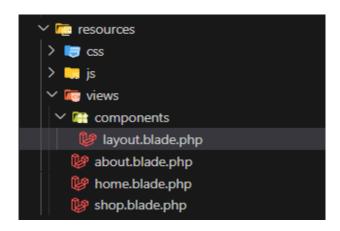
BSIT-3C

A. Documentation

I. Overview of the views / source code



• layout.blade.php

```
🕼 about.blade.php
                                     es > views > compone
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en'
    cmeta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
cmeta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
ctitle>@yield(section: 'title')</title>
clink href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
clink href="{{ asset(path: 'asset/css/style.css') }}" rel="stylesheet">
         let prevScrollpos = window.pageYOffset;
window.onscroll = function() {
          window.biscroil = function() {
    let currentScrollPos = window.pageYOffset;
    if (prevScrollPos > currentScrollPos) {
        document.querySelector(".navbar").classList.remove("hidden");
    } else {
                document.querySelector(".navbar").classList.add("hidden");
}
                 prevScrollpos = currentScrollPos;
```

• home.blade.php

• about.blade.php

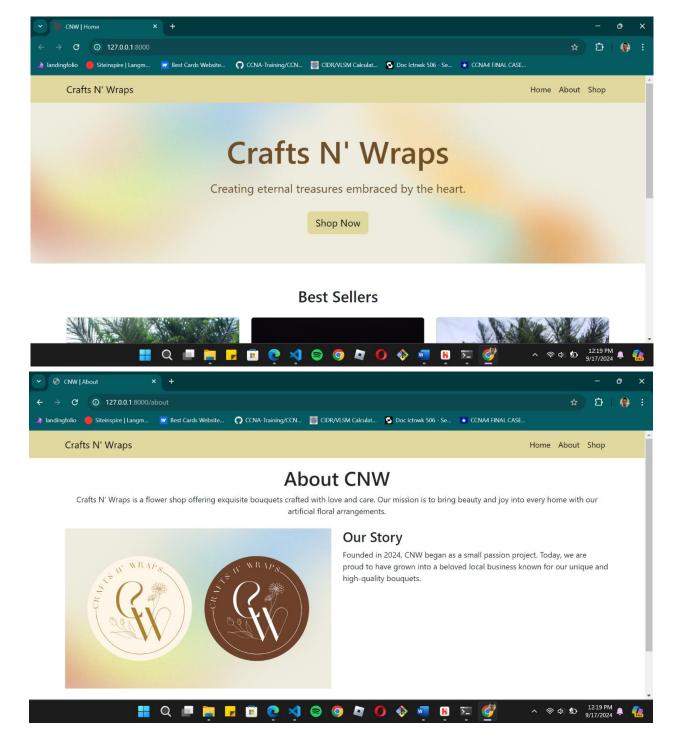
• shop.blade.php

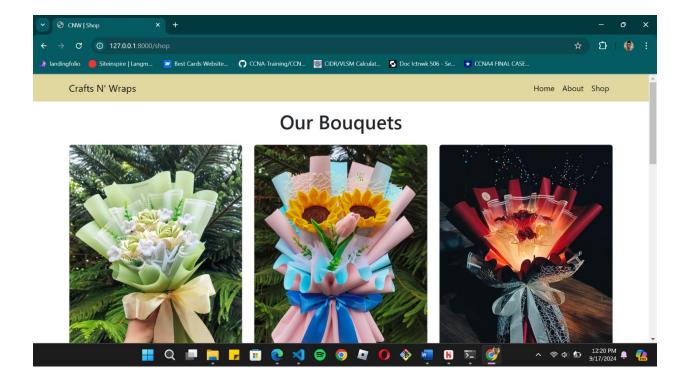
```
s > views > 👺 shop.blade.php
@extends(view: 'Components.layout')
                      <h1 class="text-center">Our Bouquets</h1>
                      class="card-text"><strong>Price:</strong> P330
<a href="#" class="btn btn-shop-now btn-lg">Buy Now</a>

</div>
</div>
</div class="col-md-4 mb-custom">
</div class="card">
</div class="card">
</div class="card">
</div class="card">
</div class="card-tiple">
</div class="c
                                               <h5 class="card-title">Bouquet 5</h5>
                                                                       A vibrant arrangement of butterflies and chocolates.
<strong>Price:</strong> P450
<a href="#" class="btn btn-shop-now btn-lg">Buy Now</a>
                                                          A beautiful single sunflower.
                                                                       class="card-text"><strong>Price:</strong> P150
<a href="#" class="btn btn-shop-now btn-lg">Buy Now</a>
82
```

routes (web.php)

II. Rendered Page





III. In-depth explanation

1. The layout.blade.php file:

a) Purpose

- layout.blade.php file in the components folder was used as a template /
 basis that defines the overall structure and layout of our web pages.
 Instead of repeating the same HTML code across our different pages
 (home,shop,about), the layout.blade.php can define or contain the
 common elements (like the header and footer) and reuse them in other
 views.
- By defining a common element in the layout file, its more efficient as once the element is defined, we can reuse that in other views and just inject unique specific content in each page.
- Also, if I want to edit for example the navigation, if I don't utilize the blade template, if I want to change something in the navigation for instance, and the navigation is the same across the view, then it would be too hassle and time consuming to edit the nav one by one in the views. Unlike using layout template, I can edit the nav in there and the changes will be reflected across the views (if it extends the layout file).

b) How is it used

 By using @extends ('Components.layout') in the view, it inherits the structure defined in the layout, such as the header, footer, and common HTML structure. Dynamic sections, like @yield('title'), @yield('jumbotron'), and @yield('content') which are some examples of blade directives utilized in our layout file, are replaced with content specific to each of our view. Utilizing this promotes reusability and consistency across pages while allowing each page to insert its own unique content into the predefined layout. 2. How each view file extends the layout and inserts specific content:

a) Home

```
section(section. 'title', Contents 'CMa | Home')

section(section. 'summatron)

div class-'jamotrone')

div class-'jamotrone')

div class-'jamotrone')

section(section. 'summatrone')

div class-'content | kings./hl)

op:Creating eternal treasures embraced by the heart./p)

op:Cr
```

- The home view file extends the layout.blade.php using the @extends('Components.layout') directive, this allows it to inherit the common structure like the header, footer, and JavaScript defined. The @section('title', 'CNW | Home') sets the page title dynamically. The @section('jumbotron') and @section('content') directives are used to inject specific content into the layout's placeholders, such as the jumbotron and the main content area. The header and footer, along with the script (which controls the navigation bar's visibility on scroll), are inherited automatically from the layout.
- @endsection directive is used to indicate the end of a content section that was opened with @section, it allows to properly insert the content into the correct places in the layout.blade.php

b) About

- Same goes to the home view file, this about view also uses @extends ('Components.layout') directive that inherits the structure from the layout.blade.php file located in the Components folder. This ensures that the common elements like the header, footer, and scripts are automatically included.
- The @section('title', 'CNW | About') defines the specific page title "CNW |
 About" that will be inserted in place of the @yield('title') placeholder in
 the layout. Similarly, @section('content') marks the beginning of the
 content section, which is the main body of the page, containing details
 about "Crafts N' Wraps" some details.
- @endsection closes the content section, signaling the end of the custom content that should be inserted into the @yield('content') section of the layout.

c) Shop

```
<

                                         LV Class="card-obdy">
Localizes="card-obdy">
Localizes="card-ob
                <img src="{{ asset(path: 'asset/images/4.jpg') }}" class="card-img-top" alt="Bouquet 4">
<div class="card-body">
                                           (\n) class="card-title">Bouquet 4</h5>
(p class="card-text">An elegant combination of roses and daisies.
                                           <strong>Price:</strong> P470
<a href="#" class="btn btn-shop-now btn-lg">Buy Now</a>/a
                         <div class="col-md-4 mb-custom">
                                     <div class="card"
                                            <img src="{{ asset(path: 'asset/images/5.jpg') }}" class="card-img-top" alt="Bouquet 5">
<div class="card-body">
                                                      <h5 class="card-title">Bouquet 5</h5>
class="card-text">A vibrant arrangement of butterflies and chocolates.
                                                           <div class="col-md-4 mb-custom">
                                              <img src="{{ asset(path: 'asset/images/6.jpg') }}" class="card-img-top" alt="Bouquet 6">
                                                         h5 class="card-title">Bouquet 6</h5>
                                                            A beautiful single sunflower.
                                                             <a href="#" class="btn btn-shop-now btn-lg">Buy Now</a>
@endsection
```

- Just like the other view, this shop.blade.php inherits the layout.blade.php using @extends('Components.layout') directive which automatically include the header, footer, and scripts.
- The @section('title', 'CNW | Shop') defines the specific title "CNW | Shop" to be displayed in the browser's tab, replacing the @yield('title') placeholder in the layout.

- Within @section('content'), the unique content for the Shop page is defined. It includes a container displaying various bouquets, each within a card structure. The cards provide information about the bouquets, including images, descriptions, prices, and "Buy Now" buttons. This content is inserted in place of the @yield('content') in the layout.
- @endsection marks the end of the content section, ensuring the Blade template engine knows where each section begins and ends for proper layout inheritance.
- 3. The routing setup and how it serves the views:
 - a) Setup
 - Home Route (/):
 - Route::get('/', method () { return view('home'); });
 - This route listens for HTTP GET requests to the root URL (/).
 - When a user visits the homepage, it returns and displays the home.blade.php view from the resources/views folder.
 - About Route (/about):
 - Route::get('/about', function () { return view('about'); });
 - This route listens for requests to the /about URL.
 - When accessed, it returns and displays the about.blade.php view.
 - Shop Route (/shop):
 - Route::get('/shop', function () { return view('shop'); });
 - This route listens for requests to the /shop URL.
 - When the user visits this URL, it returns and renders the shop.blade.php view.
 - b) How it Works
 - Request Handling: When the user navigates to any of these URLs, Laravel matches the URL with the defined route in web.php.
 - View Rendering: Once the route is matched, the view() helper function is called, which looks for the corresponding Blade template in the resources/views folder (home.blade.php, about.blade.php, or shop.blade.php).
 - Returning the View: Laravel compiles the Blade template into HTML and sends it back to the browser, displaying the content of the view requested.
- 4. Explain any challenges you faced and how you resolved them
 - a) SQLite File Path Difference: One challenge I encountered was integrating our group laboratory activity due to different SQLite file paths on our individual machines. To resolve this, I had to adjust the database file path in my .env file to match my local environment, ensuring that the project could correctly locate and use the SQLite database.
 - b) Linking Images and CSS: I also had trouble with linking images and CSS files using the asset helper. To fix this, I made sure that the paths in my Blade templates were correctly pointing to the files in the public directory. I verified that the paths were consistent with the folder structure to ensure that the assets were properly loaded.
 - c) Integrating Multiple Components: I was hesitant about integrating multiple components when the instructions only mentioned using a layout file. I addressed this by focusing on the core requirements first, ensuring that the layout file was correctly implemented.

- 5. The difference between {{\$slot}} and @yield
 - a) {{\$slot}}
 - Purpose: Used in a Blade component to display content that's passed into the component from the parent view.
 - For example, I have a card component. When using this component, I will pass in content to be displayed inside the card.
 - Parent View: Put some text or HTML between the opening and closing tags of the card component.
 - Card Component: It uses {{\$slot}} to display whatever content you passed in.
 - Use Case: If I have a component like <x-card>Hello</x-card>, {{\$slot}} in the card component will render "Hello."

b) @yield

- Purpose: Used in a layout file to define sections where specific content can be inserted by child views.
- For instance, I have a layout file with a header and a footer. I can define a section where child views can add their own content.
 - Layout File: It has @yield('title') for the page title and @yield('content') for the main content.
 - Child View: Define sections with @section('title', 'Page Title') and @section('content', 'Main content here') to fill in these areas.
- Use Case: In a layout, @yield('title') allows child views to set the page title dynamically, while @yield('content') allows each page to provide its own main content area.

c) Key differences:

• {{\$slot}} is more used for passing small, dynamic content to components and @yield is used for defining larger, structural sections in layouts that child views can fill.