# Laravel

## Get the Laravel framework

Install composer first

composer create-project laravel/laravel example 🡪 **Creates a folder**

composer create-project laravel/Laravel 🡪 **Current folder**

## Understanding the namespace

Folder structure

* app
  + Http 🡪 *route.php*
* *Photon.php* 🡪 class Photon {}
* *Another.php* 🡪 class Photon {} **namespace Eastern**
* *Narzia.php* 🡪 class Narzia {} **namespace Paradise**

### Accessing the classes

#### app/Http/route.php

**namespace Eastern;**

$photon = new **Photon;** 🡪 Accessing the class in Eastern namespace

$photon = new **\Photon** 🡪Accessing the class in Global namespace

$narzia = new **\Paradise\Narzia** 🡪 Accessing the class in Paradise namespace

**or**

namespace Eastern;

**use Paradise\Narzia;**

$photon = new **Photon;** 🡪 Accessing the class in Eastern namespace

$photon = new **\Photon** 🡪Accessing the class in Global namespace

$narzia = new **Narzia** 🡪 Accessing the class in Paradise namespace

### Aliasing

namespace Targaryen;

use Dothraki\Daenerys as Khaleesi;

class Daenerys{}

$daenerys = new Daenerys;

$khaleesi = new Khaleesi;

## JavaScript Object Notation [JSON]

### JSON Encode

**json\_encode**(

[

[

“id” => 1

“name“ => “Photon Khan”

],

[

“id” => 2

“name“ => “Narzia Markel”

]

]

);

**OUTPUT:** [

{

“id”: 1,

“name”: “Photon Khan”

},

{

“id”: 2,

“name”: “Narzia Markel”  
 }

];

### JSON Decode

**OUTPUT AS OBJECT**

$data = json\_decode(‘{“panda”: “awesome”}’);

$data🡪panda;

**OUTPUT AS ARRAY**

$data = json\_decode(‘{“panda”: “awesome”}’, true);

$data[‘panda’];

## Dependency Management using [Composer]

{

*"name"*: "photon/practice",

*"description"*: "Learning to learn",

*"keywords"*: ["learn", "namespace", "php"],

*"homepage"*: "http://sphotonkhan.com",

*"license"*: "MIT",

*"authors"*: [

{

*"name"*: "Shabuktagin Photon Khan",

*"email"*: "khan.photon@gmail.com",

*"homepage"*: "http://sphotonkhan.com",

*"role"*: "Web Developer"

}

],

*"require"*: {

*"xmen/wolverine"* : ">1.0.0, <1.0.2",

*"xmen/cyclope"* : "1.0.\*",

*"xmen/storm"*: "=<2.0.0",

*"xmen/gambit"*: "=>1.5.1"

}

}

### Developer Branch Name

{“xmen/gambit”: “dev-branchname”}

### Developer Master Branch

{

“require”:{

“xmen/gambit”: “dev-master”

},

“minimum-stability”: “dev”

}

### Development Dependencies

{

“require”:{

“xmen/gambit”: “dev-master”

},

“require-dev”: {

“codeception/codeception”: “1.6.0.3”

}

}

### Conflicting Packages

{

“conflict”:{

“xmen/gambit”: “dev-master”

},

}

### Replacements

{

“replace”:{

“xmen/gambit”: “dev-master”

},

}

### Provisions

{

“provide”:{

“xmen/gambit”: “dev-master”

},

}

### Suggestions

{

“suggest”:{

“xmen/gambit”: “dev-master”

},

}

## Autoloading

### To load the files (Not preferable)

{

“autoload”: {

“files”: [

“path/to/my/firstfile.php”,

“path/to/my/secondfile.php”

]

}

}

### To load the classes (Not preferable)

{

“autoload”: {

“classname”: [

“src/Models”,

“src/Controller”

]

}

}

### Namespaces matches up with the directory

{

“autoload”: {

“psr-4”: {

“Dayle**\\**Blog**\\**”: “src”

}

}

}

Dayle\Blog\Content\Post 🡪 src/Content/Post

It is important to have the double backslash

#### Example

Folder Structure

**Root**

* Eastern
  + BuildingOne
  + BuildingTwo
    - ***Photon.php***
* Paradise
  + BuildingOne
    - ***Narzia.php***
  + BuildingTwo
* **composer.json**
* read.php
* read2.php
* read3.php

##### Photon.php

1. <? php
2. namespace Eastern;
3. class Photon {
4. public
5. function \_\_construct() {
6. echo“ I am Photon”;
7. }
8. }

##### Narzia.php

1. <? php
2. namespace Paradise;
3. class Narzia {
4. public
5. function \_\_construct() {
6. echo“ I am Narzia”;
7. }
8. }

##### composer.json

{

“autoload”: {

“psr-4”: {

“Eastern\\”: “Eastern/BuildingTwo/”,

“Paradise\\”: “Eastern/BuildingOne/”,

}

}

}

##### read.php

1. <?php
2. namespace Eastern;
3. require\_once $\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT']."/study/Namespace/vendor/autoload.php";
4. $photon = new Photon();
5. echo“ < br / > ”;
6. $narzia = new\ Paradise\ Narzia();

##### read2.php

1. <?php
2. namespace Reading;
3. require\_once $\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT']."/study/Namespace/vendor/autoload.php";
4. $photon = new\ Eastern\ Photon();
5. echo "<br/>";
6. $narzia = new\ Paradise\ Narzia();

##### read3.php

1. <?php
2. namespace Reading;
3. require\_once $\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT']."/study/Namespace/vendor/autoload.php";
4. use Eastern as e;
5. use Paradise as p;
6. $photon = new e\ Photon();
7. echo "<br/>";
8. $narzia = new p\ Narzia();

## Configuration

### Accessing the configuration values

We can access the configuration values in two ways

* Facade
  + Config∷get(‘app.debug’, false)
* Helper
  + config(‘app.debug’, false)

### Dissecting the app.debug

app . debug

{“app.php”} {“array key from app.php”}

The env() function is the new way of making different configuration possible in different environments but .env file is available locally in Laravel framework.

We can use $host = env(‘DB\_HOST’, ‘127.0.0.1’)

However, it is heavily discouraged since it cant cache values from environmental variables, so if we choose to use env() outside of the PHP configuration files then we might end up getting into a caching mess.

### Caching

php artisan config:cache

php artisan config:clear

## Basic Routing

Go to the **routes folder** then click on *web.php*

### Normal Routing

Route::get('/home', function(){

return "Home Page";

});

If we go to *localhost/laravel/public/home* 🡪 *Home Page* will show up

### **Anonymous function/Closure Routing**

$logic = **function(){**

**return “Contact Us”**

**};**

Route∷get(‘/contact’, $logic);

If we go to *localhost/laravel/public/contact*🡪 *Contact Us* will show up

### Route Parameters

Route∷(“/information/**{department}**”, function(**$department**){

**return “{$department}”;**

});

### Optional Parameters

*Route*::get("/partners/**{name?}**", *function*(**$name = null**){

if($name == null){

return "Sorry, we couldn't find any partners";

}else{

return "{$name}";

}

});

### Some of the routing verbs

Route∷get();

Route∷post();

Route∷put();

Route∷patch();

Route∷delete();

Route∷any();

## Views

Go to resources 🡪 then to views 🡪 then create *simple.php*

### simple.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Page Title</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

<p> Welcome to the category page</p>

</body>

</html>

**Update the *routes/web.php***

### web.php

Route∷get(“/category”, function(){

return View∷make(‘simple’);

});

### Passing array of data in the route

Route∷get(“/category/{some\_data?}”, function($some\_data = null){

if($some\_data == null){

$data[‘some\_data’] = $some\_data;

return View∷make(‘simple’, $data);

}

else{

return View∷make(‘simple’);

}

});

### Redirecting the Route

*Route*::get("/outsource", *function*(){

return *Redirect*::to('/');

});

### Custom Responses

Route∷get(‘/custom/response’, function(){

return Response∷make(‘Hello world’, 200);

});

#### Custom Header

Route∷get(‘/custom/response2’, function(){

$response = Response∷make(‘Hello World’, 200);

$response🡪headers🡪set(‘Content-Type’, ‘text/html’);

return $response;

});

We can also set the time-to-live value (TTL) for shared caches

Route∷get(‘/custom/response2’, function(){

$response = Response∷make(‘Hello World’, 200);

$response🡪setTtl(60);

return $response;

});

#### JSON Response

Route∷get(‘/get/json’, function(){

$data = [‘superman’, ‘spiderman’, ‘batman’];

return Response∷json($data);

});

#### Download Response

*Route*::get('/file/download', *function*(){

$file = $\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT']."/laravel/resources/img/vscode\_shortcuts.pdf";

return *Response*::download($file);

});

#### Download a file with status & header

*Route*::get('/file/download', *function*(){

$file = $\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT']."/laravel/resources/img/vscode\_shortcuts.pdf";

return *Response*::download($file, ‘vscode.pdf’, [‘iron’, ‘man’]);

});

## Blade Templating

### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('blade/index', *function*(){

$data = ["header" => "Blade Index", "heading" => "Welcome to the blade index page"];

return *View*::make('index', $data);

});

### /resources/views/index.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang = 'us'>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title> **{{ $header }}** </title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

<div class = 'container'>

<div class = 'row'>

<div class = 'col'>

<h1> **{{ $heading }}** </h1>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

### Plug-In Functions

<div class = ‘row’>

<div class = ‘col’>

<span>Current Date ∷ **{{ date(‘d/m/y’) }}** </span>

</div>

</div>

### Control Statements

#### if/else

**@if($control == 'yes')**

<p> Well done!</p>

**@elseif($control == 'no')**

<p> Sorry, for your loss</p>

**@else**

<p> Nothing </p>

**@endif**

#### foreach

**@foreach ($countries as $country)**

<p>{{ $country }}</p>

**@endforeach**

#### forloop

**@for($i = 0; $i < count($countries); $i++)**

<p>{{ $countries[$i] }}</p>

**@endfor**

#### while

{{ $i = 0}}

**@while($i < count($countries))**

<p>{{ $countries[$i] }}</p>

<p>{{ $i++ }}</p>

**@endwhile**

#### unless

**@unless($control == 'yes')**

<p> Well done!</p>

**@endunless**

### Template for Inclusion

#### routes/web.php

*Route*::get('blade/template', *function*(){

return *View*::make('main');

});

#### resources/views/main.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Template Testing</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

<div class = 'container'>

**@include('header')**

<div class = 'row'>

<div class = 'col'>

<span> Just starting my contents over here </span>

</div>

</div>

**@include('footer')**

</div>

</body>

</html>

#### resources/views/header.blade.php

<div class = 'row'>

<div class = 'col'>

<span>Welcome to my page! I am here to start new things </span>

</div>

</div>

#### resources/views/footer.blade.php

<div class = 'row' style = 'margin-top: 500px'>

<div class = 'col'>

<div class = 'footer'>

<span>2018 &copy; All Right Reserved | Photon Enterprise </span>

</div>

</div>

</div>

### Template Inheritance

#### routes/web.php

*Route*::get('blade/inheritance', *function*(){

return *View*::make('child');

});

#### resources/views/child.blade.php

**@extends('layouts.parent')**

**@section('head')**

**@parent**

<p> Child:: I will tell it here </p>

**@stop**

**@section('body')**

<p> Child: Let me give something to talk about. </p>

**@stop**

#### resources/views/layouts/parent.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Practice Blade Inheritance</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

**@section('head')**

<p>Parent:: I go something to say</p>

**@show**

**@yield('body')**

</body>

</html>

**@yield(‘head’)** ∷ Means the fill the content later

**@section(‘body’)**

//My name is Photon

**@show**

This both together means @yield but by default show some content

**@extends(‘layouts.parent’)**

*/resources/views/layouts/parent.blade.php*

Means “.” is the folder separator in the /resources/views 🡪 layouts∷folder, parent∷file

**@section(‘body’)**

//My name is Photon Khan

**@stop**

This replaces My name is Photon to My name is Photon Khan

**@section(‘body’)**

**@parent**

//My name is Photon Khan

**@stop**

This adds up the content. Therefore, it shows My name is Photon and My name is Photon Khan

### Comment

{{-- This is comment --}}

### JavaScript Support

<script> **@{{javascriptValue}}** </script>

## Request Data

### Request All

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

$data = Request∷all();

var\_dump($data);

});

<http://localhost/laravel/public/dumpdata>

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

$data = Request∷all();

var\_dump($data);

});

*Route*::get('/dumpdata', *function*(){

$data = *Request*::get('foo');

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($data);

});

//Give only the data of $\_GET[‘foo’]

Route::get('/simpleform', function(){

return View::make('form');

});

#### /resources/views/form.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Form Action to the rescue</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

<form action = " {{ **url('/dumpdata')** }}">

**{{csrf\_field()}}**

<input type = 'hidden' name = 'foo' value = 'bar'/>

<input type = 'hidden' name = 'baz' value = 'boo'/>

<input type = 'submit' value = 'send'/>

</form>

</body>

</html>

### Post Request

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('/postform', *function*(){

return *View*::make('postform');

});

*Route*::post('/dumppostdata', *function*(){

$data = *Request*::all();

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($data);

});

#### /resources/views/postform.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Form Action to the rescue</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

<h4> Simple Post + Get Request with hidden forms </h4>

<form action = **"{{ url('/dumppostdata') }}?foo=get&baz=get"**>

{{csrf\_field()}}

<input type = 'hidden' name = 'foo' value = 'bar'/>

<input type = 'hidden' name = 'baz' value = 'boo'/>

<input type = 'submit' value = 'send'/>

</form>

</body>

</html>

It seems the GET data is handled last, and the values are replaced. Now we know that that GET data, takes a higher priority than POST data within request data array.

* Ex: In this situation if we put $\_GET[‘war’] if would give us null since it is not sent from the form. i.e Request∷get(‘war’)
* Ex: In this situation if we put both $\_GET[‘war’] & $\_GET[‘foo’]

i.e Request∷get(‘war’, ‘foo’) we will get “bar” as a string

### Request Has

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

$data = **Request∷has(‘foo’);**

var\_dump($data);

});

If we send a get request from a form it will show us **bool(true)**

### Request Only

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

$data = **Request∷only(‘foo’, ‘baz’);**

var\_dump($data);

});

It returns only the $\_GET[‘…’] variables that we want

### Request Except

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

$data = **Request∷except(‘baz’);**

var\_dump($data);

});

It returns all the $\_GET[‘…’] except the one mentioned over here

### Store request for longer time

#### /routes/web.php

Request∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

return Redirect∷to(‘/new/request/’);

});

Route∷get(‘/new/request’, function(){

var\_dump(Request∷all());

});

When the form sends a request to the dumpdata, it redirects to new/request. Unfortunately, it gives no value in the array. Therefore, to make the redirect work we need to use **Request∷flash()**

Then, use the Request∷old() to let the Laravel know that we want the previous value

#### /routes/web.php

Request∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

**Request∷flash();**

return Redirect∷to(‘/new/request/’);

});

Route∷get(‘/new/request’, function(){

var\_dump(**Request∷old()**);

});

### Flash Only

#### /routes/web.php

Request∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

**Request∷flashOnly(‘foo’);**

return Redirect∷to(‘/new/request/’);

});

Route∷get(‘/new/request’, function(){

var\_dump(**Request∷old()**);

});

### Flash Except

#### /routes/web.php

Request∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

**Request∷flashExcept(‘foo’);**

return Redirect∷to(‘/new/request/’);

});

Route∷get(‘/new/request’, function(){

var\_dump(**Request∷old()**);

});

### Alternative to Flash

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('/dumpdata', *function*(){

return ***Redirect*::to('/new/request')->withInput();**

});

which is equivalent to

*Route*::get('/dumpdata', *function*(){

Request∷flash();

return *Redirect*::to('/new/request');

});

### Alternative to Flash Partial (Flash Only)

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

return **Redirect∷to(‘/new/request’)→withInput(Request∷only(‘foo’));**

});

which is equivalent to

*Route*::get('/dumpdata', *function*(){

Request∷flashOnly(‘foo’);

return *Redirect*::to('/new/request');

});

### Alternative to Flash Partial (Flash Except)

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/dumpdata’, function(){

return **Redirect∷to(‘/new/request’)→withInput(Request∷except(‘foo’));**

});

which is equivalent to

*Route*::get('/dumpdata', *function*(){

**Request∷flashExcept(‘foo’);**

return *Redirect*::to('/new/request');

});

### File Upload

#### /resources/views/fileupload.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>File Upload</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

**<form action = "{{url('/filepost')}}" method = 'POST' enctype = 'multipart/form-data'>**

{{csrf\_field()}}

<label for = 'Upload'>File Upload</label><br/>

<input type = 'hidden' name = "MAX\_FILE\_SIZE" value = '524288'/>

<input type = 'file' name = 'upload'/><br/>

<input type = 'submit'/>

</form>

</body>

</html>

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/fileupload', function(){

return View::make('fileupload');

});

Route::post('/filepost', function(){

**var\_dump(Request::file('upload'));**

});

#### Procedural PHP to Laravel PHP

*$\_FILES[‘upload’][‘name’]*

file('upload')->**getClientOriginalName() ∷** Original File Name

*photon.pdf*

file(‘upload’)->**getFileName() ∷** Get Temporary File Name

*php2D4D.tmp*

*$\_FILES[‘upload’][‘size’]*

file(‘upload’)->**getClientSize() ∷** File Size

*2370413*

*$\_FILES[‘upload][‘type’]*

file(‘upload’)->**getMimeType() ∷** File Type

*application/pdf, image/jpeg, image/jpg, image/png*

file(‘upload’)->**guessExtension()** ∷ Guesses the Extension of the file

*pdf, jpg*

$\_FILES[‘upload’][‘tmp\_name’]

file(‘upload’)->**getRealPath()** ∷ Get the temporary file location

/tmp/php/php2D4D.tmp

*move\_uploaded\_file($temporary\_location, $destination\_location)*

file(‘upload’)->move(**$\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT'].'/laravel/storage/directory/'**);

### Original Filename

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/filepost’, function(){

var\_dump(Request∷file(‘upload’)🡪**getClientOriginalName**()):

});

### Temporary Filename

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/filepost’, function(){

var\_dump(Request∷file(‘upload’)🡪**getFileName**()):

});

### File Size

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/filepost’, function(){

var\_dump(Request∷file(‘upload’)🡪**getClientSize**()):

});

### Get the MIME type

#### /routes/web.php

Route∷get(‘/filepost’, function(){

var\_dump(Request∷file(‘upload’)🡪**getMimeType**()):

});

### Guess the Extension of the files

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::post('/filepost', *function*(){

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump(*Request*::file('upload'**)->guessExtension**());

});

### Get the Temporary Path

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::post('/filepost', *function*(){

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump(*Request*::file('upload'**)->getRealPath**());

});

### Move the uploaded file

#### /routes/web.php

Route::post('/filepost', function(){

**Request::file('upload')->move($\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT'].'/laravel/storage/directory/');**

return "File was moved";

});

### Move the uploaded file with our designated file name

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::post('/filepost', *function*(){

$name = *Request*::file('upload')->getClientOriginalName();

***Request*::file('upload')->move($\_SERVER['DOCUMENT\_ROOT'].'/laravel/storage/directory/', $name);**

return "File was moved";

});

## Cookies

*setcookie(*name,value,expire,path,domain,secure,httponly*) 🡪 Set the cookie*

*setcookie(name, “”) 🡪 Delete the cookie*

*$\_COOKIE[name] 🡪 Get the cookie*

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('/createcookie', *function*(){

$cookie = ***Cookie*::make('username', 'khan.photon', 30);**

return ***Response*::make('/readcookie')->withCookie($cookie);**

});

### Get Cookie

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('/readcookie', *function*(){

$cookie = ***Cookie*::get('username');**

var\_dump($cookie);

});

### Has Cookie

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/readcookie', function(){

$cookie = Cookie::has('username');

var\_dump($cookie);

});

### Cookie with no expiry

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/createcookie', function(){

$cookie = Cookie::forever('username');

return Response∷make(‘/readcookie’)->withCookie($cookie)

});

### Forget the cookie

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/createcookie', function(){

$cookie = Cookie::forget('username');

return $cookie;

});

## Advanced Routing

### Named Routes

#### /route/web.php

*Route*::get('/i/like/shortcuts', [**"as" => "shortcuts",**

*function*(){

return *View*::make('shortcuts');

}

]);

#### /resources/views/shortcuts.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head lang = 'en'>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Shortcuts</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

I like shortcuts

**{{ route('shortcuts') }}**

</body>

</html>

### Redirecting the route

#### /route/web.php

Route::get('/i/like/shortcuts', **["as" => "shortcuts",**

**function(){**

**return View::make('shortcuts');**

**}**

**]);**

Route::get('/redirectshortcuts', function(){

return **Redirect::route('shortcuts');**

});

### Get the name of the current shortcut name

#### /route/web.php

Route::get('/i/like/shortcuts', ["as" => "shortcuts",

function(){

return **Route::currentRouteName()**;

}

]);

### Route with the controller name

#### /route/web.php

*Route*::get('/first/shortcuts', [

**"as" => "shortcuts",**

**"uses" => "FirstController@show"**

]);

*Route*::get('/redirectshortcuts', *function*(){

**return *Redirect*::route('shortcuts');**

});

#### /app/http/controllers/FirstController

namespace **App\Http\Controllers**;

use **App\Http\Controllers\Controller**;

class **FirstController** extends **Controller**{

public function **show()**{

return **view('child')**;

}

}

*For the* ***view(‘child’)*** *🡪 The* ***service method worked*** *but façade didn’t work*

*view(‘child’) ∷ Service Method; View∷make(‘child’) ∷ Façade method*

### Parameter Constraints

#### /route/web.php

Route::get('/save/{name}', function($name){

return "My name is: {$name}";

**})->where('name', '[A-Za-z]+');**

#### /route/web.php

Route::get('/save/{firstname}/{lastname}',

function($firstname, $lastname){

return "My name is : {$firstname} {$lastname}";

**})->where('firstname', '[A-Za-z]+')->where('lastname', '[A-Za-z]+');**

### Route Groups

#### /route/web.php

**Route::group([], function(){**

Route::get('/critical', function(){

return "Critical";

});

Route::get('/medical', function(){

return "Medical";

});

Route::get('/condition', function(){

return "Condition";

});

**});**

### Route Prefix

#### /route/web.php

**Route::group(["prefix" => "books"], function(){**

Route::get('/critical', function(){

return "Critical";

});

Route::get('/medical', function(){

return "Medical";

});

Route::get('/condition', function(){

return "Condition";

});

});

*Therefore the routing name needs to be /books/critical, /books/medical, /books/condition*

### Domain Routing

#### /route/web.php

Route::group(["domain" => "admin.localhost"], function(){

Route::get('/panel', function(){

return "Critical";

});

});

*This group needs to be placed at the top of the file & this do not work in localhost*

#### /route/web.php

Route::group(["domain" => "{user}.admin.localhost:8000"], function(){

Route::get('profile/{page}', function($user, $page){

return "{$user} {$page}";

});

});

*This group needs to be placed at the top of the file & this do not work in localhost*

## Controllers

### Creating Controllers

#### /routes/web.php

Route::group(['prefix' => "article"], function(){

Route::get('/', 'ArticleController@index');

Route::get('/new', 'ArticleController@new');

});

#### /app/Http/Controllers/ArticleController.php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;

class ArticleController extends Controller{

public function index(){

return view('article');

}

public function new(){

return view('articlenew');

}

}

*Small Reminder: The View∷make(‘article’) won’t work over here!*

*Only the service method works, the façade method do not works*

### Creating Controller using Artisan

artisan make:controller TestingController --resource

#### /apps/Http/Controllers/TestingController.php

TestingController now have several methods

index()

create()

store(Request $request)

show($id)

edit($id),

update(Request $request, $id)

destroy($id)

Instead of writing Route∷group we can now write Route∷resource(‘testing’, ‘TestingController’)

#### /routes/web.php

Route::resource('testing', 'TestingController');

index() [GET] - */testing*∷ Read from the database, Generate links

create() [GET] - */testing/create* ∷ Show the form for adding data in database

store() [POST] - */testing*∷ Handle the form and store it in the database

show($id) [GET] - */testing/{id}*∷ Render the read in index() using the $id

edit($id) [GET] - /testing/{id}/edit∷ Show the form for editing using the $id

update($id) [PUT|PATCH] - */testing/{id}*∷ Updates the data in database

destroy($id) [DELETE] - /testing/{id} ∷ Deletes the data in database

### Dependency Injection

Therefore, using the dependency injection in controllers means that we no longer use facades like View∷make(‘hello’) or Request∷all(‘hello’). Instead, we inject those components directly. Add the line below to inject the view. Contracts are interfaces that all services follow.

#### /apps/Http/Controllers/TestingController.php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

**use Illuminate\Contracts\View\Factory as View;**

class TestingController extends Controller{

protected $view;

public function \_\_construct(**View $view**){

**$this->view = $view;**

}

public function index(**View $view**) {

return **$view->make('child');**

}

}

## URL Generation

### Get the Current URL

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/current/url', function(){

return **URL::current();**

});

*http://localhost/laravel/public/current/url*

### Get the full URL including the request

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/current/url', function(){

return **URL::full();**

});

*http://localhost/laravel/public/current/url?foo=bar*

### Get the previous URL

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/urlredirect', function(){

return Redirect::to('/showurl');

});

Route::get("/showurl", function(){

return **URL::previous();**

});

### Generated URL

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/urlto', function(){

return **URL::to('/anotherdimension');**

});

It will return a generated URL rather than an URL generation instance

*http://localhost/laravel/public/anotherdimension*

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/urlto', function(){

return [**URL::to('/anotherdimension**](URL::to('/anotherdimension)**', [‘ok’, ‘no’]);**

});

*http://localhost/laravel/public/anotherdimension/ok/no*

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/urlto', function(){

return [**URL::to('/anotherdimension**](URL::to('/anotherdimension)**', [‘ok’, ‘no’], true);**

});

[*http://localhost/laravel/public/anotherdimension/ok/no*](http://localhost/laravel/public/anotherdimension/ok/no)

### HTTPS URLS

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/strangeroute', function(){

return **URL::secure('/secureroute', ['ok', 'secret']);**

});

### Reveal Shortcuts

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/superhero/shortcut', [

**'as' => 'superhero',**

function(){

return "It is the superhero shortcut";

}

]);

Route::get('/redirectsuperhero', function(){

return **URL::route('superhero');**

});

### Named Routes with parameters

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/hail/{first}/the/{second}', [

'as' => 'superhero',

function($first, $second){

return "It is the $first the $second";

}

]);

Route::get('/damnson', function(){

return URL::route('superhero', ['damn', 'son']);

});

### Controller Route

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('triggercontroller', function(){

return **URL::action('FirstController@show');**

});

### Absolute Asset Path

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('triggercontroller', function(){

return **URL::asset('img/logo.png’);**

});

Get the absolute path of the CSS or the JavaScript files

### Asset Secure Path

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/asset', function(){

return **URL::asset**('/img/book.png', true);

});

Route::get('/asset', function(){

return **URL::secureAsset**('/img/book.png', true);

});

## Databases

Eloquent provides a great database setup for Laravel

Change the information of the database in */config/database.php*

After setting up the host, database name, username and password

By default, database results will be returned as instances of the PHP stdClass object; however, we may desire to retrieve records in an array format

PDO∷FETCH\_CLASS, PDO∷FETCH\_ASSOC, PDO∷FETCH\_NUM

Also set .***env file***

### Create Table

#### /routes/web.php

**Schema::create('users', function($table)**{

Schema∷create(‘table-name’, closure);

First parameter :: Name of the table

Second parameter :: It is used to build the table structure

### Column Types

$table→increments(‘id’);

$table→bigIncrements(‘id’);

$table→string(‘name’, 128);

$table→text(‘description’);

$table→integer(‘size’);

$table→bigInteger(‘huge\_size’);

$table→mediumInteger(‘medium\_size’);

$table→tinyInteger(‘127 to 128’);

$table→smallInteger(‘-32768 to 32767);

$table→float(‘size’);

$table→decimal(‘size’, ‘significant\_figure’);

$table→boolean(‘trueornot’);

$table→enum(‘what’, [‘damn’, ‘ok’, ‘nope’]);

$table→date(‘when’);

$table→dateTime(‘when’);

$table→time(‘when’);

$table→timestamp(‘when’);

$table→timestamps();

$table→binary(‘image’);

$table→softDeletes(); ∷ Mark table row as deleted without actually being deleted

### Column Modifiers

$table→string(‘username’)→unique();

$table→primary(‘username’);

$table→primary([‘id’, ‘username’, ‘email’]) ∷ Composite Unique

$table→integer(‘age’)→index ∷ FULLTEXT INDEX

$table→index([‘age’, ‘weight’]); ∷ Multiple Indices

$table→nullable(false) ∷ Cannot be null

$table→nullable() ∷ Can be null by default

$table→string(‘name’)→default(‘John Doe’) ∷ Default value to a column

$table→integer(‘age’)→unsigned() ∷ To make sure it won’t have any negative numbers

### Reordering the column order

Schema∷create(‘table-name’, function($table){

$table→string(‘name’)→**after(‘id’);**

$table→increments(‘id’);

});

### Updating Tables

Schema∷rename(‘users’, ‘customers’); ∷ Renaming the table

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, closure); ∷ Modify the table

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function(){

$table→increments(‘id’);

$table→string(‘name’);

});

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function($table){

**$table→dropColumn(‘name’);**

});

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function($table){

**$table→dropColumn([‘name’, ‘email’]);**

});

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function($table){

**$table→renameColumn([‘name’, ‘email’]);**

});

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function($table){

**$table→dropPrimary(‘id’);**

});

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function($table){

**$table→dropPrimary([‘id’, ‘name’]);**

});

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, function($table){

**$table→dropUnique([‘id’, ‘name’]);**

});

### Deleting Tables

Schema∷drop(‘table-name’)

Schema∷dropIfExists(‘table-name’)

### Schema Tricks

Schema∷connection(‘mysql’)→create(‘example’, function($table){

$table→increments(‘id’);

});

This can be used alternatively to modify the columns or table

Schema∷hasTable(‘table-name’) ∷ Checks whether the table exists or not

Schema∷hasColumn(‘table-column) ∷ Checks if the columns exist or not

### Change Database Engine

$table→engine = ‘InnoDB’;

## Migration

php artisan make:migration create\_users\_table

These creates the migration timings and records with a class and up() and down() methods

php artisan make:migration create\_users\_table --create=”users”

Creates a migration in */database/migrations/…*

php artisan make:migration create\_users\_table –-path=”app/migs”

Change the saving destination of the migration

php artisan migrate:install

php artisan migrate:rollback

php artisan migrate:refresh

For different database connection 🡪 php artisan migrate –database=mysql

php artisan migrate –pretend 🡪 To see what the outcome may be

## Eloquent ORM(Object Relational Mapping)

### Creating New Table

php artisan make:migration create\_games\_table --create=games

#### /database/migrations/ …migration file…

<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;

class CreateGamesTable extends Migration

{

public function up(){

Schema::create('games', function (Blueprint $table) {

$table->increments('id');

$table->string('name', 128);

$table->text('description');

$table->timestamps();

});

}

public function down(){

Schema::dropIfExists('games');

}

}

php artisan migrate

### Add data to the table

php artisan make:model Game

#### /app/Game.php

<?php

namespace App;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Game extends Model{

public $timestamps = true;

}

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/gamemodel', function(){

$game = **new \App\Game;**

$game->name = 'Assasins Creed';

$game->description = 'Assassins Vs Templars.';

$game->**save();**

});

In this way, we know eloquent is smart. We usually name our tables in plural form and we call models by its singular form Therefore; a table name can be “users” and its model name will be “User”. We can also set the property ($timestamps) to false if we do not want our ORM to update by itself.

### Add data without following the Model and tables name convention

#### /app/Game.php

<?php

namespace App;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Game extends Model{

**public $timestamps = true;**

**public $table = ‘some\_other\_names’;**

}

If we do not want our table name to be the plural form of the Model. Then we run this model

### Read the data using ID

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('readdata', function(){

$game **= \App\Game::find('1');**

return $game->name;

});

We used the static method to access the object’s method

### Update data using ID

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/updatedata', function(){

$game = \App\Game::find(2);

$game->name = "Alladin";

$game->description = "Too lazy to work";

$game->save();

});

### Delete Data using ID

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/deletedata', function(){

$game = \App\Game::find(2);

$game->delete();

});

### Delete Multiple Data using ID

Route::get('/destroydata', function(){

$game = new \App\Game;

$game->destroy([3,4,5]);

});

## Eloquent Queries

### Creating New Table

#### /database/migrations/ …migration..name…

Schema∷create(‘albums’, function($albums){

$table->increments('id');

$table->string('title', 256);

$table->string('artist', 256);

$table->string('genre', 128);

$table->integer('year');

$table->timestamps();

});

Create a model name 🡪 Albums

### Adding Multiple Data

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/albumseeds', function(){

$album = new \App\Album;

$album->title = 'Some Made Hope';

$album->artist = 'Matt Nathanson';

$album->genre = 'Acoustic Rock';

$album->year = 2007;

$album->save();

$album = new \App\Album;

$album->title = 'Please';

$album->artist = 'Matt Nathanson';

$album->genre = 'Acoustic Rock';

$album->year = 1993;

$album->save();

$album = new \App\Album;

$album->title = 'Leaving through the window';

$album->artist = 'Something Corporate';

$album->genre = 'Piano Rock';

$album->year = 2002;

$album->save();

$album = new \App\Album;

$album->title = 'North';

$album->artist = 'Something Corporate';

$album->genre = 'Piano Rock';

$album->year = 2002;

$album->save();

$album = new \App\Album;

$album->title = '...Anywhere But Here';

$album->artist = 'The Ataris';

$album->genre = 'Punk Rock';

$album->year = 1997;

$album->save();

$album = new \App\Album;

$album->title = '...Is a Real Boy';

$album->artist = 'Say Anything';

$album->genre = 'Indie Rock';

$album->year = 2006;

$album->save();

});

### Reading the Data

#### /routes/web.php

##### Reading single data (property)

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

$album = **\App\Album::find(1);**

return $album->title;

});

##### Reading single data (whole)

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

$album = \App\Album::find(1);

return $album;

});

It gives the data in json format

##### Reading all the data

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

$albums = **\App\Album::all();**

foreach($albums as $album):

echo $album->title."<br/>";

endforeach;

});

This works because the \_\_toString() method has been inherited by the model

##### Reading collection of data

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

$albums = **\App\Album::find([1,3]);**

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($albums);

});

Reads row of id 1 & 3

##### Reading first data

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

$albums = \App\Album::first();

return $albums;

});

### Updating the data using where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/updatealbum', function(){

**\App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Matt Nathanson')**

**->update(['artist' => 'Photon Khan']);**

return \App\Album::all();

});

### Deleting the data using where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/deletealbum', function(){

\App\Album::where('title', '=', 'North')

->delete();

return \App\Album::all();

});

### Reading the data using get and where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

return \App\Album::where('title', '=', 'Please')

**->get();**

});

### Reading the data using specific parameters in get

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

return \App\Album::where('title', '=', 'Please')

-**>get(['id', 'title', 'artist']);**

});

### Fetch Method Query

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/readalbum', function(){

**return \App\Album::pluck('artist');**

});

### Retrieve array of values

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/readquery', function(){

return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Something Corportate')

**->toSql();**

});

### Query Constraints

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/queryconstraints', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', ‘Photon Khan')→get();**

});

Route::get('/queryconstraints', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Photon Khan')->first();**

});

### LIKE Search

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/likesearch', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('title', 'LIKE', '...%')->get();**

});

### Multiple Where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/multiplewhere', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Photon Khan')**

**->where('genre', '=', 'Acoustic Rock')**

**->get();**

});

### OR Where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/orwhere', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Photon Khan')**

**->orWhere('artist', '=', 'the Ataris')->get();**

});

### Raw Where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/whereraw', function(){

**return \App\Album::whereRaw('artist = ? AND title LIKE ?', ['Say Anything', '...%'])->get();**

});

### Between Where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/wherebetween', function(){

**return \App\Album::whereBetween('year', ['2000', '2010'])→get();**

});

### Nested Where

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/nestedwhere', function(){

**return \App\Album::whereNested(function($query){**

$query->where('year', '>', 2000);

$query->where('year', '<', 2035);

**})->get();**

});

### Where In

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('/wherein', *function*(){

$values = ['Photon Khan', 'The Ataris'];

**return \App\*Album*::whereIn('artist', $values)->get();**

});

### Where Not In

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/wherenotin', function(){

$values = ['Photon Khan', 'The Ataris'];

**return \App\Album::whereNotIn('artist', $values)->get();**

});

### Where Null

#### /routes/web.php

*Route*::get('/wherenull', *function*(){

**return \App\*Album*::whereNull('artist')->get();**

});

### Where Not Null

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/wherenotnull', function(){

**return \App\Album::whereNotNull('artist')->get();**

});

### Order By

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/orderby', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Photon Khan')->orderby('year')->get();**

});

### Limit

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/limitorderby', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Photon Khan')->orderby('year')->take(1)->get();**

});

### Skip

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/limitskip', function(){

**return \App\Album::where('artist', '=', 'Photon Khan')->orderby('year')->take(2)->skip(1)->get();**

});

### Magic Query

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/magicquery', function(){

**return \App\Album::whereArtist('Photon Khan')->get();**

});

### Query Scopes

#### /app/Album.php

<?php

namespace App;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Album extends Model

{

**public function scopeTriplePeriod($query){**

**return $query->where('title', 'LIKE', '...%');**

**}**

}

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/scopequery', function(){

**return \App\Album::triplePeriod()->get();**

});

## Eloquent Collections

### Gives all the data

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/collection', function(){

return \App\Album::all();

});

Gives all the data in that table

### All data taken then it is filtered to first

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/firstcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

return $data->first();

});

### All data taken then it is filtered to last

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/lastcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

return $data->last();

});

### Shift

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/shiftcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

return $data->shift();

});

It is similar to first but it also removes the first data from the array

### Pop

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/popcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

return $data->pop();

});

It is similar to last but it also removes the last data from the array

### Each

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/eachcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

$data->each(function($each\_item){

echo $each\_item->title."<br/>";

});

});

It is similar to foreach closure

### Map

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('mapcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

$data = $data->map(function($each\_data){

return "Great Albums ::".$each\_data->title;

});

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($data);

});

It is similar to each but it returns new collection

### Filter

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('filtercollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

$data = $data->filter(function($each\_data){

if($each\_data->artist == 'Something Corporate'):

return true;

endif;

});

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($data);

});

Filters the collection

### Sort

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('sortcollection', function(){

$collection = \App\Album::all();

$collection = $collection->sort(function($a, $b){

$a = $a->year;

$b = $b->year;

if($a == $b):

return 0;

else:

return ($a > $b)? 1 : -1;

endif;

});

echo "<pre>";

$collection->each(function($album){

var\_dump($album->year);

});

});

Sorts the collection

### Reverse

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/reversecollection', function(){

$collection = \App\Album::all();

echo "<pre>";

echo "Normal Loop <br/>";

$collection->each(function($each\_data){

echo $each\_data->title."<br/>";

});

echo "<br/><br/>";

echo "Reverse Loop <br/>";

$reverse = $collection->reverse();

$reverse->each(function($each\_data){

echo $each\_data->title."<br/>";

});

});

Reverses the collection

### Slice

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/slicecollection', function(){

$collection = \App\Album::all();

$sliced\_data = $collection->slice(2,4);

$sliced\_data->each(function($each\_data){

echo $each\_data->title."</br/>";

});

});

Takes out the required data from an array

### Merge

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/mergecollection', function(){

$artist = \App\Album::whereArtist('Photon Khan')->get();

$title = \App\Album::whereTitle('Leaving through the window')->get();

$merged = $artist->merge($title);

$merged->each(function($each\_data){

echo "Artist:: {$each\_data->artist} Title:: {$each\_data->title}<br/>";

});

});

Merges the two arrays.

### Is Empty

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/isemptycollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::whereArtist('Boom')->get();

if($data->isEmpty()):

echo "Life is so empty";

endif;

});

Checks whether the array is empty or not

### Object to Array Conversion

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/toarraycollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($data->toArray());

});

### Object to JSON

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/tojsoncollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

echo "<pre>";

var\_dump($data->toJson());

});

### Count

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/countcollection', function(){

$data = \App\Album::all();

echo "<pre>";

echo $data->count();

});

Give the count of arrays

## Eloquent Relationships

Polymorphic Relations: Also known as many to many relationships

php artisan make:migration create\_tables

### Mirgration

#### /database/…migration…file…

<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;

class CreateTables extends Migration

{

/\*\*

\* Run the migrations.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function up()

{

Schema::create('authors', function($table){

$table->increments('id');

$table->string('name', '64');

$table->timestamps();

});

Schema::create('books', function($table){

$table->increments('id');

$table->string('name', 64);

$table->integer('author\_id')->unsigned();

$table->foreign('author\_id')->references('id')->on('authors');

$table->timestamps();

});

Schema::create('readers', function($table){

$table->increments('id');

$table->string('name', 64);

$table->timestamps();

});

Schema::create('book\_reader', function($table){

$table->integer('book\_id')->unsigned();

$table->foreign('book\_id')->reference('id')->on('books');

$table->integer('reader\_id')->unsigned();

$table->foreign('reader\_id')->references('id')->on('readers');

});

}

/\*\*

\* Reverse the migrations.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function down()

{

Schema::drop('authors');

Schema::drop('books');

Schema::drop('readers');

Schema::drop('book\_reader');

}

}

### Creating Models

php artisan make:model Book

php artisan make:model Author

php artisan make:model Reader

#### /app/Author.php

namespace App;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Author extends Model

{

public function books(){

return $this->hasMany(Book::class);

}

}

#### /app/Book.php

namespace App;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Book extends Model

{

public function author(){

return $this->belongsTo(Author::class);

}

public function readers(){

return $this->belongsToMany(Reader::class);

}

}

#### /app/Reader.php

namespace App;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Reader extends Model

{

public function books(){

return $this->belongsToMany(Book::class);

}

}

#### /route/web.php

Route::get('relationships', function(){

$author = new \App\Author;

$author->name = 'J.K Rowling';

$author->save();

$book = new \App\Book;

$book->name = "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone";

$book->author()->associate($author);

$book->save();

return "Successfully Added the Relationship";

});

#### /route/web.php

Route::get('longrelation', function(){

$author = new \App\Author;

$author->name = "Dan Brown";

$author->save();

$book = new \App\Book;

$book->name = "Da Vinci Code";

$book->author()->associate($author);

$book->save();

$reader = new \App\Reader;

$reader->name = 'Photon Khan';

$reader->save();

$reader->books()->save($book);

return "Long Relation Addded";

});

### Adding the relationship

$book→author()→attach(2)

This would associate with the primary key directl

### Removing the relationship

$book→author()→detach(2)

## Validation

#### /route/web.php

Route::resource('/validationform', 'ValidationFormController');

php artisan make:controller ValidationFormController –resource

#### /app/Http/Controllers/ValidationFormController

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

use Illuminate\Contracts\View\Factory as View;

class ValidationFormController extends Controller

{

protected $view;

public function \_\_construct(View $view){

$this->view = $view;

}

public function index(View $view){

return $this->view->make('validationform');

}

}

#### /resources/views/validationform.blade.php

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8" />

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<title>Validation Form</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

</head>

<body>

<div class = 'container'>

<div class = 'row'>

<div class = 'col'>

<h1> Registration form for our club!</h1>

</div>

<form action = "{{url('/registration')}}" method = "POST">

{{csrf\_field()}}

<label for = 'username'> Username </label><br/>

<input type = 'text' name = 'username'/><br/><br/>

<label for = 'email'> Email </label><br/>

<input type = 'text' name = 'email'/><br/><br/>

<label for = 'password'> Password </label><br/>

<input type = 'password' name = 'password'/><br/><br/>

<label for = 'password\_confirmation'> Password Confirmation </label><br/>

<input type = 'password' name = 'password\_confirmation'/><br/><br/>

<input type = 'submit' value = 'Register'/>

</form>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

#### /routes/web.php

Route::resource('/validationform', 'ValidationFormController');

Route::post('/registration', function(Request $request){

$formData = **$request::all();**

**$rules = [**

**'username' => 'alpha\_num'**

**];**

**$validator = Validator::make($formData, $rules);**

if**($validator->passes()):**

return 'Data was saved.';

endif;

if**($validator->fails()):**

return redirect('/validationform');

endif;

});

### Validator Rules

$rules = [

‘username’ => ‘alphanum|min:3’ ∷ We can use pipe line

‘username’ => [‘alphanum’, ‘min:3’] ∷ We can use array

];

active\_url: ∷ Validation same as checkdnsrr()

after:04/24/16 ∷ Validate date exists after parameter

before:04/25/16 ∷ Validate date before parameter

alpha ∷ Validate alphabets

alpha\_dash ∷ Validates alphabets as well as “/”, “\_”

alpha\_num ∷ Validate alphanumeric characters

between:5,7 ∷ Validate value between 5 to 7

confirm(Not Working) ∷ It can be sued to ensure that another field exists that matches the name of the current field appended with \_confirmation.

date ∷ Validates date

date\_format:d/m/y ∷ Validates the given date format

different:*another\_field* ∷ Makes sure the value given is different from another field

email ∷ Validates email

exists:users, username ∷ User exists in the database table “user” column “usernames”

exists:users,username,role,admin ∷ Checks username column and checks whether role

column has the admin value in it or not

image ∷ Validates whether image is present or not (.bmp, .gif, .jpeg, .png)

mimes:pdf, doc, docx ∷ Validates whether file is in given format or not

in:red,brown,white ∷ Validates whether the field matches the red, brown or white

integer ∷ Validates the field is integer

ip ∷ Validates ip

max:3 ∷ Maximum three characters, numbers or symbols

min:3 ∷ Minimum three characters, numbers or symbols

not\_in:blue,green,pink ∷ Validates the field do not have blue, green or pink

numeric ∷ The validated field containing numeric value

regex:[a-z] ∷ Validation using regular expression

required ∷ Validation checks whether the field is empty or not

required\_if:username, zoidberg ∷ Required if the first parameter of a field matches the second parameter

required\_with:age,height ∷ Validate value if another field exists (age, height)

required\_without:age,height ∷ Validate if another field does not exist

same:age ∷ Validate value is the same as another field

size:8 ∷ Validate length or size of value 🡪 length of the string, comparison mathematically

size of the file in bytes

unique:users,username ∷ Validate value is unique in the database (users table, username column)

unique:users,username,4,3,2,1 ∷ Same as before but this time the additional parameters will be ignored by the unique role

url ∷ Validates URL format

### Validating with Errors

#### /routes/web.php

Route::post('/registration', function(Request $request){

$formData = $request::all();

$rules = [

'username' => 'required|alpha\_num|min:3|max:32',

'email' => 'required|email',

'password' => 'required|confirm|min:3',

];

$validator = Validator::make($formData, $rules);

if($validator->passes()){

return "Validator Passed";

}

if($validator->fails()){

// $errors = $validator->messages();

return **Redirect::to('/validationform')->withErrors($validator);**

}

});

#### /resources/views/validationform.blade.php

<body>

<div class = 'container'>

<div class = 'row'>

<div class = 'col'>

<h1> Registration form for our club!</h1>

</div>

<form action = "{{url('/registration')}}" method = "POST">

{{csrf\_field()}}

<label for = 'username'> Username </label><br/>

<input type = 'text' name = 'username'/><br/>

**@if(($errors->has('username')))**

<small> {{$errors->first('username')}} </samll>

**@endif**

<br/>

<label for = 'email'> Email </label><br/>

<input type = 'text' name = 'email'/><br/>

**@if($errors->has('email'))**

<small>{{$errors->first('email')}}</small>

**@endif**

<br/>

<label for = 'password'> Password </label><br/>

<input type = 'password' name = 'password'/><br/>

**@if($errors->has('password'))**

<small>{{$errors->first('password')}}</small>

**@endif**

<br/>

<label for = 'password\_confirmation'> Password Confirmation </label><br/>

<input type = 'password' name = 'password\_confirmation'/><br/>

**@if($errors->has('password\_confirmation'))**

<small>{{$errors->first('password\_confirmation')}}</small>

**@endif**

<br/>

<input type = 'submit' value = 'Register'/>

</form>

</div>

</div>

</body>

### Gives all the errors

**@foreach($errors->all() as $message)**

**{{$message}}<br/>**

**@endforeach**

### Error Message Formatting (Not Working showing html tags)

#### /resources/views/validationform.blade.php

{{$errors->first('username', '<span class = "error">:message</span>')}}

{{$errors->first('email', '<span class = "error">:message</span>')}}

{{$errors->first('password', '<span class = "error">:message</span>')}}

{{$errors->first('password\_confirmation', '<span class = "error">:message</span>')}}

### Custom Validation Rules

#### /routes/web.php

Validator::extend('awesome', function($field, $value, $params){

return $value == 'awesome';

});

Route::post('/registration', function(Request $request){

$formData = $request::all();

$rules = [

'username' => 'required|alpha\_num|min:3|max:32|awesome',

'email' => 'required|email',

'password' => 'required|min:3',

'password\_confirmation' => 'required|min:3|same:password',

];

$validator = Validator::make($formData, $rules);

if($validator->passes()){

return "Validator Passed";

}

if($validator->fails()){

// $errors = $validator->messages();

return Redirect::to('/validationform')->withErrors($validator);

}

});

### Creating Custom Validation Class

#### /routes/web.php

Validator::extend('awesome', 'App\Validators\CustomValidation@awesome');

#### /app/Validators/CustomValidation.php

<?php

namespace App\Validators;

class CustomValidation{

public function awesome($field, $value, $params){

return $value == 'awesome';

}

}

### Custom Validation Messages

#### /routes/web.php

Validator::extend('awesome', 'App\Validators\CustomValidation@awesome');

Route::post('/registration', function(Request $request){

$formData = $request::all();

$rules = [

'username' => 'required|alpha\_num|min:3|max:32|awesome',

'email' => 'required|email',

'password' => 'required|min:3',

'password\_confirmation' => 'required|min:3|same:password',

];

**$messages = [**

**'min' => 'Yo dawg, you need more to write!',**

**'required' => 'Bro, are you kidding me?'**

**];**

**$validator = Validator::make($formData, $rules, $messages);**

if($validator->passes()){

return "Validator Passed";

}

if($validator->fails()){

// $errors = $validator->messages();

return Redirect::to('/validationform')->withErrors($validator);

}

});

### Custom Validation Messages for specific fields

$messages = [

**'username.min' => "Nice try Bro!",**

'min' => 'Yo dawg, you need more to write!',

'required' => 'Bro, are you kidding me?'

];

$validator = Validator::make($formData, $rules, $messages);

## Events

php artisan make:event ActionDone

php artisan make:listener ThingsToDoAfterEventWasFired –event=”ActionDone”

or we can create EventServiceProvider then php artisan event:generate

First, we need to register the events

### Creating Events Using Class

#### /app/Providers/EventServiceProvider.php

namespace App\Providers;

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Event;

use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\EventServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;

class EventServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider

{

/\*\*

\* The event listener mappings for the application.

\*

\* @var array

\*/

protected $listen = [

'App\Events\Event' => [

'App\Listeners\EventListener',

],

**'App\Events\ActionDone' => [**

**'App\Listeners\ThingsToDoAfterEventWasFired'**

**],**

];

/\*\*

\* Register any events for your application.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function boot()

{

parent::boot();

//

}

}

However, we may also register Closure based events manually in the boot method of our ***EventServiceProvider***

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/events', function(){

**return event(new \App\Events\ActionDone(5,3));**

});

#### /app/Events/ActionDone.php

<?php

namespace App\Events;

use Illuminate\Broadcasting\Channel;

use Illuminate\Queue\SerializesModels;

use Illuminate\Broadcasting\PrivateChannel;

use Illuminate\Broadcasting\PresenceChannel;

use Illuminate\Foundation\Events\Dispatchable;

use Illuminate\Broadcasting\InteractsWithSockets;

use Illuminate\Contracts\Broadcasting\ShouldBroadcast;

class ActionDone

{

use Dispatchable, InteractsWithSockets, SerializesModels;

**public $a;**

**public $b;**

/\*\*

\* Create a new event instance.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

**public function \_\_construct($a, $b)**

**{**

**$this->a = $a;**

**$this->b = $b;**

**}**

/\*\*

\* Get the channels the event should broadcast on.

\*

\* @return \Illuminate\Broadcasting\Channel|array

\*/

public function broadcastOn()

{

return new PrivateChannel('channel-name');

}

}

#### /app/Listeners/ThingsToDoAfterEventWasFired.php

<?php

namespace App\Listeners;

use App\Events\ActionDone;

use Illuminate\Queue\InteractsWithQueue;

use Illuminate\Contracts\Queue\ShouldQueue;

class ThingsToDoAfterEventWasFired

{

/\*\*

\* Create the event listener.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function \_\_construct()

{

//

}

/\*\*

\* Handle the event.

\*

\* @param ActionDone $event

\* @return void

\*/

**public function handle(ActionDone $event)**

**{**

**if($event->a > $event->b):**

**return true;**

**endif;**

**echo "b is greater";**

**return false;**

**}**

}

### Simple Event Creation

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/eventnonclass', function(){

$first = 4;

$second = 7;

**return Event::fire('boom', [$first, $second]);**

});

**Event::listen('boom', function($first, $second){**

**if($first > $second){**

**return "{$first} is greater than {$second}";**

**}else{**

**return "{$second} is greater than {$first}";**

**}**

**});**

### Simple Event with Multiple Listeners

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/eventnonclass', function(){

$first = 4;

$second = 7;

return Event::fire('boom', [$first, $second]);

});

Event::listen('boom', function($first, $second){

if($first > $second){

return "{$first} is greater than {$second}";

}else{

return "{$second} is greater than {$first}";

}

}, 1);

Event::listen('boom', function($first, $second){

if($first > $second){

return "{$first} is the best";

}else{

return "{$second} is the best";

}

}, 3);

Event::listen('boom', function($first, $second){

if($first > $second){

return "{$first} is powerful";

}else{

return "{$second} is powerful";

}

}, 5);

### Subscriber

#### /routes/web.php

**Event::subscribe(new \App\Listeners\MyListener);**

Route::get('/eventsubscriber', function(){

Event::fire('first.event', "Firing One");

Event::fire('second.event', "Firing Two");

});

#### /App/Listeners/MyListener.php

namespace App\Listeners;

use Illuminate\Queue\InteractsWithQueue;

use Illuminate\Contracts\Queue\ShouldQueue;

class MyListener

{

/\*\*

\* Create the event listener.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

**public function \_\_construct()**

**{**

**//**

**}**

**public function firstListener($event){**

**echo $event;**

**}**

**public function secondListener($event){**

**echo $event;**

**}**

/\*\*

\* Subscribe the event.

\*

\* @param object $event

\* @return void

\*/

**public function subscribe($event)**

**{**

**$event->listen('first.event', "\App\Listeners\myListener@firstListener");**

**$event->listen('second.event', "\App\Listeners\myListener@SecondListener");**

**}**

}

Array of variables in the Event∷Fire do not work

### Global Events

Passing a closure too the **App∷after()** method, then the Closure will be executed after the framework has completed its request-response cycle.

**App∷after(function($request, $response){**

**$response→headers→set(‘Access-Control-Allow-Origin’, ‘\*’);**

**});**

Similarly, there is also **App∷before**

## Dependency Injection

### Injection through the constructor

<?php

class Wolverine{

protected $claws;

protected $spandex;

public function \_\_construct(Claws $claws, Spandex $spandex){

$this→claws = $claws;

$this→spandex = $spandex;

}

}

### Injecting Using Setters

<?php

class Wolverine{

protected $claws;

protected $spandex;

public function setClaws(Claws $claws){

$this→claws = $claws;

}

public function setSpandex(Spandex $spandex){

$this→spandex = $spandex;

}

}

### Dependency Injection with the Container

<?php

// Instance a class directly;

$deadpool = new Deadpool;

// Instantiate a class through the container

$deadpool = $app→make(Deadpool∷class);

App is a reference to the Laravel container, it will inject the dependent class by itself

Whenever we use classes that are specific to Laravel, then they are automatically instantiated through the container

### Action Injection

Therefore, as we know the app, the Laravel container, it will inject the dependencies through the method not through the constructor

<?php

namespace \App\Http\Controllers;

use App\Wolverine;

class ExampleController extends Controller{

public function index(**Wolverine $wolverine**){

//Make use of $this→wolverine

}

public function other(){

//Do something else

}

}

In this way we are saving the resources, the methods which do not need the dependency will not have it. Therefore, we are saving the resources by not injecting the dependencies on all the methods

### Injecting Services

Laravel services are located in the container. Instances that are stored in the container have keys. All of the Laravel’s services are bound in the container using up to **three keys**.

* A short name. Ex: router
* Instance class. Ex: Illuminate\Routing\Router
* Contract for a service. Ex: Illuminate\Contracts\Routing\Registrar

<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

**use Illuminate\Contracts\Routing\UrlGenerator;**

class ExampleController extends Controller{

public function index(**UrlGenerator $url**){

$exampleLink = $url→to(‘/example’);

}

}

By type hinting the Illuminate\Contracts\Routing\UrlGenerator

Contract is nothing but interface, it defines all the public methods of that service

### Contracts

* Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\Factory
* Illuminate\Contracts\Broadcasting\Broadcaster
* Illuminate\Contracts\Cache\Repository
* Illuminate\Contracts\Config\Repository
* Illuminate\Contracts\Container\Container
* Illuminate\Contracts\Cookie\Factory
* Illuminate\Contracts\Encryption\Encryptor
* Illuminate\Contracts\Events\Dispatcher
* Illuminate\Contracts\Filesystem\Cloud
* Illuminate\Contracts\Filesystem\Factory
* Illuminate\Contracts\Filesystem\Filesystem
* Illuminate\Contracts\Foundation\Application
* Illuminate\Contracts\Hashing\Hasher
* Illuminate\Contracts\Logging\Log
* Illuminate\Contracts\Mail\Mailer
* Illuminate\Contracts\Queue\Queue
* Illuminate\Contracts\Redis\Database
* Illuminate\Contracts\Routing\Registrar
* Illuminate\Contracts\Routing\ResponseFactory
* Illuminate\Contracts\Routing\UrlGenerator
* Illuminate\Contracts\Validation\Factory
* Illuminate\Contracts\View\Factory

## Middleware

When we want to restrict access to specific routes based on one or more conditions. It also modifies the request and response objects to suit our needs.

First, we need to create a middleware

**php artisan make:middleware MyMiddleware**

### Creating the Routes

#### /routes/web.php

Route::get('/sendrequest', function(){

return View::make('sendrequest');

});

Route::resource(**'/error404'**, **'ErrorController'**);

Route::resource('/middlewarefirst', 'MiddlewareTestController')

->middleware(**'firstmiddleware'**);

### Creating Middleware

#### /app/Http/Middleware/MyMiddleware.php

namespace App\Http\Middleware;

use Closure;

class MyMiddleWare

{

/\*\*

\* Handle an incoming request.

\*

\* @param \Illuminate\Http\Request $request

\* @param \Closure $next

\* @return mixed

\*/

public function handle($request, Closure $next)

{

**if($request->has('terminate')):**

**return redirect('/error404');**

**endif;**

**return $next($request);**

}

}

### Creating Views

#### /resources/views/error404.blade.php

<body>

<h1> Error 404 Page not found </h1>

</body>

#### /resources/views/middlewaretest.blade.php

<body>

final destination of the middleware

</body>

#### /resources/views/sendrequest.blade.php

<body>

<form action = "{{url('/middlewarefirst')}}" method = 'get'>

<input type = 'submit' name = 'terminate' value = 'Terminate'/><br/><br/>

<input type = 'submit' name = 'ok' value = 'OK'/><br/><br/>

</form>

</body>

### Creating Controllers

**php artisan make:controller ErrorController**

#### /app/Http/Controller/ErrorController.php

<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

use Illuminate\Contracts\View\Factory as View;

class ErrorController extends Controller

{

public function index(View $view){

return $view->make('error404');

}

}

**php artisan make:controller MiddlewareTestController**

#### /app/Http/Controller/MiddlewareTestController.php

<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

use Illuminate\Contracts\View\Factory as View;

class MiddlewareTestController extends Controller

{

public function index(View $view){

return $view->make('middlewaretest');

}

}

### Setting up the middleware

#### /app/Http/Kernel. php

protected $routeMiddleware = [

'auth' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\Authenticate::class,

'auth.basic' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\AuthenticateWithBasicAuth::class,

'bindings' => \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,

'cache.headers' => \Illuminate\Http\Middleware\SetCacheHeaders::class,

'can' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\Authorize::class,

'guest' => \App\Http\Middleware\RedirectIfAuthenticated::class,

'signed' => \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\ValidateSignature::class,

'throttle' => \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\ThrottleRequests::class,

**'firstmiddleware' => \App\Http\Middleware\MyMiddleware::class,**

];

### Middleware with parameters

#### /routes/web.php

$parafunction = function(){

echo "Parametric Middleware Pass through!";

};

Route::get('/middlepara', $parafunction)->middleware('mine:hello,true');

#### /app/Http/Middleware/ParaMiddleware.php

namespace App\Http\Middleware;

use Closure;

class ParaMiddleware

{

/\*\*

\* Handle an incoming request.

\*

\* @param \Illuminate\Http\Request $request

\* @param \Closure $next

\* @return mixed

\*/

public function handle($request, Closure $next, $first, $second = true)

{

return $next($request);

}

}

#### /app/Http/Kernel.php

protected $routeMiddleware = [

……………..

'firstmiddleware' => \App\Http\Middleware\MyMiddleware::class,

**'mine' => \App\Http\Middleware\ParaMiddleware::class,**

];

We can also have middleware groups

protected $middlewareGroups = [

‘woof’ => \App\Http\Middleware\SomeMiddleware1∷class,

\App\Http\Middleware\SomeMiddleware2∷class,

]

## Service Provider

### Registering Providers

#### /config/app.php

If we go to that file, we will see list of configurations for the providers

'providers' => [

/\*

\* Laravel Framework Service Providers...

\*/

Illuminate\Auth\AuthServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Broadcasting\BroadcastServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Bus\BusServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Cache\CacheServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Foundation\Providers\ConsoleSupportServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Cookie\CookieServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Database\DatabaseServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Encryption\EncryptionServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Filesystem\FilesystemServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Foundation\Providers\FoundationServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Hashing\HashServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Mail\MailServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Notifications\NotificationServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Pagination\PaginationServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Pipeline\PipelineServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Queue\QueueServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Redis\RedisServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Auth\Passwords\PasswordResetServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Session\SessionServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Translation\TranslationServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\Validation\ValidationServiceProvider::class,

Illuminate\View\ViewServiceProvider::class,

/\*

\* Package Service Providers...

\*/

/\*

\* Application Service Providers...

\*/

App\Providers\AppServiceProvider::class,

App\Providers\AuthServiceProvider::class,

// App\Providers\BroadcastServiceProvider::class,

App\Providers\EventServiceProvider::class,

App\Providers\RouteServiceProvider::class,

],

The top half of the service provides exists within the Illuminate namespace and belong to the framework as ‘core’ service providers. The bottom half belongs to our application which we will find them in our app director

### Creating Providers

**php artisan make:provider MyProvider**

The boot() method is executed first. It’s very early into the framework bootstrapping. We will mostly deal with register() method.

#### /app/Providers/MyProvider.php

<?php

namespace App\Providers;

use Illuminate\Support\ServiceProvider;

class MyProvider extends ServiceProvider

{

/\*\*

\* Bootstrap services.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function boot()

{

//

}

/\*\*

\* Register services.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function register()

{

**$this->app->router->get('/providerservice', function(){**

**return "Simple Provider Service Test";**

**});**

}

}

#### /config/app.php

**‘providers’ = [**

**App\Providers\MyProvider::class,**

**]**

### Deferred Providers

**php artisan make:controller InjectToController**

**php artisan make:controller InjectFromController**

**php artisan make:provider InjectServiceProvider**

#### /config/app.php

$providers = [

**App\Providers\InjectionServiceProvider::class,**

];

#### /app/Http/Controllers/InjectToController.php

**namespace App\Http\Controllers;**

**use Illuminate\Http\Request;**

**class InjectToController extends Controller**

**{**

**public function message(){**

**return "I am going to inject in your system";**

**}**

**}**

#### /app/Http/Controllers/InjectFromController.php

**namespace App\Http\Controllers;**

**use Illuminate\Http\Request;**

**class InjectFromController extends Controller**

**{**

**public function read(InjectFromController $injection){**

**echo $injection->message();**

**}**

**}**

#### /routes/web.php

**Route::get('/deferredprovider', 'InjectFromController@read');**

#### /app/Providers/InjectionServiceProvider.php

In this way, the service provider register method only when the container looks for a service.

<?php

namespace App\Providers;

use Illuminate\Support\ServiceProvider;

class InjectionServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider

{

**protected $defer = true;**

/\*\*

\* Bootstrap services.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function boot()

{

//

}

/\*\*

\* Register services.

\*

\* @return void

\*/

public function register()

{

**$this->app->bind**(\App\Http\Controllers\InjectToController::class, function(){

return new \App\Http\Controllers\InjectToController;

});

}

**public function provides(){**

**return [\App\Http\Controllers\InjectToController::class];**

**}**

}

## Container

There are two ways how IoC container can resolve dependencies: via closure callbacks or automatic resolution

### Closure CallBack using alias

**App∷bind(‘hmm’, function(){**

**return new Hmm;**

**});**

### Closure CallBack using class

**App∷bind(Hmm∷class, function(){**

**return new Hmm;**

**});**

### Resolve a bound service

**$value = app∷make(‘hmm’);**

**$value = app∷make(Hmm∷class);**

The closure callback is executed and the result is returned.

### Full Example

**php artisan make:controller BindingController**

#### /app/Http/Controllers/BindingController

<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

**class BindingController extends Controller**

**{**

**protected $testing;**

**public function \_\_construct(){**

**$this->testing = "Testing the binding service";**

**}**

**public function \_\_toString(){**

**return $this->testing;**

**}**

**}**

#### /routes/web.php

**App::bind('bindingone', function(){**

**return new \App\Http\Controllers\BindingController;**

**});**

Route::get('/bindingone', function(){

echo App::make('bindingone');

});

### Singleton

#### /routes/web.php

**App::singleton('bindingone', function(){**

return new \App\Http\Controllers\BindingController;

});

Route::get('/bindingone', function(){

$app1 = App::make('bindingone');

return $app1;

});

### Bound Instance

#### /routes/web.php

**$app = new \App\Http\Controllers\BindingController;**

**App::instance('bindingone', $app);**

Route::get('/bindingone', function(){

return App::make('bindingone');

});

Besides these we have many kinds of bindings

1) **Implementation Bindings** follows the adapter pattern

2) **Contextual Binding**

$this→app→when(\App\SocialManager∷class)

→needs(\App\SocialProvider∷class)

→give(\App\FacebookSocialProvider∷class);

3) **Tagging Bindings**

$this→app→tag([Plugin\Markdown∷class, Plugin\Twitter∷class,

Plugin\Twitter∷class], ‘cms.plugins’]

$plugins = App∷tagged(‘cms.plugins’);

### Global App

//Using the make method

**$service = $app→make(‘service’);**

//Using array access

**$service = $app[‘service’];**

//Use the magic accessor

**$service = $app→service;**

### Use the app() function

//Using the make method

**$container = app();**

**$service = $container→make(‘service’);**

//Using the function parameter

**$container = app(‘service’);**

//Using array access

**$service = $app()[‘service’];**

//Using the magic accessor

**$service = $app()→service;**

## Session

## Terminology Building Block

json\_encode($arr) ∷ Converts array into json format

json\_decode($json, bool) ∷ Converts json format to object(false) or array (true)

Route::get('/home', function(){ return “Damn”;}) ∷ Simple Route

Route∷get(‘/home’, $closure) ∷ Anonymous Function in Route

Route∷get(‘/{{random}}’, function($random){return $random}); ∷ Any route

Route∷get(‘/{{random?}}’, function($random){return $random}); ∷ Any route or none

View∷make(‘simple’) ∷ Reads the html/blade file

Redirect∷to(‘/somewhere’) ∷ Redirects the page to ‘/somewhere’

$response = Response∷make(‘Damn Son’, 200) ∷ Creates a custom response

$response→headers()→set(‘Content-Type’, ‘text/html’) ∷ Sets the content type

$response→setTtl(value) ∷ Sets the shared cache value living time

Response∷json($array) ∷ Prints out the json data

Response∷download($file, $alternative\_name, [$status, $header]) ∷ Download file

{{$variable}} ∷ Allows us to access the php variable through blade template

{{date(‘m/d/y’)}} ∷ Allows us to use function to access the current date in html

@if@elseif@else@endif ∷ If/else statement in blade html

@foreach($data as $key => $value)@endforeach ∷ For each statement in blade html

@while($statement)@endwhile ∷ While loop in blade html

@for($i = 0; $i < count($var); $i++)@endfor ∷ For loop in blade html

@unless($statement)@endunless ∷ Unless in blade html

@include(‘file-name’) ∷ Allows us to include other html file in blade

@yield(‘some-var’) ∷ Allows us to include a snippet extending from parent to child

@extends(‘folder.parent\_file’) ∷ Allows child to extend the parent file

@section(‘some-var’)@show ∷ Same like yield but by default it shows something

@section(‘some-var’)@stop ∷ Substitute the element in parents with child

@section(‘some-var’)@parent@stop ∷ Adds the elements of both parents and child

{{-- --}} ∷ Proper way to comment in blade html

@{{}} ∷ Some JavaScript libraries uses this tag Ex: Angular JS, to remove conflict

{{url(‘/your-url’}} ∷ In forms, this allows to forward the message to that page

{{csrf\_field()}} ∷ A hidden token allows to have a distinct form

Request∷all() ∷ Get all the data send from the form

Request∷only(‘var’) ∷ Get selected the data

Request∷except(‘var’) ∷ Get all data except the selected ones

Request∷has(‘var’) ∷ Checks whether this variable is present or not

Request∷flash(),Redirect∷to(‘some-url’),Request∷old() ∷ Get the value from redirected form

Request∷flashOnly(‘var’) ∷ Flash only certain values

Request∷flashExcept(‘var’) ∷ Flash everything except the one chosen

Redirect∷to(‘your-url’)🡪withInput() ∷ Alternative to Flash

Redirect∷to(‘your-url’)🡪withInput(Request∷only(‘var’)) ∷ Alternative to Flash Only

Redirect∷to(‘your-url’)🡪withInput(Request∷except(‘var’)) ∷ Alternative to Flash Except

Request∷file(‘file-name’) ∷ Uploaded file details

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪getClientOriginalName() ∷ Get the name of the file

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪getFileName() ∷ Get the temporary file name

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪getClientSize() ∷ Get the size of the file

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪getMimeType() ∷ Get the mime type of the file

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪guessExtension() ∷ Get the file extension

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪getRealPath() ∷ Get the temporary file path

Request∷file(‘file-name’)🡪move(‘destination\_path’, $desired\_name) ∷ Move uploaded file

Cookie∷make(‘name’, ‘value’, ‘expiry’) ∷ setcookie(‘name’, ‘value’, ‘expiry’)

Cookie∷get(‘name’) ∷ Get the cookie value, alternative to $\_COOKIE[‘name’]

Cookie∷forever(‘name’, ‘value’) ∷ Cookie with no expiry date

Cookie∷has(‘name’) ∷ Does the named cookie exist

Cookie∷forget(‘name’) ∷ Deletes the cookie

Redirect∷to(‘url’)🡪withCookie(Cookie∷make(‘name’, ‘value’, ‘expiry’) ∷ Redirect with cookie

Route∷get(‘/make/a/shortcut’, [‘as’ => “shortcut\_name”, $closure) ∷ Shortcuts to route

Redirect∷route(‘shortcut-name’) ∷ Similar to Redirects∷to(‘url’) but used for shortcuts

{{route(‘shortcut\_name’)}} ∷ Accessing the shortcut name

Route∷CurrentRouteName() ∷ Get the name of the shortcut route name

Route∷get(‘url’, [‘as’ => “shortcut’, “uses” => “controller@method”]) ∷ Advanced Routing

Route∷get(‘url/{{random}}’, function($random){})🡪where(‘random’, ‘RegExp’)

Route∷group([], Route∷get(‘url’, function(){}, … , ….) ∷ Multiple Routes in one group

Route∷group([‘prefix’ => ‘some\_prefix’], Route∷get(‘url’, function(){}, …, )

Route∷group([‘domain’ => ‘some\_prefix’], Route∷get(‘url’, function(){}, …, )

Route∷resource(‘testing’, ‘TestingController’) ∷ Alternative to group names

<URL::current()> ∷ Get current URL

<URL::full()> ∷ It is same as current() but it includes the request data

<URL::previous()> ∷ Get the previous URL

[URL::to(*route*, *array, boolean*)](URL::to(route,%20array,%20boolean)) ∷ Generated URL

[URL::secure(*route*)](URL::secure(route)) ∷ Secure Route (HTTPS)

[URL::route(*shortcut)*](URL::route(shortcut)) :: Shortcut Route Reveal

<URL::action(controller@method)> ∷ Gives the URL of the controller

[URL::asset(route, boolean)](URL::asset(route,%20boolean)) ∷ Get the location of the CSS, JS Files

[URL::secureAsset(route)](URL::secureAsset(route,%20boolean)) ∷ Secure the asset

Schema∷create(‘table-name’, closure)

Schema∷rename(‘users’, ‘customers’); ∷ Renaming the table

Schema∷table(‘table-name’, closure); ∷ Modify the table

Schema∷drop(‘table-name’) ∷ Delete the table

Schema∷dropIfExists(‘table-name’) ∷ Deletes the table if exists

Schema∷connection(‘mysql’)→create(‘table-name’, closure)

Schema∷hasTable(‘table-name’) ∷ Checks whether the table exists or not

Schema∷hasColumn(‘table-column) ∷ Checks if the columns exist or not

## Command Lines

composer global require "laravel/installer"

Global Installer Laravel

php artisan serve

Laravel Default server (8000)

php artisan serve --port=8080

Laravel Server at 8080 (change to)

php artisan make:controller NameController –-resource

Create controller using the artisan command line

php artisan list

Gives the list of all the commands

php artisan make:migration create\_users\_table

Migration are some PHP scripts that are used to change the structure of content of our database

php artisan make:migration create\_users\_table --create=”users”

Migration are some PHP scripts that are used to change the structure of content of our database

php artisan make:migration create\_users\_table –-path=”app/migs”

Change the saving destination of the migration

php artisan migrate

Install the migrations

php artisan migrate –database=mysql

For different database connection

php artisan migrate –pretend

To see what the outcome may be

php artisan make:model *model-name*

Creating models in Laravel

php artisan migrate:rollback

Rollback the mirgration

php artisan migrate:refresh

Refreshes the Migration

php artisan make:model Game

Makes Model

php artisan make:event ActionDone

Makes event

php artisan make:listener ThingsToDoAfterEventWasFired --event="ActionDone"

Makes listener corresponding to the event

php artisan event:generate (Shortcut when mentions in Providers)

Creates events and listener based on \App\Providers\EventServiceProvider.php

php artisan make:middleware MyMiddleware

Creates Middleware

php artisan make:provider MyProvider

Creates Provider

php artisan list

Gives list of all the php artisan command