index(Request $request)
{
    $articleall = '';
    $noredult = "<div class='bg-red-500 flex items-center justify-center p-4 rounded-md font-semibold text-white list-none'><ion-icon name='warning'></ion-icon> No Result For "" . $request->searchQuest . "</div>";
    if ($request->searchQuest != '') {
        $articleall = Article::where('title', 'like', '%' . $request->searchQuest . '%')->get();
    }
    if ($articleall == '') {
        $articleall = Article::all();
    }
}
if ($Auth->user() || $Auth->user()->user_roles_id == 2) {
    foreach ($articleall as $key => $article) {
        foreach ($article->categories as $speccategory) {
            if ($speccategory->article_type_id == 1) {
                $articleall = "<ul style='list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0; margin: 0; font-size: 0; column-count: 3; column-gap: 10px;'>" . $noredult;
                '<li class="flex items-center justify-between w-full">' . $speccategory->icon . $speccategory->name . "</li>"; 
                '<li class="flex items-center justify-start relative bg-slate-100 dark:bg-slate-600 dark:text-slate-300 duration-200 font-semibold shadow-md hover:bg-blue-500 rounded-md hover:outline-white mb-2 p-2 w-full flex items-center">' . '<a href=' . $article->slug . '>' . '<ion-icon name="document-text">' . '</ion-icon>' . $speccategory->title . '</a>' . '<ion-icon name="document-down">' . '</ion-icon>' . '</a>' . '<ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0; margin: 0; font-size: 0; column-count: 2; column-gap: 10px;">';
            }
        }
    }
}
if ($articleall == '') {
    return json_encode($noredult);
} else {
    return json_encode($articleall);
}

}

else {
    $articleall = Article::latest()->paginate(9);
}

return view('home', compact('articleall'));
}

```

di dalam function index terdapat return view untuk halaman index , dan terdapat live search dengan cara mengirimkan value menggunakan ajax ke dalam request controller , terdapat juga kondisi untuk menyatakan apabila ajax kosong maka tampilkan semua

# Folder Controllers - IndexController ( Show )

Function Show berfungsi untuk menghandle article sesuai slug dan mengembalikan View

juga terdapat script untuk live searching ajax untuk mencari suatu artikel



# Folders Controller - ArticleController

Article controller digunakan untuk menghandle CRUD dari Article seperti create article , delete article, update article dll

```
use App\Models\Article;
use App\Models\ArticleType;
use App\Models\ArticleCategory;
use Illuminate\Support\Str;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Storage;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Category;
use
RealRashid\SweetAlert\Facades\Alert;
```

Use terlebih dahulu beberapa utility seperti Str, Storage,Auth,Request



# Folders Controller - ArticleController ( Index )

Function Untuk Mereturn view dari tambah artikel

```
public function index(){
    if(!Auth::user() || Auth::user()->user_roles_id != 1){
        return redirect('/404');

    } else {
        $category = Category::all();
        $articletype = ArticleType::all();

        return view('tools.addarticle',compact('category','articletype'));

    }
}
```

ditambahkan juga middleware untuk  
mencegah user biasa masuk melalui  
url

# Folders Controller - ArticleController ( Create )

Function create berfungsi untuk menhandle create article , melalui \$request value yang di isi oleh user akan ditangkap lalu dimasukan ke variable dan mengakses model untuk create artikel baru jika semuanya telah berhasil maka akan me-redirect kembali ke page sebelumnya

```
public function create(Request $request)
{
    $request->validate([
        'image' => 'required|image|mimes:jpeg,png,jpg,gif,svg|max:8024',
    ]);

    if($request->hasFile('image')){
        $images = $request->file('image');
        $filename = $images->getClientOriginalName();
        $request->image->storeAs('thumbnail',$filename);

        $categoryall = [];
        $category = $request->category;

        $title = $request->title;
        $userid = Auth::user()->id;

        $article = Article::create([
            "user_id" => $userid,
            "title" => $title,
            "article_type_id" => $request->typepost,
            "images" => $filename,
            "slug" => Str::slug($title,'-'),
            "description" => $request->editor,
        ]);
        $article->categories()->attach($request->category);

        Alert::success('Artikel Terbuat');

        return redirect('/dashboard');
    }
}
```



## Folders Controller - ArticleController ( Edit )

```
public function edit(Article $article , $id)
{
    $articletype = ArticleType::all();
    $category = Category::all();
    $editarticle = Article::findOrFail(decrypt($id));

    return view('tools.editarticle',compact('editarticle','category' ,
'articletype'));
}
```

Function edit berfungsi untuk menghandle view dan return value atau PUT dari \$id yang dikirim ke controller melalui url , value ini akan ditaruh ke input sebagai old value

# Folders Controller - ArticleController ( Update )

function update berfungsi untuk menghandle request dari view edit berdasarkan dari \$id yang dikirimkan ke controller lalu melakukan query pada model menggunakan function findOrFail lalu mengupdate jika sukses tampilkan alert sukses dan redirect kembali ke dashboard

```
public function update(Request $request,$id)
{
    $decrypted_id = decrypt($id);
    $title = $request->title;
    $typeposts = $request->typepost;
    $description = $request->editor;

    Article::findOrFail($decrypted_id)->update([
        "title" => $title,
        "article_type_id" => $typeposts,
        "slug" => str::slug($title,'-'),
        "description" => $description,
    ]);

    Alert::success('Artikel Terupdate');

    return redirect('/dashboard');
}
```

# Folder Controller - ArticleController ( Destroy )

Function Destroy berfungsi untuk menghapus artikel sesuai dengan \$id yang dikirim ke controller kemudian akan men-Unlink gambar supaya gambar juga hilang pada storage

jika sudah berhasil akan mereturn redirect kembali ke halaman sebelumnya

```
public function destroy(Article $article, $id)
{
    $articleToDelete = Article::findOrFail(decrypt($id));
    $articleImagePath = $articleToDelete->images;
    if(!unlink(storage_path('app/public/thumbnail/'. $articleImagePath))){
        $articleToDelete->delete();
    } else {
        $articleToDelete->delete();
        Storage::delete($articleToDelete->images);
    }

    return redirect()->back();
}
```

# **Folders Controller - ArticleController ( Category )**

Function category berfungsi untuk menhandle category detail dari setiap \$id yang dikirimkan melalui href link pada sidebar dan dikirimkan ke controller lalu ditangkap querynya menggunakan WHERE() function , terdapat juga live search menggunakan ajax pada function tersebut

# Folders Controller - IotController ( Index )

Function index() berfungsi untuk menghandle view dari Iot Index , untuk fungsi fungsi dari Iot tidak dihandle oleh controller melainkan oleh view itu sendiri karena controller tidak bisa menghandle javascript

```
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

class IotController extends Controller
{
    public function index(){

        return view('tools.Iot.iotindex');

    }

}
```

---

## Folders Controller - UserAuthController

UserAuthController berfungsi untuk menghandle User Biasa untuk login dan register

use dulu beberapa utility dan model seperti Auth,Str, dan Model User

```
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Str;
use App\Models\User;
```

# Folders Controller - UserAuthController

function index untuk menhandle view dari login user page ,

function auth mengambil request dari input pada page user lalu melakukan validasi data dan membuat kondisi attempt jika berhasil akan direturn redirect ke /

```
public function index(){
    return view('Auth.userlogin');
}

public function auth(Request $request){
    $request->validate([
        'email' => 'required',
        'password' => 'required',
    ]);

    $credentials = $request->only('email','password');
    if(Auth::attempt($credentials)) {
        return redirect()->intended('/')->with('success','Berhasil Login');
    } else {
        return redirect('/login')->with('error','Email Atau Password Salah');
    }
}
```

# Folders Controller - UserAuthController

function registerindex mereturn view  
dari page register user

function register mengambil request  
value dari user input pada page dan  
melakukan create user setelah itu akan  
otomatis meloginkan user yang baru saja  
didafarkan

jika berhasil return redirect ke home

```
public function registerindex(){
    return view('Auth.userregister');
}

public function register(Request $request){
    $users = User::create([
        "name" => $request->username,
        "slug" => Str::slug($request->username),
        "user_roles_id" => 2,
        "email" => $request->email,
        "password" => bcrypt($request->password),
    ]);

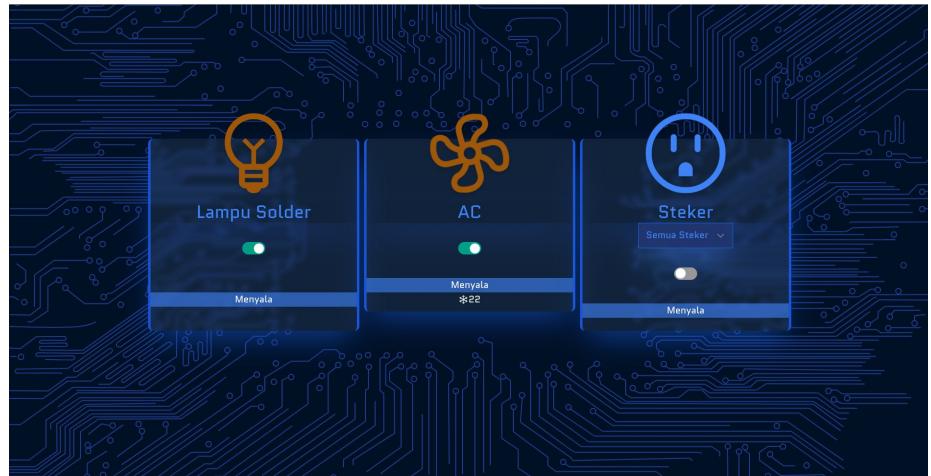
    auth()->login($users);

    return redirect('/');
}
```

---

# Iot Tools Pages

Iot Tools Page terdapat pada dashboard  
agar dapat mengaksesnya admin harus login  
terlebih dahulu , dibuat menggunakan  
Javascript Dan MQTT



# IoT Tools Code

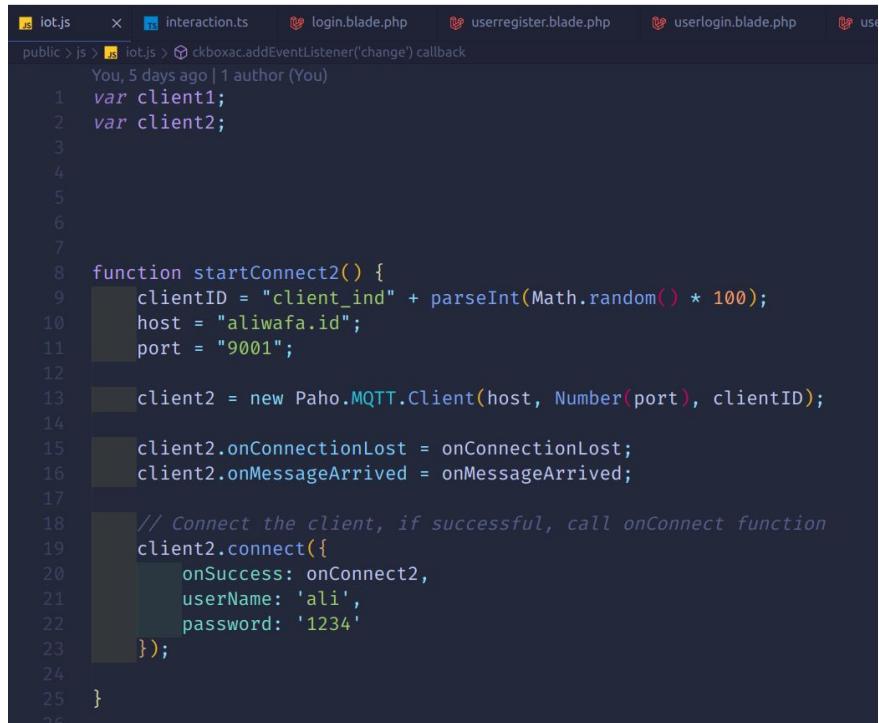
Lakukan Connect terlebih dulu

dengan menuliskan clientId,host,port

lalu dikoneksikan menggunakan function Client

pada class Paho.MQTT.Client

masukan pada 1 variable global



```
public > js > iot.js > ckboxac.addEventListener('change') callback
You, 5 days ago | 1 author (You)
1 var client1;
2 var client2;
3
4
5
6
7
8 function startConnect2() {
9     clientID = "client_id" + parseInt(Math.random() * 100);
10    host = "aliwafa.id";
11    port = "9001";
12
13    client2 = new Paho.MQTT.Client(host, Number(port), clientID);
14
15    client2.onConnectionLost = onConnectionLost;
16    client2.onMessageArrived = onMessageArrived;
17
18    // Connect the client, if successful, call onConnect function
19    client2.connect({
20        onSuccess: onConnect2,
21        userName: 'ali',
22        password: '1234'
23    });
24
25
26 }
```

# IoT Tools Code

Pada function onConnect

tentukan dulu topic yang akan di subscribe

```
function onConnect2() {
    topic = "/Cikunir";
    client2.subscribe("lt2/suhu2/sharp")
    client2.subscribe("cmnd/Main_4")
    client2.subscribe("lt2/stts/suhu2/sharp")
    client2.subscribe("Cikunir/lt2/stts2/sharp")
    client2.subscribe("lt2/suhu2")

}

function onConnect() {
    topic = "/tele";
    client1.subscribe("cmnd/lampu_solder/power")

    client1.subscribe("stat/lampu_solder/RESULT")
}
```

# Iot Tools Code

Ketika Kondisi checked jangan lupa untuk set localStorage item agar checked value sebelumnya dapat tersimpan dan tidak hilang ketika di reload

```
ckbox.addEventListener('change', () => {
  if (ckbox.checked) {
    message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("1");
    message.destinationName = "cmnd/lampu_solder/power";
    client1.send(message);
    console.log(message.payloadString)
    console.log("checked")
    $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('animate-pulse')
    window.localStorage.setItem('lampu_solder',
'menyalा');
  } else {
    message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("0");
    message.destinationName = "cmnd/lampu_solder/power";
    client1.send(message);
    console.log("not checked")
    $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('animate-pulse')
    window.localStorage.setItem('lampu_solder', 'mati');
  }
})

ckboxac.addEventListener('change', () => {
  if (ckboxac.checked) {
    message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("1");
    message.destinationName = "Cikunir/lt2/suhu2/sharp";
    client2.send(message)
    window.localStorage.setItem('ac', 'menyalा');
    $('#acicon').addClass('animate-spin')
    $('#acicon').removeClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#acicon').addClass('text-yellow-600')
  } else {
    message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("2");
    message.destinationName = "Cikunir/lt2/suhu2/sharp";
    client2.send(message)
    window.localStorage.setItem('ac', 'mati');
    $('#acicon').removeClass('animate-spin')
    $('#acicon').removeClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#acicon').addClass('text-blue-500')
  }
})
```

# Iot Tools Code

function onMessageArrived berfungsi untuk menerima setiap message yang masuk ke mqtt -tambahkan kondisi ketika destination topic sesuai yang kita inginkan lalu kita set LocalStorage untuk meng-check atau meng-uncheck checkbox agar checkbox value tersimpan dan tidak hilang ketika url di reload

```
function onMessageArrived(message) {  
    console.log("onMessageArrived: " + message.payloadString);  
    console.log("topic: " + message.destinationName);  
  
    if(message.destinationName == "stat/lampu_solder/RESULT"){  
        let data = JSON.parse(message.payloadString)  
        if(data.POWER == "ON"){  
            window.localStorage.setItem('lampu_solder', 'menyala');  
            ckbox.checked = true  
            $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('text-blue-500')  
            $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('text-yellow-500')  
            $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('animate-pulse')  
            $('#status_lampu').text("Menyala" );  
        } else {  
            window.localStorage.setItem('lampu_solder', 'mati');  
            ckbox.checked = false  
            $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('text-yellow-500')  
            $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('text-blue-500')  
            $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('animate-pulse')  
            $('#status_lampu').text("Mati" );  
        }  
    } else if(message.destinationName == "Cikunir/lt2/stts2/sharp") {  
        console.log(message.payloadString)  
        let data = JSON.parse(message.payloadString)  
        localStorage.setItem("suhuac",data);  
        $("#suhuac").text(data)  
        console.log("suhu masuk")  
    }  
}
```

# lot Tools Code

Validasi LocalStorage dengan cara mendapatkan getItem tambahkan kondisi jika sesuai , chekbox akan diberi boolean true or false dan juga akan mentoggle class untuk stylingnya

```
if (localStorage.getItem("suhuac")){
    $("#suhuac").text(localStorage.getItem("suhuac"))
}

if (localStorage.getItem('lampu_solder') == "menyala"){
    ckbox.checked = true
    $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('animate-pulse')
    $('#status_lampu').text("Menyala" );
} else {
    ckbox.checked = false
    $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#lampusoldericon').addClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#lampusoldericon').removeClass('animate-pulse')
    $('#status_lampu').text("Mati" );
}

if (localStorage.getItem('ac') == "menyala") {
    ckboxac.checked = true
    $('#acicon').removeClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#acicon').addClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#acicon').addClass('animate-spin')
} else {
    ckboxac.checked = false
    $('#acicon').removeClass('text-yellow-600')
    $('#acicon').addClass('text-blue-500')
    $('#acicon').removeClass('animate-spin')
}
```

# Iot Tools Code

jika ada perubahan pada element dengan id pilihsteker lalu diberi kondisi jika mengandung value tertentu lalu didalamnya diberi kondisi lagi jika tercheck kirimkan message pada topic cmnd

0 untuk mematikan , 1 untuk menyalakan

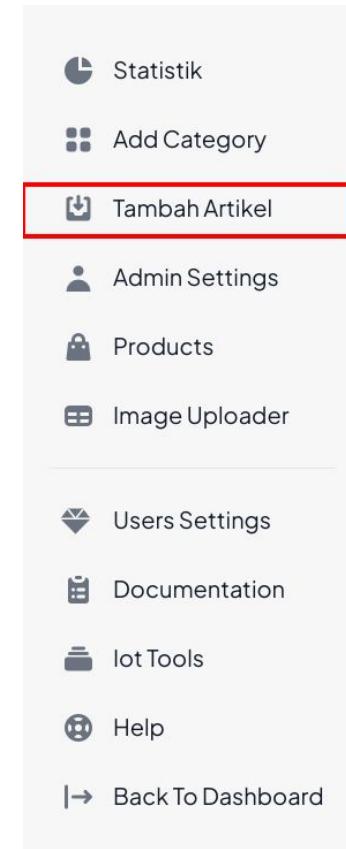
```
let cksteker = document.querySelector("#stekerslider")

$("#pilihsteker").on("change", function() {
  cksteker.addEventListener('change', () => {
    if (cksteker.checked) {
      if ($("#pilihsteker").val() == "power-4") {
        message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("1");
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER4\$\$t2.send(message)
      } else if ($("#pilihsteker").val() == "power-2") {
        message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("1");
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER2\$\$t2.send(message)
      } else if ($("#pilihsteker").val() == "all"){
        message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("1");
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER4\$\$t2.send(message1)
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER2\$\$t2.send(message2)
      }
    } else {
      if ($("#pilihsteker").val() == "power-4") {
        message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("0");
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER4\$\$t2.send(message)
      } else if ($("#pilihsteker").val() == "power-2") {
        message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("0");
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER2\$\$t2.send(message)
      } else if ($("#pilihsteker").val() == "all"){
        message = new Paho.MQTT.Message("0");
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER4\$\$t2.send(message1)
        message.destinationName =
"cmnd/Main_4/POWER2\$\$t2.send(message2)
      }
    }
  })
});
```

# Penggunaan Tools Pada Dashboard

## Cara Menambahkan Article

-klik tambahartikel pada sidebar



# Cara Menambahkan Artikel

Jika Sudah Selesai Klik Create

The screenshot shows a user interface for creating an article. The form fields are outlined in red and labeled with their purpose in red text to the right.

- Masukan Title Article** Untuk Judul Artikel
- Select Category** Untuk Categori Artikel
- Public** Untuk Artikel Visibility
- Upload file** Untuk Mengupload Thumbnail  
Choose File No file chosen
- SVG, PNG, JPG or GIF (MAX: 800x400px)**
- Editor Tools** Untuk Deskripsi Atau Isi Article

At the bottom left is a blue **Create** button.

 Statistik

 Add Category

 Tambah Artikel

 Admin Settings

 Products

 Image Uploader

 Users Settings

 Documentation

 IoT Tools

 Help

 Back To Dashboard

# Cara Menambahkan Category

Klik pada addCategory

---

# Cara Menambahkan Category

Masukan Title Category

Pilih Salah satu metode upload icon  
misal dari local file, atau url gambar  
jangan pilih keduanya sekaligus

Masukan Title Category

Masukan Url Icon

Atau Upload Icon

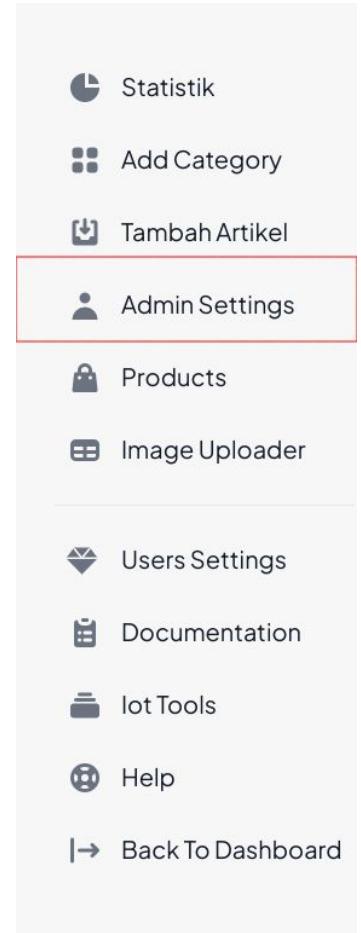
Choose File No file chosen

SVG, PNG, JPG or GIF (MAX. 800x400px).

Submit

# Cara Menambahkan Admin Baru

Klik Admin Settings pada sidebar dashboard



# Cara menambahkan admin baru

Jika sudah selesai Klik Create  
-foto profil harus diupload  
agar dapat disubmit  
-setelah itu dapat login dengan  
admin tersebut yang baru dibuat

The screenshot shows a user interface for creating a new administrator. The title 'Create New Admin' is at the top, followed by a user input field labeled 'Masukan User'. Below it is a file upload field for 'Foto Profil' with a placeholder 'No file chosen'. The next row contains fields for 'Email' (labeled '@ Masukan Email') and 'Password' (labeled 'Masukan Password'). A confirmation password field is also present ('Masukan Konfirmasi Password'). At the bottom is a blue 'Create' button.

Create New Admin

Masukan User

Upload Foto Profil

Choose File No file chosen

@ Masukan Email

Masukan Password

Masukan Konfirmasi Password

Create

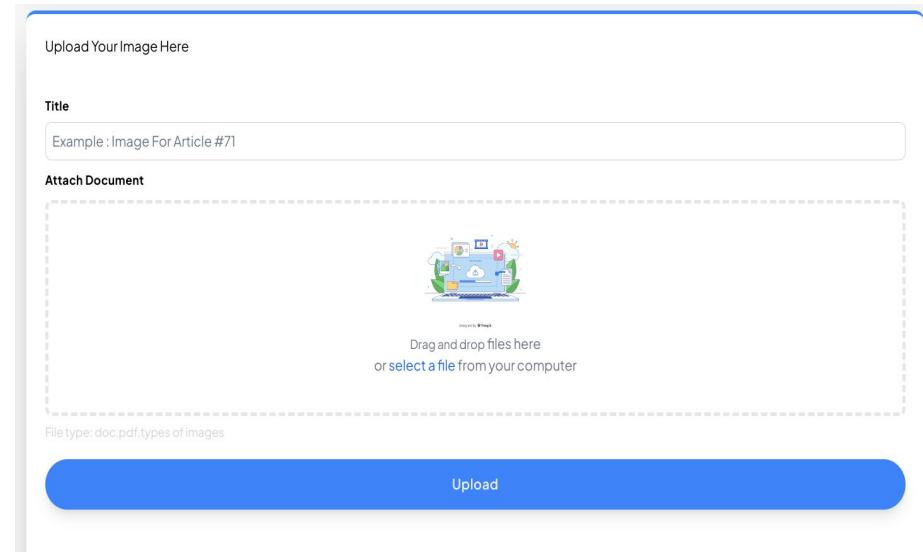
# Cara Mengupload gambar ke storage website

Klik ImageUploader pada sidebar dashboard

-  Statistik
-  Add Category
-  Tambah Artikel
-  Admin Settings
-  Products
-  Image Uploader
-  Users Settings
-  Documentation
-  IoT Tools
-  Help
-  Back To Dashboard

# Cara Mengupload gambar ke storage website

Tambahkan title dan bisa mendrag and drop  
gambar yang akan di upload , bisa juga dengan  
mengklik select a file lalu klik tombol upload



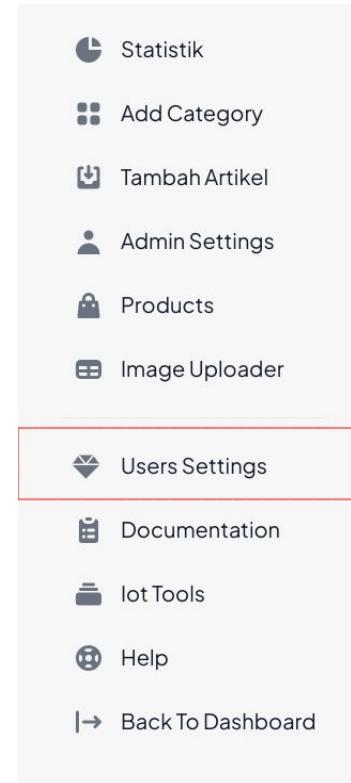
# Cara Copy Url Dan Menghapus Gambar

Id	Title	Url	untuk menyalin url gambar	Created_at	Size	
1	 img wibuh luh	http://127.0.0.1:8000/stora		2022-11-28 16:42:54	0.06 Mb	

Untuk Menghapus gambar

# Membuat User Dapat Membaca Postingan Private

Klik 'Users Settings' pada sidebar



# Membuat User Dapat Membaca Postingan Private

Id	Name	Email	Date Of Join	Role	Klik Button Settings
2	Shofi Anggara	shofi@gmail.com	2022-11-23 13:37:06	Default_User	
3	Raya Mandalika	rayamandalika@gmail.com	2022-11-23 13:38:37	Default_User	

# Membuat User Dapat Membaca Postingan Private

Klik Pada Option Select

Jadikan User Sebagai Reader

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a navigation bar at the top. The bar includes links for Category, Topic, Article, About, and a user icon labeled "Admin". The main content area has a header "Dokumentasi" and a "Dashboard" section with a "Kembali" button. On the left is a sidebar with icons for Statistik, Add Category, Tambah Artikel, Admin Settings, Products, Image Uploader, Users Settings, Documentation, IoT Tools, and Help. At the bottom of the sidebar is a "Back To Dashboard" link. On the right, there is a profile section for "Shofi Anggara" with the email "shofi@intek.com". Below the profile is a dropdown menu for roles, which is currently set to "Reader". Other options in the menu include Moderator, Default\_User, and Reader, with Reader being the selected item.



# **Selesai**

03 Oktober 2022 - 1 Desember 2022