Laravel 11 CRUD Application

In this Lab Activity, We will create step by step laravel 11 crud operations.

CRUD Meaning: CRUD is an acronym that comes from the world of computer programming and refers to the four functions that are considered necessary to implement persistent storage in your application: create, read, update, and delete.

We will create a product CRUD application using Laravel 11 in this example. We will create a products table with name and detail columns using Laravel 11 migration. Then, we will create routes, a controller, views, and model files for the product module. We will use Bootstrap 5 for design. So, let's follow the steps below to create CRUD operations with Laravel 11.

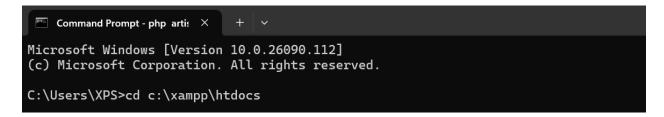
Step for Laravel 11 CRUD Operation Example

- **Step 1:** Install Laravel 11
- Step 2: MySQL Database Configuration
- **Step 3:** Create Migration
- **Step 4:** Create Form Request Validation Class
- Step 5: Create Controller and Model
- Step 6: Add Resource Route
- **Step 7:** Update AppServiceProvider
- Step 8: Add Blade Files
- Run Laravel App

Step 1: Install Laravel 11

First of all, we need to get a fresh Laravel 11 version application using the command below because we are starting from scratch. So, open your terminal or command prompt and run the command below:

composer create-project laravel/laravel Crud-Application



```
C:\Users\XPS>cd c:\xampp\htdocs
c:\xampp\htdocs;composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel WT_PROJECT
Creating a "laravel/laravel" project at "./wi_PROJECT
Installing laravel/laravel (v11.0.7)

    Downloading laravel/laravel (v11.0.7)

  - Installing laravel/laravel (v11.0.7): Extracting archive
Created project in C:\xampp\htdocs\WT_PROJECT
> @php -r "file_exists('.env') || copy('.env.example', '.env');"
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
Lock file operations: 111 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
  - Locking brick/math (0.12.1)

    Locking carbonphp/carbon-doctrine-types (3.2.0)

    Locking dflydev/dot-access-data (v3.0.2)

  - Locking doctrine/inflector (2.0.10)
  - Locking doctrine/lexer (3.0.1)
  - Locking dragonmantank/cron-expression (v3.3.3)
  - Locking egulias/email-validator (4.0.2)
  - Locking fakerphp/faker (v1.23.1)
  - Locking filp/whoops (2.15.4)
  - Locking fruitcake/php-cors (v1.3.0)
  Locking graham-campbell/result-type (v1.1.2)

    Locking guzzlehttp/guzzle (7.8.1)

  Locking guzzlehttp/promises (2.0.2)
  - Locking guzzlehttp/psr7 (2.6.2)

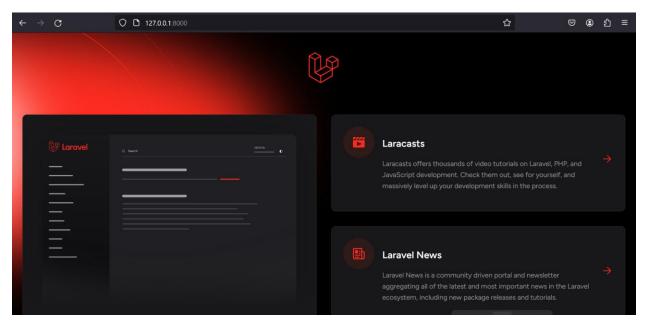
    Locking guzzlehttp/uri-template (v1.0.3)
```

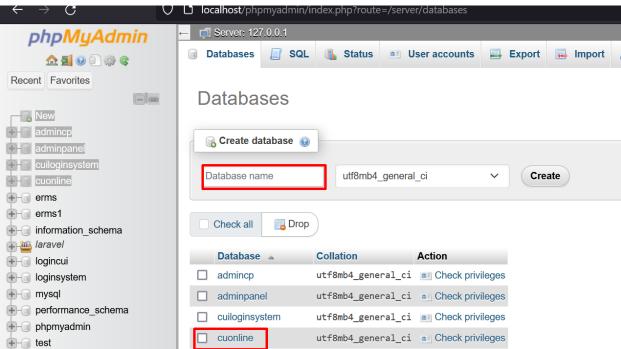
```
Command Prompt - php artis × + v
spatie/laravel-ignition .....
5 packages you are using are looking for funding.
@php artisan vendor:publish --tag=laravel-assets --ansi --force
INFO No publishable resources for tag [laravel-assets].
o security vulnerability advisories found.
@php artisan key:generate --ansi
INFO Application key set successfully.
@php -r "file_exists('database/database.sqlite') || touch('database/database.sqlite');"
@php artisan migrate --graceful --ansi
INFO Preparing database.
Creating migration table .....
INFO Running migrations.
0001_01_01_000002_create_jobs_table .....
```

```
c:\xampp\htdocs>cd WT_PROJECT

c:\xampp\htdocs\WT_PROJECT>
c:\xampp\htdocs\WT_PROJECT>
c:\xampp\htdocs\WT_PROJECT>
c:\xampp\htdocs\WT_PROJECT>
```

```
c:\xampp\htdocs\WT_PROJECT>php artisan serve
    INFO    Server running on [http://127.0.0.1:8000].
    Press Ctrl+C to stop the server
```



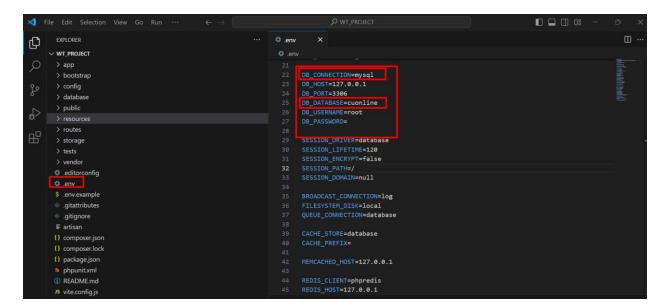


Step 2: MySQL Database Configuration

In Laravel 11, there is a default database connection using SQLite, but if we want to use MySQL instead, we need to add a MySQL connection with the database name, username, and password to the `.env` file.

.env

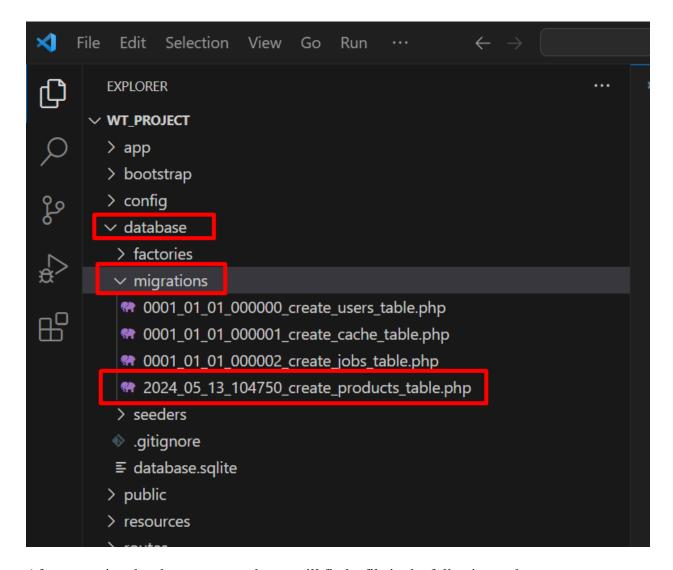
DB_CONNECTION=mysql DB_HOST=127.0.0.1 DB_PORT=3306 DB_DATABASE=cuonline DB_USERNAME=root DB_PASSWORD=""



Step 3: Create Migration

In the third step, we will create a "products" table with "name" and "details" columns using Laravel migration. So, let's use the following command to create a migration file:

php artisan make:migration create products table --create=products



After executing the above command, you will find a file in the following path: "database/migrations".

You have to put the code below in your migration file to create the products table.

```
<?php

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

return new class extends Migration
{
    /**
    * Run the migrations.
    */
    public function up(): void
{
</pre>
```

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
return new class extends Migration
     * Run the migrations.
    public function up(): void
        Schema::create('products', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->string('name');
            $table->text('detail');
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }
     * Reverse the migrations.
    public function down(): void
        Schema::dropIfExists('products');
```

Now you have to run this migration by the following command:

```
php artisan migrate
```

Step 4: Create Form Request Validation Class

In this step, we will create a form request validation class for the `store()` and `update()` methods in the controller. In this class, we will define validation rules and use it in the controller file. So, let's create it.

```
php artisan make:request ProductStoreRequest
```

Just put the below code in your request class:

app/Http/Requests/ProductStoreRequest.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Requests;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\FormRequest;
class ProductStoreRequest extends FormRequest
    /**
     * Determine if the user is authorized to make this request.
   public function authorize(): bool
        return true;
     * Get the validation rules that apply to the request.
     * @return array|string>
    public function rules(): array
        return [
            'name' => 'required',
            'detail' => 'required'
    }
}
```

Now, let's do the same thing for the Update Request Class.

```
php artisan make:request ProductUpdateRequest
```

Just put the below code in your request class:

app/Http/Requests/ProductUpdateRequest.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Requests;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\FormRequest;
class ProductUpdateRequest extends FormRequest
    /**
     * Determine if the user is authorized to make this request.
   public function authorize(): bool
        return true;
     * Get the validation rules that apply to the request.
     * @return array|string>
    public function rules(): array
        return [
            'name' => 'required',
           'detail' => 'required'
        ];
    }
}
```

Step 5: Create Controller and Model

In this step, now we should create a new resource controller named ProductController. So run the below command to create the new controller. Below is the controller for creating the resource controller.

```
php artisan make:controller ProductController --resource --model=Product
```

After the following command, you will find a new file at this path: "app/Http/Controllers/ProductController.php".

In this controller, seven methods will be created by default as follows:

1)index()
2)create()
3)store()

4)show()

5)edit()

6)update()

7)destroy()

So, let's copy the code below and put it in the ProductController.php file.

app/Http/Controllers/ProductController.php

```
<?php
```

```
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Models\Product;
use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Http\Response;
use Illuminate\View\View;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductStoreRequest;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductUpdateRequest;
class ProductController extends Controller
     * Display a listing of the resource.
   public function index(): View
        $products = Product::latest()->paginate(5);
        return view('products.index', compact('products'))
                    ->with('i', (request()->input('page', 1) - 1) * 5);
     * Show the form for creating a new resource.
   public function create(): View
       return view('products.create');
     * Store a newly created resource in storage.
    public function store(ProductStoreRequest $request): RedirectResponse
        Product::create($request->validated());
        return redirect()->route('products.index')
                         ->with('success', 'Product created successfully.');
  }
```

```
* Display the specified resource.
   public function show(Product $product): View
       return view('products.show',compact('product'));
     * Show the form for editing the specified resource.
    public function edit(Product $product): View
      return view('products.edit',compact('product'));
     * Update the specified resource in storage.
   public function update(ProductUpdateRequest $request, Product $product):
RedirectResponse
        $product->update($request->validated());
        return redirect()->route('products.index')
                        ->with('success','Product updated successfully');
  }
     * Remove the specified resource from storage.
    public function destroy(Product $product): RedirectResponse
        $product->delete();
        return redirect()->route('products.index')
                       ->with('success','Product deleted successfully');
So, let's update the Product model code as follows:
app/Models/Product.php
<?php
namespace App\Models;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Product extends Model
 use HasFactory;
 protected $fillable = [
```

Step 6: Add Resource Route

Here, we need to add a resource route for the product CRUD application. So, open your `routes/web.php` file and add the following route.

routes/web.php

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\ProductController;
Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('welcome');
});
Route::resource('products', ProductController::class);</pre>
```

Step 7: Update AppServiceProvider

Here, we will use bootstrap 5 for pagination. so, we need to import it on AppServiceProvider.php file. let's update it.

app/Provides/AppServiceProvider.php

```
Paginator::useBootstrapFive();
}
```

Step 8: Add Blade Files

In the last step, we need to create only blade files. So, primarily, we have to create a layout file and then a new folder called "products." After that, we create blade files for the CRUD app. So, finally, you have to create the following blade files below:

- 1) layout.blade.php
- 2) index.blade.php
- 3) create.blade.php
- 4) edit.blade.php
- 5) show.blade.php

So let's just create the following file and put the code below in it.

resources/views/products/layout.blade.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>Laravel 11 CRUD Application </title>
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css
" rel="stylesheet">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-</pre>
awesome/6.5.1/css/all.min.css" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
    @yield('content')
</div>
</body>
</html>
resources/views/products/index.blade.php
@extends('products.layout')
@section('content')
<div class="card mt-5">
<h2 class="card-header">Laravel 11 CRUD Example</h2>
```

```
<div class="card-body">
      @session('success')
         <div class="alert alert-success" role="alert"> {{ $value }}
</div>
      @endsession
      <div class="d-grid gap-2 d-md-flex justify-content-md-end">
         <a class="btn btn-success btn-sm" href="{{</pre>
Product</a>
     </div>
      <thead>
            \langle t.r \rangle
               No
               Name
               Details
               Action
            </thead>
         @forelse ($products as $product)
            <t.r>
               {{ ++$i }}
               {{ $product->name }}
               {{ $product->detail }}
               <form action="{{ route('products.destroy', $product-</pre>
>id) }}" method="POST">
                  <a class="btn btn-info btn-sm" href="{{</pre>
route('products.show', $product->id) }}"><i class="fa-solid fa-list"></i>
Show</a>
                      <a class="btn btn-primary btn-sm" href="{{</pre>
route('products.edit', $product->id) }}"><i class="fa-solid fa-pen-to-
square"></i> Edit</a>
                      @csrf
                      @method('DELETE')
                      <button type="submit" class="btn btn-danger btn-</pre>
sm"><i class="fa-solid fa-trash"></i> Delete</button>
                   </form>
               @empty
            There are no data.
            @endforelse
```

```
{!! $products->links() !!}
</div>
</div>
@endsection
resources/views/products/create.blade.php
@extends('products.layout')
@section('content')
<div class="card mt-5">
 <h2 class="card-header">Add New Product</h2>
 <div class="card-body">
    <div class="d-grid gap-2 d-md-flex justify-content-md-end">
        <a class="btn btn-primary btn-sm" href="{{ route('products.index')}</pre>
}}"><i class="fa fa-arrow-left"></i> Back</a>
   <form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="POST">
       @csrf
        <div class="mb-3">
            <label for="inputName" class="form-</pre>
label"><strong>Name:</strong></label>
            <input
                type="text"
                name="name"
                class="form-control @error('name') is-invalid @enderror"
                id="inputName"
                placeholder="Name">
            @error('name')
                <div class="form-text text-danger">{{ $message }}</div>
            @enderror
        </div>
        <div class="mb-3">
            <label for="inputDetail" class="form-</pre>
label"><strong>Detail:</strong></label>
            <textarea
                class="form-control @error('detail') is-invalid @enderror"
                style="height:150px"
                name="detail"
                id="inputDetail"
                placeholder="Detail"></textarea>
            @error('detail')
                <div class="form-text text-danger">{{ $message }}</div>
            @enderror
        </div>
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-success"><i class="fa-solid fa-</pre>
floppy-disk"></i> Submit</button>
   </form>
```

```
</div>
</div>
@endsection
resources/views/products/edit.blade.php
@extends('products.layout')
@section('content')
<div class="card mt-5">
 <h2 class="card-header">Edit Product</h2>
 <div class="card-body">
    <div class="d-grid gap-2 d-md-flex justify-content-md-end">
        <a class="btn btn-primary btn-sm" href="{{ route('products.index')}</pre>
}}"><i class="fa fa-arrow-left"></i> Back</a>
  </div>
    <form action="{{ route('products.update', $product->id) }}" method="POST">
        @method('PUT')
       <div class="mb-3">
            <label for="inputName" class="form-</pre>
label"><strong>Name:</strong></label>
            <input
                type="text"
                name="name"
                value="{{ $product->name }}"
                class="form-control @error('name') is-invalid @enderror"
                id="inputName"
                placeholder="Name">
            @error('name')
                <div class="form-text text-danger">{{ $message }}</div>
            @enderror
        </div>
       <div class="mb-3">
            <label for="inputDetail" class="form-</pre>
label"><strong>Detail:</strong></label>
            <textarea
                class="form-control @error('detail') is-invalid @enderror"
                style="height:150px"
                name="detail"
                id="inputDetail"
                placeholder="Detail">{{ $product->detail }}</textarea>
            @error('detail')
                <div class="form-text text-danger">{{    $message }}</div>
            @enderror
        <button type="submit" class="btn btn-success"><i class="fa-solid fa-</pre>
floppy-disk"></i> Update</button>
   </form>
</div>
```

```
</div>
@endsection
```

resources/views/products/show.blade.php

```
@extends('products.layout')
@section('content')
<div class="card mt-5">
 <h2 class="card-header">Show Product</h2>
 <div class="card-body">
    <div class="d-grid gap-2 d-md-flex justify-content-md-end">
        <a class="btn btn-primary btn-sm" href="{{ route('products.index')}</pre>
}}"><i class="fa fa-arrow-left"></i> Back</a>
  </div>
 <div class="row">
        <div class="col-xs-12 col-sm-12 col-md-12">
            <div class="form-group">
                <strong>Name:</strong> <br/>
                {{ $product->name }}
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class="col-xs-12 col-sm-12 col-md-12 mt-2">
            <div class="form-group">
                <strong>Details:</strong> <br/>
                {{ $product->detail }}
            </div>
        </div>
   </div>
</div>
</div>
@endsection
```

Run Laravel App:

All the required steps have been done, now you have to type the given below command and hit enter to run the Laravel app:

```
<mark>php artisan serve</mark>
```

Now, Go to your web browser, type the given URL and view the app output:

```
http://localhost:8000/products
```

