ASSIGNMENT 13

DOCUMENT

Part-I Laravel Installation

Steps:

1. Composer Installation:

:

```
php -r "copy('https://getcomposer.org/installer', 'composer-setup.php');"
php composer-setup.php
```

Composer could also be installed using an installer executable file on Windows operating system.

2. Laravel Installation using composer:

Composer require Laravel/installer

```
C:\Users\Coppp --version
PHP 8.2.6 (cli) (built: May 9 2023 16:02:16) (ZTS Visual C++ 2019 x64)
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Zend Engine V4.2.6, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies

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Lock file generations: 11 installs, 6 updates, 0 removals

Locking symfony/polyfill-intl-graphene (v1.27.6)

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Locking symfony/polyfill-intl-graphene (v1.27.6)

Locking
```

3. Verify that Laravel is installed and working correctly:

Laravel --version

4. Creating a new Laravel project:

Laravel new assignment-13-app

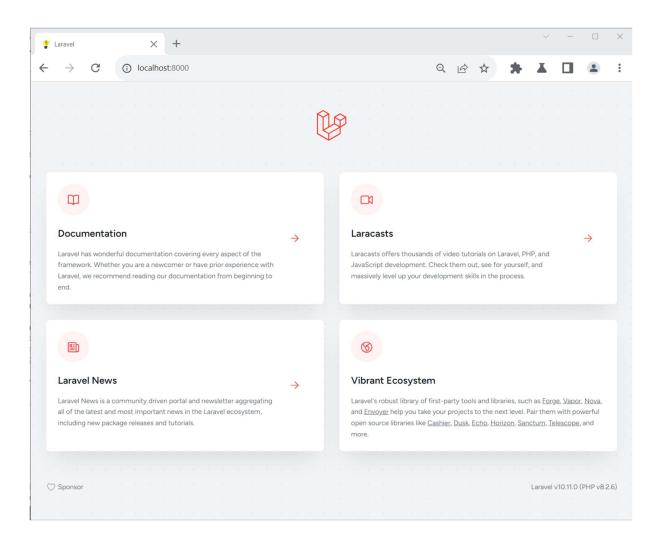
5. Running the development server:

```
cd assignment-13-app
php artisan serve
```

```
C:\Users\K\Learning\assignment-13-app>php artisan about

Environment
Application Name Laravel
Laravel Version 10,11,0
PHP Version 8.2.6
Composer Version 9.2.5.5
Delivorment 15.2.6
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Screenshot of development server running:



Part-II

Laravel Folder Structure

App Directory

The app directory contains the core code of the application. almost all of the classes in the application will be in this directory.

The Http Directory

The Http directory contains the controllers, middleware, and form requests. Almost all of the logic to handle requests entering the application will be placed in this directory.

The Models Directory

The Models directory contains all of the Eloquent model classes. The Eloquent ORM included with Laravel provides a beautiful, simple ActiveRecord implementation for working with the database. Each database table has a corresponding "Model" which is used to interact with that table. Models allow you to query for data in the tables, as well as insert new records into the table.

Bootstrap Directory

The bootstrap directory contains the app.php file which bootstraps the framework.

Config Directory

The config directory, as the name implies, contains all of the application's configuration files.

Database Directory

The database directory contains the database migrations, model factories, and seeds. Seeding is a process of programmatically populating the database with dummy data described in factory.

Public Directory

The public directory contains the index.php file, which is the entry point for all requests entering the application and configures autoloading. This directory also houses the assets such as images, JavaScript, and CSS.

Resources Directory

The resources directory contains the views as well as the raw, un-compiled assets such as CSS or JavaScript.

Routes Directory

The routes directory contains all of the route definitions for the application. By default, several route files are included with Laravel: web.php, api.php, console.php, and channels.php.

The web.php file contains routes that the RouteServiceProvider places in the web middleware group, which provides session state, CSRF protection, and cookie encryption. If the application does not offer a stateless, RESTful API then all the routes will most likely be defined in the web.php file.

The api.php file contains routes that the RouteServiceProvider places in the api middleware group. These routes are intended to be stateless, so requests entering the application through these routes are intended to be authenticated via tokens and will not have access to session state.

The console.php file is where you may define all of the closure based console commands. Each closure is bound to a command instance allowing a simple approach to interacting with each command's IO methods. Even though this file does not define HTTP routes, it defines console based entry points (routes) into the application.

The channels.php file is where you may register all of the event broadcasting channels that the application supports.

Storage Directory

The storage directory contains the logs, compiled Blade templates, file based sessions, file caches, and other files generated by the framework. This directory is segregated into app, framework, and logs directories. The app directory may be used to store any files generated by the application. The framework directory is used to store framework generated files and caches. Finally, the logs directory contains the application's log files.

The storage/app/public directory may be used to store user-generated files, such as profile avatars, that should be publicly accessible. You should create a symbolic link at public/storage which points to this directory. You may create the link using the php artisan storage:link Artisan command.

Tests Directory

The tests directory contains the automated tests. Example PHPUnit unit tests and feature tests are provided out of the box. Each test class should be suffixed with the word Test. You may run the tests using the phpunit or php vendor/bin/phpunit commands. Or, if you would like a more detailed and beautiful representation of the test results, you may run the tests using the php artisan test Artisan command.

Vendor Directory

The vendor directory contains the Composer dependencies.

Creating a new route in the Laravel project that displays a simple "Hello, World!" message:

File: 'routes\web.php' adding the following code:

```
Route::get('/greeting', function () {
    return 'Hello World';
});
```

Screenshot of the running route:

