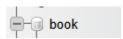
LABORATORY ACTIVITY: Populating From a Database

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.

CONTROLLERS: LandingPageController.php

This LandingPageController is a resource controller that handles CRUD operations for the Landing model. The index method fetches all records from the database using the Landing::all() function and stores them in the popularBooks variable. It also assigns an image_url to each book by looping through the records and generating an asset path (e.g., Asset 1.png, Asset 2.png) based on their index. This ensures each book has a corresponding image for display in the view.

CONTROLLERS: UserController.php

This UserController manages authentication and registration. The index method shows the login page, while the login method validates user input, credentials in the UserLogin model, and redirects to the landing page if successful or back with an error if invalid. The register method ensures input is valid, the username is unique, and securely stores the user's password using Hash. After registration, users are redirected to the login page with a success message.

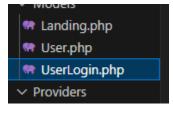
MODELS: Landing.php

```
1  <?php
2
2  namespace App\Models;
4
5  use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
6  use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
7
8
9  class Landing extends Model
6  {
1    use HasFactory;
    //table name
    protected $table = 'landings';
4
6    //primary key
    public $primarykey = 'id';
7
8    //Timestamps
9
9    public $timestamps = true;
1 }</pre>
```

```
✓ Models➡ Landing.php➡ User.php
```

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

MODELS: UserLogin.php



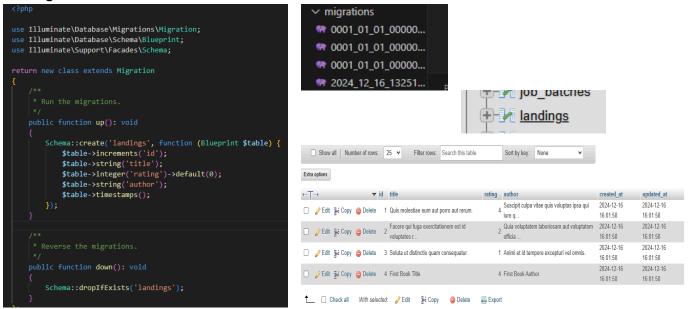
This UserLogin model handles user data and extends Laravel's Authenticatable class, providing built-in

authentication features. It uses the HasFactory trait for database seeding and Notifiable for notifications. The \$fillable property allows secure mass assignment for the username, password, and birthday fields, while \$hidden hides sensitive fields like password and remember_token. The model represents a database table with id as the primary key and ensures secure management of user attributes.

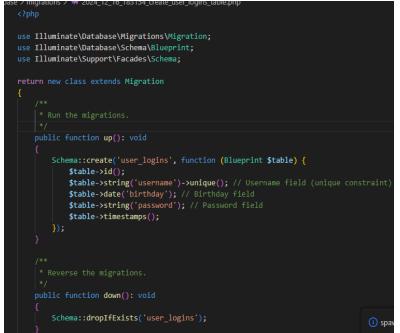
MIGRATIONS: landings & user_logins

When php artisan migrate is executed this migration creates a landings table in the database with columns: id (primary key), title, rating (default 0), author, and timestamps for tracking changes. The down method drops the table when the migration is rolled back.

Landings:



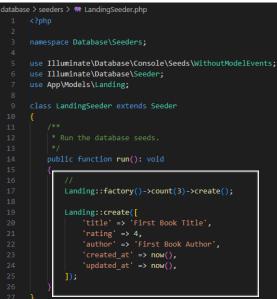
User_logins



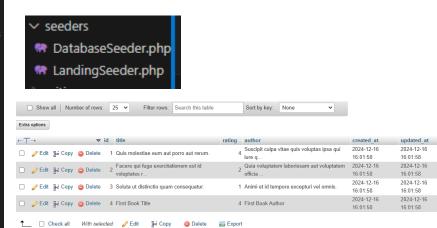


When php artisan migrate is executed this migration creates a user_logins table in the database with an auto-incrementing id, a unique username, birthday, and password fields, along with timestamps for tracking creation and updates. The down method ensures the table is dropped if the migration is rolled back.

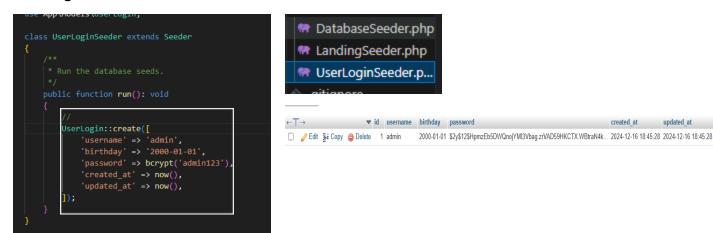
SEEDING: LandingSeeder.php and UserLoginSeeder.php



LandingSeeder:



UserLoginSeeder:



Using php artisan db:seed --class=SeederName, it will automatically populate the tables with the initial data. This seeder populates both the landings and user_logins tables. For the landings table, it uses a factory to create 3 random records, then manually adds one specific entry with predefined values for the title, rating, author, and timestamps. For the user_logins table, it inserts a new user with the username 'admin', a birthday of '2000-01-01', and a hashed password of 'admin123' using the bcrypt function, with the created_at and updated_at fields set to the current timestamp.

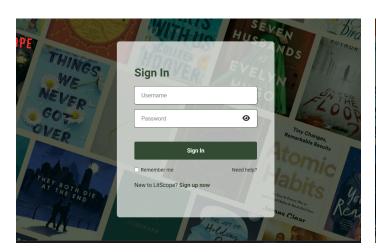
Define the routes and register the controllers.

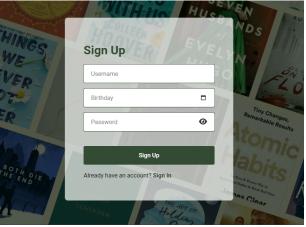
```
Route::get('/', [UserController::class, 'showLoginForm'])->name('login');
Route::post('/login', [UserController::class, 'logrequest'])->name('login.submit');
Route::post('/signup', [UserController::class, 'register'])->name('signup.submit');
// Landing page (after successful login)
Route::get('/landing', [LandingPageController::class, 'index'])->name('landing');
```

The /' and 'signup' routes are handled by a controller with the showLoginForm and register functions. The showLoginForm function displays the login form, while the register function displays the signup form.

created_at

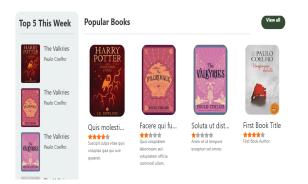
updated_at





Once the user enters their username and password, Laravel checks if the credentials are stored in the database. If they match, the user is redirected to /landing, which corresponds to the homepage.

Homepage:



If a new user creates an account, their information is validated and securely stored in the database. After successful registration, the user is redirected to /, where the login form is displayed. They can then log in using their newly created credentials, and the authentication process will begin again. If the login is successful, they will be redirected to /landing the homepage. This cycle ensures that only authenticated users can access protected pages on the site.