Cheatography

Laravel 6.x Routing Cheat Sheet

by jlampstack via cheatography.com/102952/cs/21241/

References

This cheat sheet references docume ntation directly from the Laravel website where in-depth explan atic .

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Basic Route Syntax

Route: :ve rb('/uri', UserCo ntr oll er@ met hod);

Calls index method from UserCo ntr oller

Route: :ve rb('/uri', $callb ack);

Uses callback function

Basic Route Syntax Explained

Route is a Laravel Class

verb is a static method called on the Route Class. Static methods use :: scope resolution operator to point

Basic verbs/ methods than can be called on Route:

get, post, put, patch, delete, options

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$uri points to the url

Example: localh os t : 80 80/ user ... *user is the*

More Route Methods

Route: :vi ew('/w elc ome', 'welco me');

Shortcut if route only needs to a view and not a full route or controller

Route: :vi ew('/w elc ome', 'welcome', ['name' => 'Tayl or']);

Optional array of data may be passed as third arg

Route: :ma tch (['get', 'post'], '/', function () {

Responds to multiple HTTP verbs

Route: :an y('/', function () { // });

Responds to all HTTP verbs using the any method:

Route: :re dir ect ('/ here', '/there', 301);

/here redirects to /there. 3rd param is optional. It overrides the default 302 status which can be verified

Route: :pe rma nen tRe dir ect ('/ here', '/there');

Return a permanent 301 status code:

CSRF Protection

<form method="POST" action="/profile">

@csrf

...

</f orm>

Any HTML form pointing to POST, PUT, or DELETE routes that are defined in the web routes file should include a CSRF token field as a security layer or the request will be rejected.

Route Parameters - Required

Used to capture a segment of URI within a route.

```
Route: :ge t(' /us er/ {id }/{ name}', function ($id
      return 'User #'. $id . ' is ' . $name;
});
```

Route params are encased in {} braces. Use as many

Route parameters are injected into route callbacks r

Example: localh ost :80 80/ use r/1 234 5/Fred rend

Route Parameters - Optional

Placing a ? mark after the param name makes it optio

```
Route: :ge t(' /us er/ {na me} /{i d?}', function ($
own') {
    return $name ? ' \'s user number is ' . $id;
});
```

Make sure to give the param a default value such as

Example 1: http:/ /12 7.0.0.1 :8 000 /us er/ Fred`

Renders: Fred 's user number is unknown

Example 2: http:/ /12 7.0.0.1 :8 000 /us er/ Fre d/1

Renders: Fred 's user number is 123

Contraints

The where method is chained to the route and accepts

Example:

```
Route: :ge t(' use r/{ id}', function ($id) {
    //
})->where('id', '[0-9]+');
```

Global Constraint

To set a route parameter to always be constr ained by a regular expres sion, use the pattern method in the b vid er.php

Example:

```
    public function boot()     {         //         Route: :pa tte rn( 'id', '[0-9]+');          parent ::b
```

id parameter now must always consist of only numbers to execute, no matter which Route is using the id param

Encoded Forwarded Slashes

The Laravel routing component allows all characters except /. You must explicitly allow / to be part of your

```
Route: :ge t(' sea rch /{s ear ch}', function ($search) {
     return $search;
 })->wh ere ('s earch', '.*');
```

Named Routes

```
Route: :ge t(' use r/p rof ile', function () {     // })->na me( 'pr -
ofi le');
```