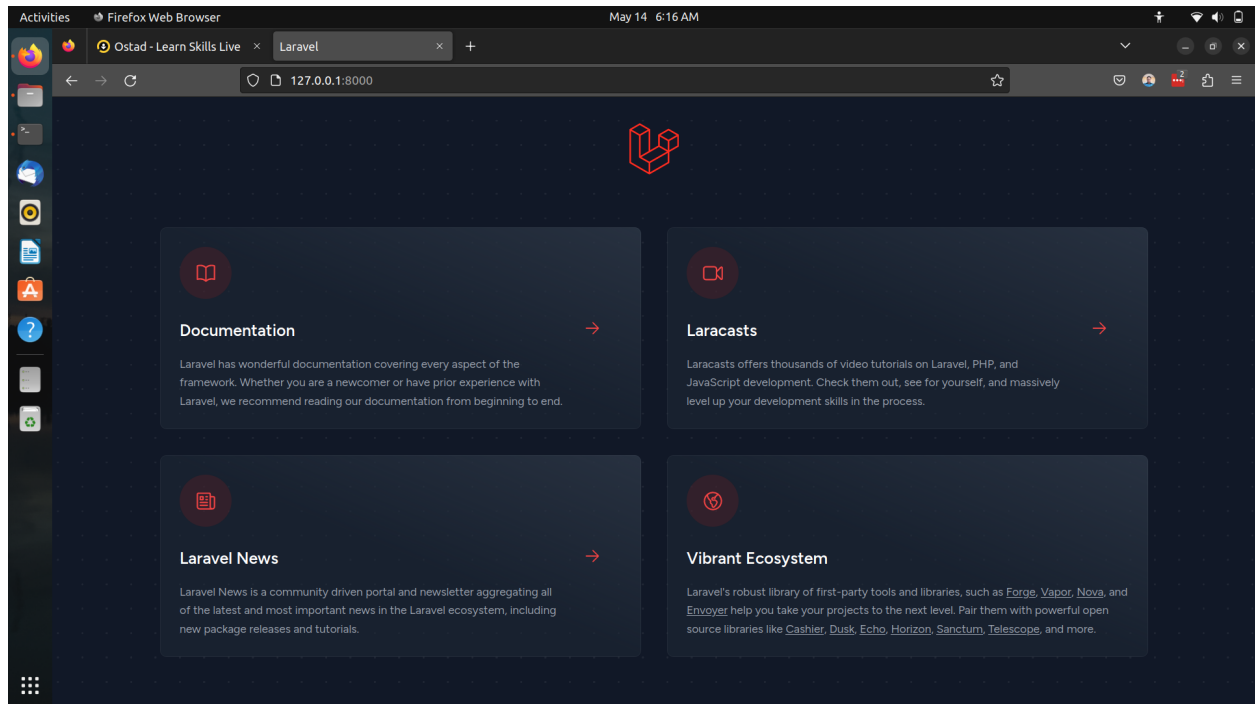


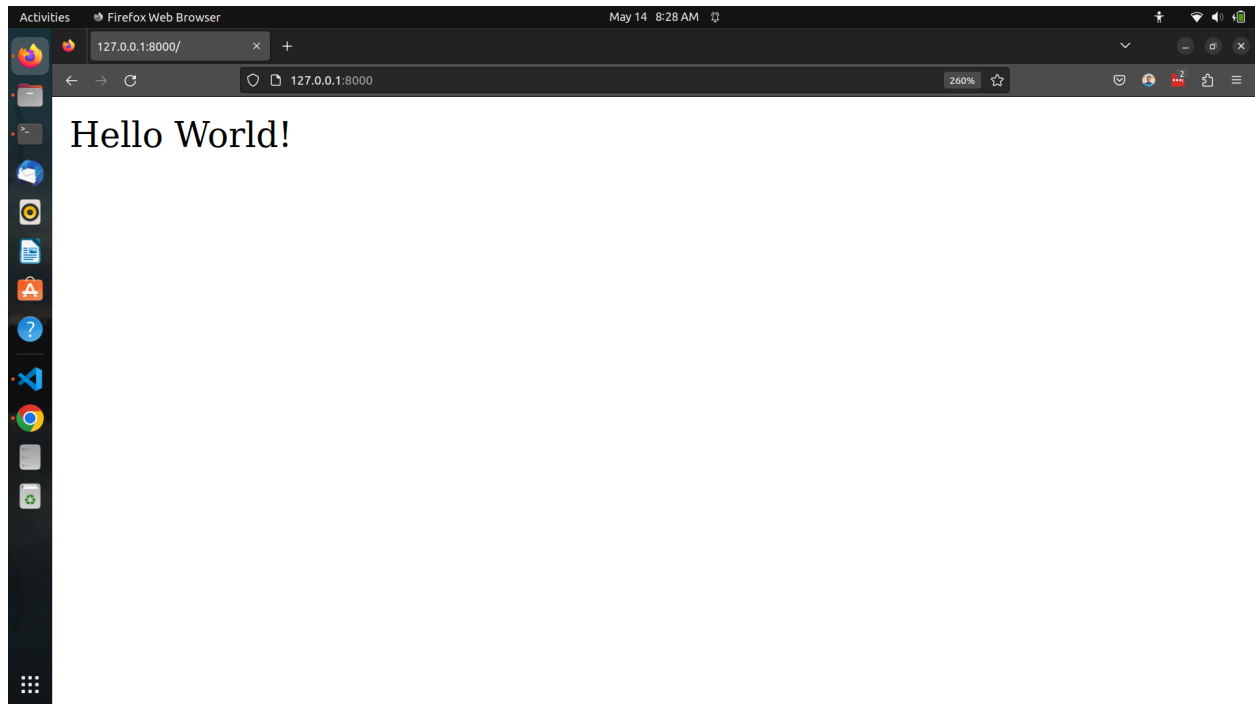
# Module Thirteen Assignment

## Part 1: Laravel Installation:

In the command prompt on my computer I run this command to install Laravel in my computer: `composer create-project laravel/laravel example-app`



*Pic: Running Server*



*Pic: Hello World routing*

## Part 2: Laravel Folder Structure

Here is the brief description of laravel folder structure:

- **App:** The "app" directory in Laravel is where most of the application's PHP code resides, organized into various subdirectories such as "Http", "Providers", "Models" and "Exceptions". It contains the logic and functionality of the application, including controllers, middleware, requests, service providers, models, and exception classes.
- **Bootstrap:** The "bootstrap" directory in Laravel is responsible for preparing the application for handling incoming requests. It performs several important functions, including loading the application and registering service providers, autoloading classes, generating and caching configuration files, and providing a place to store framework-specific files and directories.
- **Config:** The "config" directory in Laravel contains configuration files for the application. These files specify various settings and options that control how the application behaves.
- **Database:** The "database" directory in Laravel is a critical part of the application's infrastructure, and it contains files and subdirectories that are essential for

working with the application's database. It allows developers to manage the application's database schema and seed data,

- **Public:** The "public" directory is where the files that can be seen by people on the internet live. This is where the website shows things like pictures, colors, and buttons. This directory is like the face of the website, where people can see and interact with it.

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

- **Resources:** The "resources" directory in Laravel is where the application's files for views, language translations, and front-end assets such as CSS, JavaScript, and images are stored. Views are used to render HTML pages for users, language files are used to translate the application's text into different languages, and assets are used to style and enhance the user interface of the application. Overall, the "resources" directory is an important part of the application's infrastructure that helps developers separate the presentation layer from the underlying logic, making it easier to maintain and modify the application over time.
- **Routes:** The "routes" directory in Laravel contains files that define the application's URL routing logic. In other words, it determines how the application responds to incoming requests from users.
- **Storage:** the storage directory is a place where our application can store files that are generated or used during runtime. This directory is designed to hold files that are not meant to be publicly accessible through a web browser, such as log files, cache files, and user uploads. It provides a secure place to store files that are generated or used during runtime, and helps to keep your application organized and efficient.
- **Tests:** It is the place where we can write and store automated tests that help you ensure your application functions as expected and meets your business requirements.
- **Vendor:** When we use Composer to install packages or libraries for Laravel applications, Composer stores those packages in the vendor directory. This

directory is not typically edited directly by developers, but rather is managed by Composer itself.

### **Steps I took to complete the assignments:**

First of all, I installed laravel with composer on my computer. After that, In my project folder I run **php artisan serve** command to run my laravel project in the browser. I then took a screenshot of my running project. Then in the web.php file of the router folder I wrote this command to show 'Hello World!' :

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

Lastly, I saw the prerecorded video and laravel official documentation to describe the purposes of various laravel folder structure.