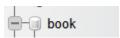
LABORATORY ACTIVITY: Populating From a Database

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DATABASE:



We created a table named 'book' in our chosen MySql server, Xampp.

.env:

```
DB_CONNECTION=mysql
DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
DB_PORT=3306
DB_DATABASE=book
DB_USERNAME=root
DB_PASSWORD=
```

We modified the .env file to update the necessary configuration settings for our application.

a. CONTROLLERS: LandingPageController.php

We created a resource controller 'LandingPageController', this controller manages the CRUD operations related to book resources. The index() uses a function all() to retrieve all records from the database and store them in 'popularBooks'.

b. CONTROLLERS: UserController.php

```
Http://controllers.com/osercontroller.pnp
  namespace App\Http\Controllers;
  use App\Models\UserLogin;
  use Illuminate\Http\Request;
  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Hash;
  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Log;
  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
  class UserController extends Controller
      public function index()
          return view('login-page');
      public function login(Request $request)
          $request->validate([
              'username' => 'required',
'password' => 'required',
          ]);
          $user = UserLogin::where('username', $request->username)->first();
          if ($user && Hash::check($request->password, $user->password)) {
              session(['user' => $user->username]);
              return redirect('/landings'); // Redirect to a dashboard or home page
```

This controller handles User Login and Authentication. The index method renders the Blade view for the login-page route, displaying the login form.

When the user submits the login form, the login method retrieves the username and password entered by the user. It interacts with the UserLogin model, which connects to the user_logins table in the database, to verify the credentials.

If the entered credentials match a record in the database, the user is redirected to the website's homepage.

c. MODELS: Landing.php

The Landing model maps to the 'landings table', uses id as its primary key, and manages timestamps (created_at and updated_at) automatically.

d. MODELS: UserLogin.php

```
# Landing.php
# User.php
# UserLogin.php

> Providers
```

This model handles user data. It uses a built-in authentication features, and uses the HasFactory trait for database seeding and Notifiable traits for notification. The \$fillable property ensures secure mass assignment for username, password, and birthday fields, while the \$hidden property hides password and remember_token for security purposes.

e. MIGRATIONS: landings & user_logins

```
    ✓ migrations
    ₱ 0001_01_01_00000...
    ₱ 0001_01_01_00000...
    ₱ 0001_01_01_0100000...
    ₱ 2024_12_16_13251...
```

```
** 0001_01_01_00000...

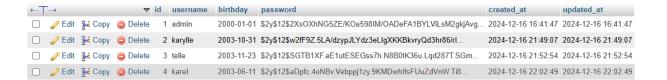
** 0001_01_01_00000...

** 2024_12_16_13251...

** 2024_12_16_18315...
```

When 'php artisan migrate' runs it will create tables in the database. In this case 'landings' and 'user logins' are the name of the tables with their respective columns.





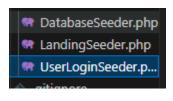
f. SEEDING: LandingSeeder.php and UserLoginSeeder.php

```
✓ seeders❤ DatabaseSeeder.php❤ LandingSeeder.php
```

```
Show all Number of rows: 25 ▼ Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None ▼

Extra options

▼ id title rating author created_at updated_at 2024-12-16 livre q. 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58 16.01-58
```



Using 'php artisan db:class –class=SeederName', it will automatically populate the table with the initial data: refer to the redbox.

Define the routes and register the controllers.

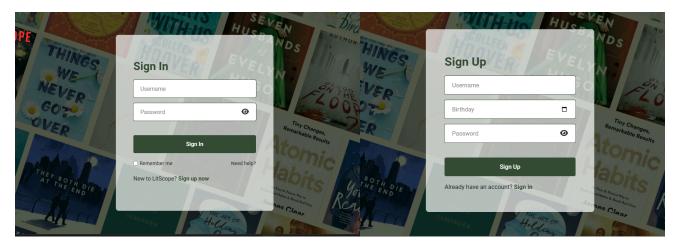
```
// Display the login form (GET request)
Route::get('/', [UserController::class, 'showLoginForm'])->name('login');

// Handle the login form submission (POST request)
Route::post('/login', [UserController::class, 'logrequest'])->name('login.submit');

// Handle signup
Route::post('/signup', [UserController::class, 'register'])->name('signup.submit');

// Landing page (after successful login)
Route::get('/landing', [LandingPageController::class, 'index'])->name('landing');
```

The '*l*' and 'signup' with a Controller takes a 'showLoginForm' and 'register' functions to display the login form and signup form.



Once they enter their username and password, laravel checks if the credentials is stored in the database, if yes, the user will be directed to '/landing' which corresponds to the homepage.

Homepage:



If a new user creates an account, it will be stored in the database, and they will be directed to '/' to display the login form, and the process will begin again.