Web Engineering

Lab # 6

[Document subtitle]

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Laravel Description and Configuration

Laravel is a free, [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source) PHP [web application framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application_framework), created by Taylor Otwell and intended for the development of web applications following the [model–view–controller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Model%E2%80%93view%E2%80%93controller) (MVC) [architectural pattern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architectural_pattern). Prominent Laravel features include its expressive [syntax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax_(programming_languages)), a modular [packaging system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application-level_package_manager) with a dedicated dependency manager, different ways for accessing [relational databases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database), and various utilities that aid in [application deployment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_deployment) and maintenance.

Steps for installation and configuration:

All of the configuration files for the Laravel framework are stored in the config directory. Each option is documented.

[Install Composer](http://laravel.com/docs/4.2#install-composer)

Laravel utilizes [Composer](http://getcomposer.org/) to manage its dependencies. First, download a copy of the composer.phar. Once you have the PHAR archive, you can either keep it in your local project directory or move tousr/local/bin to use it globally on your system. On Windows, you can use the Composer [Windows installer](https://getcomposer.org/Composer-Setup.exe).

## [Install Laravel](http://laravel.com/docs/4.2#install-laravel) (via laravel installer)

First, download the Laravel installer using Composer.

composer global require "laravel/installer=~1.1"

Once installed, the simple laravel new command will create a fresh Laravel installation in the directory you specify. For instance, laravel new blog would create a directory named blog containing a fresh Laravel installation with all dependencies installed.

### Via Download

Once Composer is installed, download the [4.2 version](https://github.com/laravel/laravel/archive/v4.2.11.zip) of the Laravel framework and extract its contents into a directory on your server. Next, in the root of your Laravel application, run thephp composer.phar install (or composer install) command to install all of the framework's dependencies. This process requires Git to be installed on the server to successfully complete the installation.

## [Server Requirements](http://laravel.com/docs/4.2#server-requirements)

The Laravel framework has a few system requirements:

* PHP >= 5.4
* MCrypt PHP Extension

As of PHP 5.5, some OS distributions may require you to manually install the PHP JSON extension. When using Ubuntu, this can be done via apt-get install php5-json.

## [Configuration](http://laravel.com/docs/4.2#configuration)

The first thing you should do after installing Laravel is set your application key to a random string. If you installed Laravel via Composer, this key has probably already been set for you by the key:generatecommand. Typically, this string should be 32 characters long. The key can be set in the app.phpconfiguration file.

Laravel needs almost no other configuration out of the box. You are free to get started developing! However, you may wish to review the app/config/app.php file and its documentation. It contains several options such as timezone and locale that you may wish to change according to your application.

Once Laravel is installed, you should also [configure your local environment](http://laravel.com/docs/4.2/configuration#environment-configuration). This will allow you to receive detailed error messages when developing on your local machine. By default, detailed error reporting is disabled in your production configuration file.

Reference:

<http://laravel.com/docs/4.2>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laravel>

Github Link: