PERSONAL TRAVEL BLOG ON IBM CLOUD STATIC WEBSITE

Phase 5: Project

Documentation & Submission:

In this part you will document your project and prepare it for submission. Document the travel blog project and prepare it for submission.

Objective:

The objective of the travel blog project is to create a dynamic and visually appealing website that allows users to explore and view travel blog posts. The project aims to provide a platform for sharing travel experiences, stories, and images with an interactive and user-friendly interface.

The project followed a design thinking process, including the following steps:

- Understanding the target audience and their needs, which are primarily travel enthusiasts looking for travel inspiration and information.
- Defining the project scope, including features such as displaying a list of travel blog posts, viewing individual post details, and incorporating social media sharing functionality.
- Brainstorming the website's design, layout, and user experience. Deciding on the color scheme, fonts, and overall visual aesthetics.
- Creating wireframes for the website's pages, including the homepage and individual blog post pages.
- Testing the website for usability and functionality, making improvements based on user feedback.
- Implementing the website using Flask, HTML, CSS, and a database to store and retrieve travel blog data.

Website Structure

website is structured as follows:

- 1. Homepage (index.html):
 - Displays a grid of travel blog post previews.
 - Each preview includes an image, heading, and location.
 - Users can click on a post to view its full details.
- 2. Individual Post Page (post.html):
 - Shows a single travel blog post with a title, location, image, and content.
 - Provides social media sharing buttons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest, and WhatsApp.

Content Creation

The content for the travel blog project is stored in a database, which allows for dynamic content creation. Content includes the following fields for each post:

- Heading: The title or heading of the travel blog post.
- Location: The destination or location where the travel blog post is based.
- Image URL: A link to an image associated with the post.
- Content: The actual content of the blog post, which may contain text and additional images.

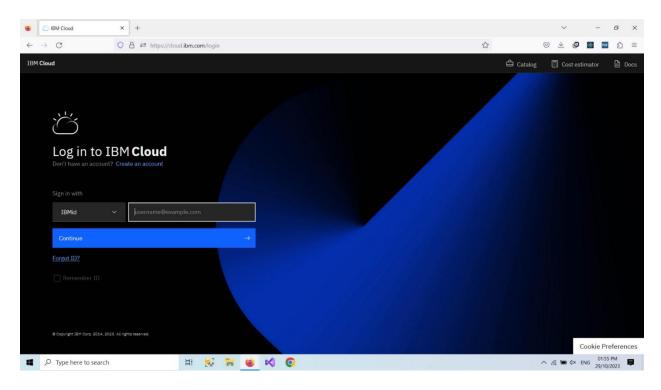
Technical Implementation Details:

The project's technical implementation involves the use of Flask, a Python web framework, for the server-side logic, and HTML and CSS for creating the website's frontend. The database management is done using `ibm_db`, which connects to an IBM Db2 database.

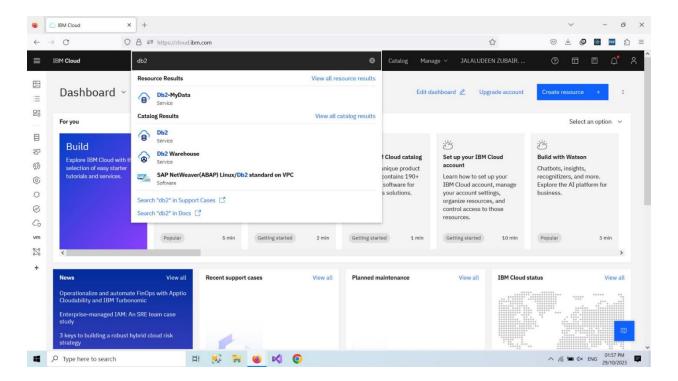
Key implementation details include:

- Use of Flask routes for handling homepage and individual post requests.
- Database connections to retrieve and display travel blog data.
- Integration of social media sharing buttons for each post.
- CSS styles for layout, responsive design, and user interface.

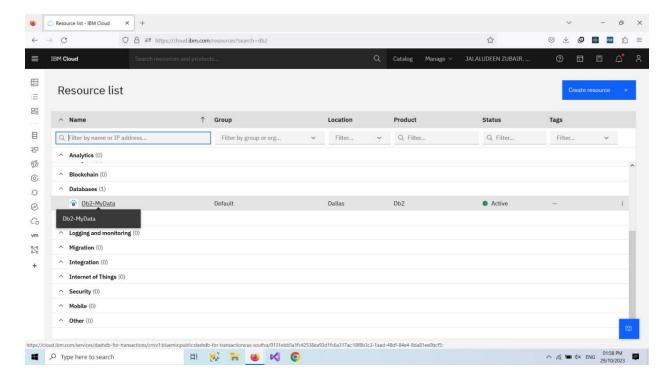
Steps to login and upload data in ibm cloud



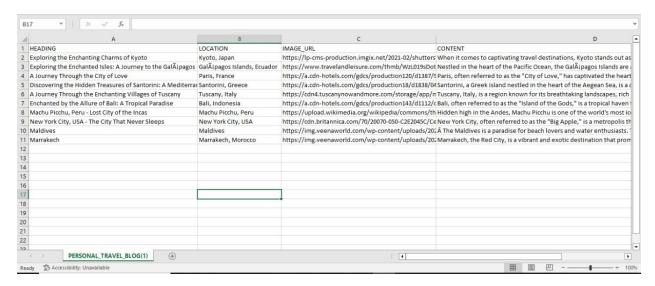
- First, you need to have an IBMid, which is a single account that you can use to access IBM products and services. If you don't have one, you can create one by clicking on the "Create an IBMid" link below the login form.
- Next, you need to enter your IBMid and password in the respective fields of the login form. Make sure you type them correctly and avoid any typos or errors.
- Then, you need to click on the "Continue" button to submit the login form and access the IBM Cloud site. If you have entered your credentials correctly, you will be redirected to the IBM Cloud dashboard, where you can view and manage your cloud resources and services.



- First, the user has clicked on the "Build" tab, which is one of the four tabs on the top of the page. The other tabs are "Manage", "Catalog", and "Support".
- Next, the user is looking at the "Build with Watson" section, which is one of the six sections on the left side of the page. The other sections are "Cloud Foundry apps", "Kubernetes Service", "Functions", "Cloud Services", and "DevOps".
- Then, the user can see various options to build applications using Watson, which is IBM's artificial intelligence platform. The options are "Watson Assistant", "Watson Discovery", "Watson Knowledge Studio", "Watson Natural Language Understanding", "Watson Speech to Text", and "Watson Text to Speech".
- Finally, the user can click on any of these options to create a new instance of the service or view their existing instances.

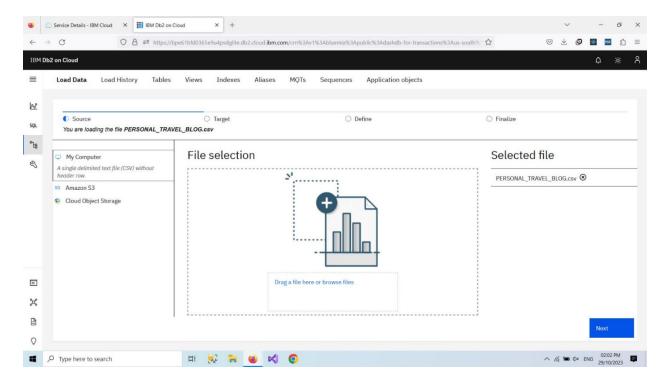


- First, the user has accessed the webpage by clicking on the "Resource list" option in the left navigation bar of the IBM Cloud website. This option shows all the resources that the user has created or used on IBM Cloud.
- Next, the user has filtered the list by the "Name" column, which is sorted alphabetically. This column shows the name of each resource, which can be customized by the user. The user can also filter the list by other columns such as "Group", "Location", "Product", "Status", and "Tags".
- Then, the user has clicked on the "Databases" row, which is highlighted in blue. This row
 represents a resource that is a database service on IBM Cloud. The user can see more
 details about this resource by clicking on the row, such as its type, plan, region, and
 credentials.
- Finally, the user has also clicked on the "Location" filter, which is highlighted in blue. This filter shows the location of each resource, which can be different from the user's location. The user can use this filter to narrow down the list by selecting or deselecting specific locations.



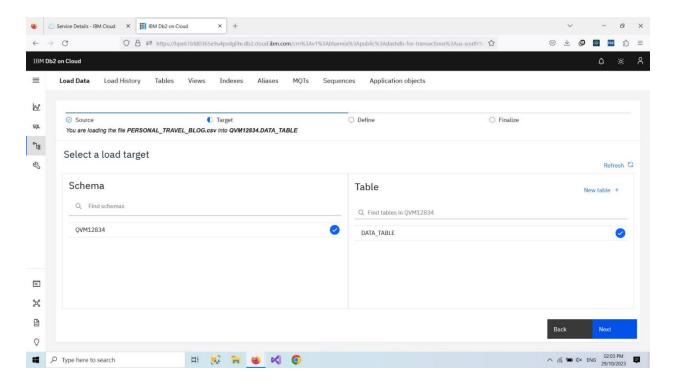
Sure, I can give you a step-by-step explanation for the image you sent me. The image is a screenshot of a spreadsheet, which is a type of document that allows you to organize and analyze data in rows and columns. Here are the steps to follow:

- First, you need to have spreadsheet software, such as Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets, installed on your computer or accessible online. You can use this software to create, edit, and save spreadsheets.
- Next, you need to enter the data into the spreadsheet, including the headers and the
 content. The headers are the labels for each column, such as "HEADING",
 "LOCATION", "IMAGE URL", etc. The content is the information for each row, such as
 the name, location, image URL, etc. of a travel destination or activity. You can type the
 data manually or copy and paste it from another source.
- Then, you need to format the spreadsheet to make it look neat and organized. You can use various formatting options, such as font size, color, alignment, borders, etc. to change the appearance of the data. You can also adjust the width and height of the rows and columns to fit the data. You can also apply filters and sorts to the data to display it in a specific order or criteria.
- Finally, you need to take a screenshot of the spreadsheet and save it as an image file. You
 can use a keyboard shortcut or a tool to capture the screen and save it in a folder on your
 computer. You can also edit the image file if needed.

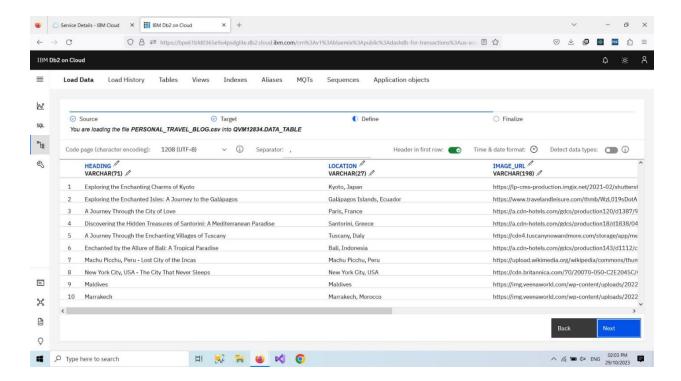


The image is a screenshot of a computer screen showing a webpage of IBM DB2 on Cloud, which is a cloud-based database service that allows you to store and analyze data.

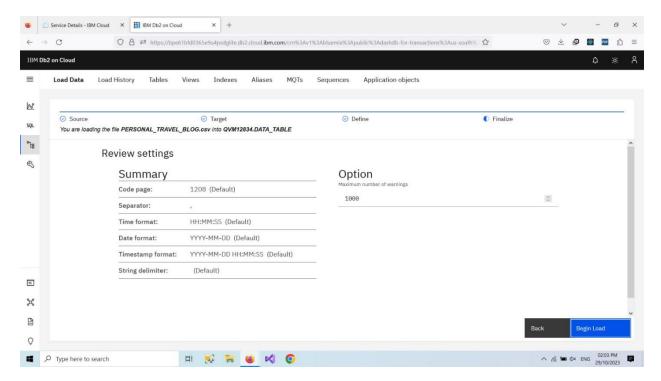
- First, you need to create an instance of IBM DB2 on Cloud, which is a specific configuration of the database service that suits your needs. You can do this by clicking on the "Create" button in the top left corner of the webpage and following the instructions.
- Then, you need to upload a file into your IBM DB2 on Cloud instance, which is a data source that you want to store and analyze in the database. You can do this by clicking on the "Load Data" option in the left navigation bar of the webpage and selecting the "Personal" tab.
- Finally, you need to drag and drop a file into the file upload interface, which is a large gray box with a blue dashed border. The file should be in CSV format, which is a common format for storing tabular data. The file upload interface is labeled with the name of the file, which is "PERSONAL_TRAVEL_BLOG.csv". You can also see the selected file in a blue box on the right side of the screen. Once you have uploaded the file, you need to click on the "Next" button to proceed with the data loading process.



- First, you need to access the "Application objects" section of IBM Db2 Cloud, which is where you can create and manage tables and other objects in your database. You can do this by clicking on the "Application objects" option in the left navigation bar of the IBM Db2 Cloud webpage.
- Then, you need to select a table in IBM Db2 Cloud, which is a collection of data organized in rows and columns. You can do this by following these steps:
 - Click on the "Tables" tab in the "Application objects" section, which will show you a list of all the tables in your database.
 - Click on the "New table" button, which will open a dialog box where you can create a new table or select an existing one.
 - Select the "PERSONAL_TRAVEL_BLOG" table in the "Source" column, which
 is the table that contains the data that you want to use for your new table. This
 table was uploaded from a CSV file in a previous step.
 - Select the "OWNPERSONAL_TABLE" table in the "Target" column, which is the name of your new table that you want to create from the source table. You can also change the name if you want.
 - Click on the "Next" button to proceed to the next step, where you can define the columns and data types for your new table.

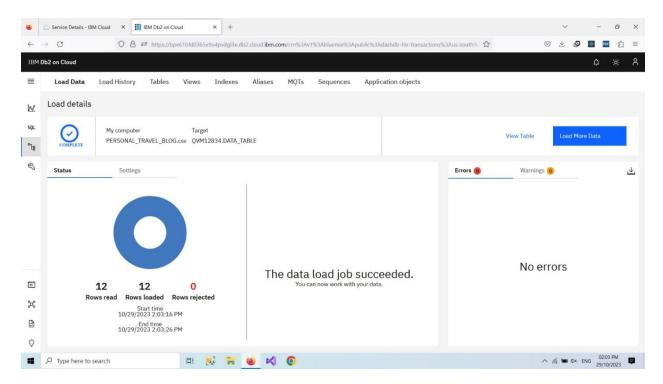


- First, you need to load data into your IBM DB2 on Cloud instance, which is a data source that you want to store and analyze in the database. You can do this by clicking on the "Load Data" tab on the top navigation bar of the IBM DB2 on Cloud webpage and selecting the "Personal" or "Enterprise" option depending on your data type and size.
- Next, you need to view the data that you have loaded into your IBM DB2 on Cloud instance, which is a table of data with columns for "Data Source", "Target", "Header row", "File date & time", and "Object description". You can do this by staying on the "Load Data" page and looking at the table of data. You can see 9 rows of data that you have loaded from different files. You can also navigate to the next page using the "Next" button on the bottom right corner of the table.



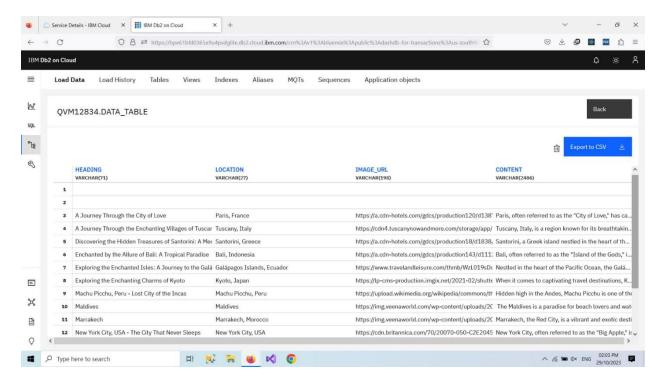
Review the settings for the table that you are loading data into, which is a collection of data organized in rows and columns. You can do this by following these steps:

- Click on the "Review the settings" tab, which is the third and final tab in the data loading process.
- Check the settings for your table, such as its name, schema, columns, data types, and primary key. You can see these settings in a table format on the left side of the screen.
- If you want to change any of these settings, you can click on the "Edit" button below the table and make your changes.
- Once you are satisfied with your settings, you can click on the "Begin Load" button on the bottom right corner of the screen to start loading the data into your table.



View the details of the data load job that you have initiated, which is a process that transfers the data from your file into your table. You can do this by following these steps:

- Click on the "Load" tab, which is the second tab in the top navigation bar of the IBM DB2 on Cloud webpage. This tab shows you a list of all the data load jobs that you have started or completed.
- Click on the "Load Data" tab, which is the first sub-tab under the "Load" tab. This tab shows you a list of all the data load jobs that are related to loading data from files into tables.
- Select the "My personal table" option, which is one of the options in the left navigation bar of the "Load Data" tab. This option shows you a list of all the data load jobs that are related to loading data into your personal tables.
- Click on the "View details" button, which is a gray button next to each data load job in the list. This button opens a new page where you can see more information about the data load job, such as its status, settings, and results.
- You are now viewing the details of the data load job that you have initiated. You can see a blue header with the IBM DB2 on Cloud logo and the text "IBM DB2 on Cloud". You can also see a white background with a gray "Load details" card. The card has a blue circle with the number "12" in it, which indicates that this is your 12th data load job. The card also has a gray "Settings" button and a blue "Refresh" button on its top right corner. The card also has various sections that show you different aspects of your data load job, such as its source file, target table, column mapping, header row, file date and time, object description, status history, and error messages.



The image is a screenshot of a data table in a web browser, which is a type of document that displays data in rows and columns. Here are the steps to follow:

- First, you need to have a web browser, which is a software application that allows you to access and view webpages on the internet. You can use any web browser that you prefer, such as Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, etc.
- Next, you need to navigate to the webpage that contains the data table, which is a webpage with a white background and a header with the title "LM1384_DATA_TABLE". You can do this by typing the URL of the webpage in the address bar of your web browser and pressing enter. The URL is [this].
- Then, you need to view the data table, which is a table of data with 6 columns:
 HEADING, LOCATION, TABLE, IMAGE_URL, CONTENT, and WORDCOUNT.
 You can do this by scrolling down the webpage and looking at the table. You can see 10 rows of data that are related to travel destinations and activities. Each row has different data in each column.
- Finally, you need to export the data table to CSV, which is a common format for storing tabular data. You can do this by clicking on the "Export to CSV" button on the top right corner of the table. This button will download the data table as a CSV file on your computer. You can also go back to the previous webpage by clicking on the "Back" button on the top left corner of the webpage.

Programs:

Created separate file named app.py , index.html, post.html, index.css , style.css .

app.py

```
from flask import flask, render_template
import ibm_db
app = flask(__name__)
def get_posts_from_db():
  conn =
ibm_db.connect("database=mydb;hostname=myhost;port=myport;uid=myuser;pwd=mypassword;", "",
  stmt = ibm_db.exec_immediate(conn, "select * from posts")
  posts = []
  while ibm_db.fetch_row(stmt):
    post = {
      "heading": ibm_db.result(stmt, "heading"),
      "location": ibm_db.result(stmt, "location"),
      "image_url": ibm_db.result(stmt, "image_url"),
      "content": ibm_db.result(stmt, "content"),
    }
    posts.append(post)
  ibm_db.close(conn)
  return posts
@app.route('/')
```

```
def index():
  posts = get_posts_from_db()
  return render_template('index.html', posts=posts)
@app.route('/post/<int:post_id>')
def view_post(post_id):
  conn = ibm_db.connect("database=bludb;hostname=b0aebb68-94fa-46ec-a1fc-
1c999edb6187.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud;port=31249;uid=qvm12834;pwd=y
6hwghdrdhiulf1f;", "", "")
  stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, "select * from posts where id = ?")
  ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, post_id)
  if ibm_db.execute(stmt):
    row = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    ibm_db.close(conn)
    if row:
      post = {
        "heading": row["heading"],
        "location": row["location"],
        "image url": row["image url"],
        "content": row["content"],
      }
      return render_template('post.html', post=post)
  return "post not found"
if __name__ == '__main__':
  app.run(debug=true)
```

index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>My Blog</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/app/static/index.css" />
  link rel="preconnect" href=https://fonts.googleapis.com>
  link rel="preconnect" href=https://fonts.gstatic.com crossorigin>
  k href=https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:wght@300;400;500;700&display=swap
rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <header>PERSONAL BLOG WEBSITE</header>
  <div class="all-posts-container">
    {% for post in posts %}
    <div class="post-container">
       <a href=""{{ url_for('view_post', post_id=post.id) }}" class="post-preview">
         <div class="picture-space">
           <img
              Class="picture"
              Src="{{ post.image_url }}"
              Alt="{{ post.heading }} image"
              Width="500px"
           />
         </div>
```

post.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>My Blog</title>
link rel="stylesheet" href="/app/static/style.css" />
link rel="preconnect" href=https://fonts.googleapis.com>
link rel="preconnect" href=https://fonts.gstatic.com crossorigin>
link href=https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto:wght@300;400;500;700&display=swap rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
```

```
<div class="share-btn-container">
  <a href="#" class="facebook-btn">
    <I class="fab fa-facebook"></i>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="twitter-btn">
    <I class="fab fa-x-twitter"></i>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="linkedin-btn">
    <I class="fab fa-linkedin"></i>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="pinterest-btn">
    <I class="fab fa-pinterest"></i>
   </a>
   <a href="#" class="whatsapp-btn">
    <I class="fab fa-whatsapp"></i>
   </a>
</div>
<div class="content">
  <h1 id="title">{{ post.heading }}</h1>
  <a href=""#" class="maps-btn">
       <I id="location">{{ post.location }}</i>
       <I class="fa-solid fa-map-location-dot"></i>
    </a>
```

Index.css

```
.post-info {
    Font-family: Roboto, Arial;
    Font-size: 16px;
}
.post-title {
    Font-weight: 500;
}
.post-location {
    Color: rgb(92, 92, 92);
}
.post-container {
    Padding: 15px;
    Background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
    Box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0, 0.1);
```

```
Transition: transform .2s;
}
.post-container:hover {
  Transform: scale(1.05);
.all-posts-container {
  Display: grid;
  Grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
  Column-gap: 16px;
  Row-gap: 40px;
}
A {
  Text-decoration: inherit;
  Color: inherit;
}
.picture {
  Border: 2px solid rgb(52, 52, 52);
  Width: 100%;
}
@media (max-width: 450px) {
```

```
.all-posts-container {
    Grid-template-columns: 1fr;
  }
}
@media (min-width: 451px) and (max-width: 750px) {
  .all-posts-container {
    Grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr;
  }
}
@media (min-width: 751px) and (max-width: 1249px) {
  .all-posts-container {
     Grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
  }
}
@media (min-width: 1250px) {
  .all-posts-container {
     Grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr;
  }
}
Header {
  Text-align: center;
```

```
Font-weight: 700;
Font-family: Roboto, Arial;
Font-size: 60px;
Background-color: rgb(51, 51, 51);
Color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
Padding: 20px;
Margin-bottom: 20px;

Body {
Background-color: rgb(245, 245, 245);
Padding-left: 10px;
Padding-right: 10px;
}
```

Style.css

```
/* Content */

.content {

   Padding: 8px 90px;

   Font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
}

.content p {
```

```
Line-height: 1.9;
}
.content img {
 Max-height: 500px;
}
/* Share Buttons */
.share-btn-container {
 Background: #fff;
 Display: flex;
 Flex-direction: column;
 Padding: 16px;
 Box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
 Position: fixed;
 Top: 50%;
 Transform: translateY(-50\%);
}
.share-btn-container a I {
 Font-size: 32px;
}
.share-btn-container a {
 Margin: 12px 0;
```

```
Transition: 500ms;
}
.share-btn-container a:hover, .maps-btn :hover{
Transform: scale(1.2);
}
.share-btn-container .fa-facebook {
 Color: #3b5998;
}
.share-btn-container .fa-x-twitter {
Color: #000000
}
.share-btn-container .fa-linkedin {
Color: #0077b5;
}
. share-btn-container \ . fa-pinterest \ \{
 Color: #bd081c;
}
.share-btn-container .fa-whatsapp {
 Color: #25d366;
```

```
}
.maps-btn .fa-map-location-dot {
 Color: #cdca15;
 Transition: 500ms;
}
. maps\text{-}btn \ \{
 Text-decoration: none;
 Color: #1c95a2;
}
.img {
 Width: 50vw;
 Max-width: 100%;
 Border: 2px solid rgba(0, 0, 0);
}
/* Media Queries */
@media (max-width: 550px) {
 .content \; \{
  Padding: 8px 32px;
```

```
}
.share-btn-container {
 Transform: unset;
 Top: unset;
 Left: 0;
 Bottom: 0;
 Width: 100%;
 Flex-direction: row;
 Box-shadow: 4px 0 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);
 Padding: 16px 0;
 Justify-content: center;
}
.share-btn-container a {
 Margin: 0 32px;
}
.img \{
 Width: 100vw;
 Max-width: 100%;
 Border: 2px solid rgba(0, 0, 0);
}
}
```

```
/* Comment Section */
.container{
 Display: flex;
   Justify-content: space-between;
   Padding: 10px;
   Margin: 10px 0;
}
.comment-container {
  Width: 80%;
  Margin: 0 auto;
  Font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
.comment-container h2 {
  Text-align: center;
}
#commentInput{
  Flex: 0.99;
  Padding:10px;
}
.comment {
  Display: flex;
  Justify-content: space-between;
  Background-color: #f2f2f2;
  Padding: 10px;
```

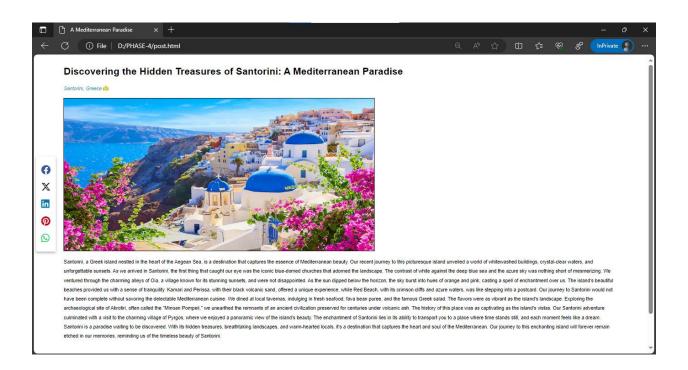
```
Margin: 10px 0;
  Border: 1px solid #ddd;
  Border-radius: 5px;
}
. comment\mbox{-}actions \ \{
  Display: flex;
}
.delete-button {
  Background-color: #ff5757;
  Color: white;
  Border: none;
  Padding: 5px 10px;
  Margin-left: 5px;
  Cursor: pointer;
}
. material \hbox{-} symbols \hbox{-} outlined \hbox{:} hover \{
Cursor:pointer;
}
.send{
Font-size:30px;
```

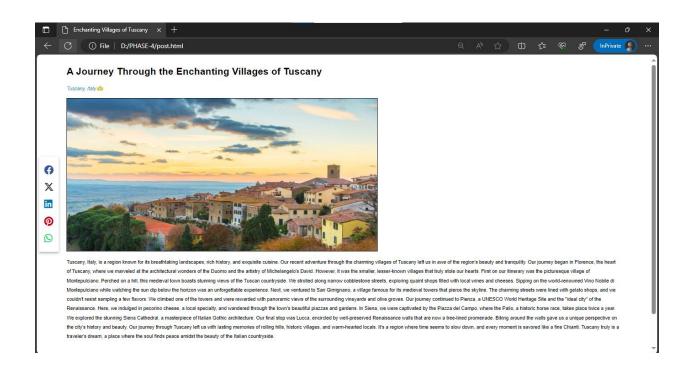
}







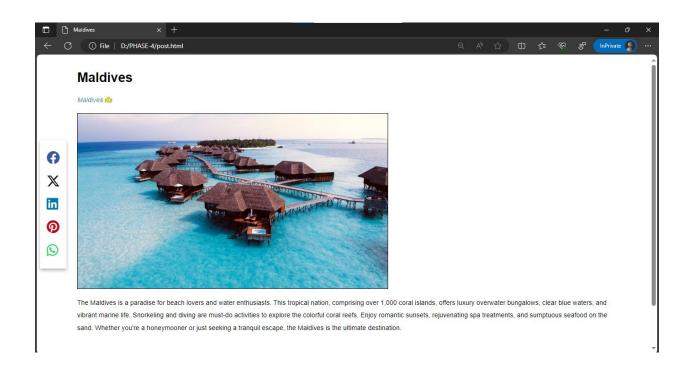












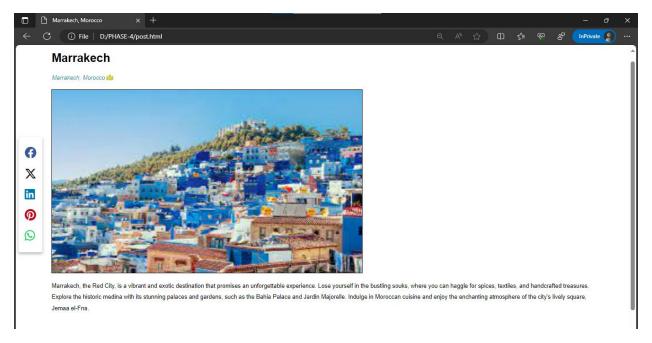


Fig – A blog post with captivating photos and travel stories.

Conclusion: With this documentation, we have outlined the project's objective, design thinking process, website structure, content creation, technical implementation details, and included screenshots of the user interface. This documentation will help in understanding and presenting our travel blog project for submission.