# IBM NAAN MUDHALVAN

## Cloud Application Development- Group 1

## Project 1: Personal Blog on IBM Cloud Static Web Apps

## Phase 4: Development Part 2

## Introduction:

In this section, you will find a summary of the work completed during the fourth phase of the project, which involves the details of setting up the IBM cloud static Web app and deploying your travel blog website.

## Project Objectives:

The primary objectives of this phase are as follows:

1. Host the blog on IBM cloud as a static Web app reliability and scalability.
2. Select a static site generator and migrate HTML content to easily updatable templates.
3. Enhance the user experience,manage updates and ensure scalability for the travel blog

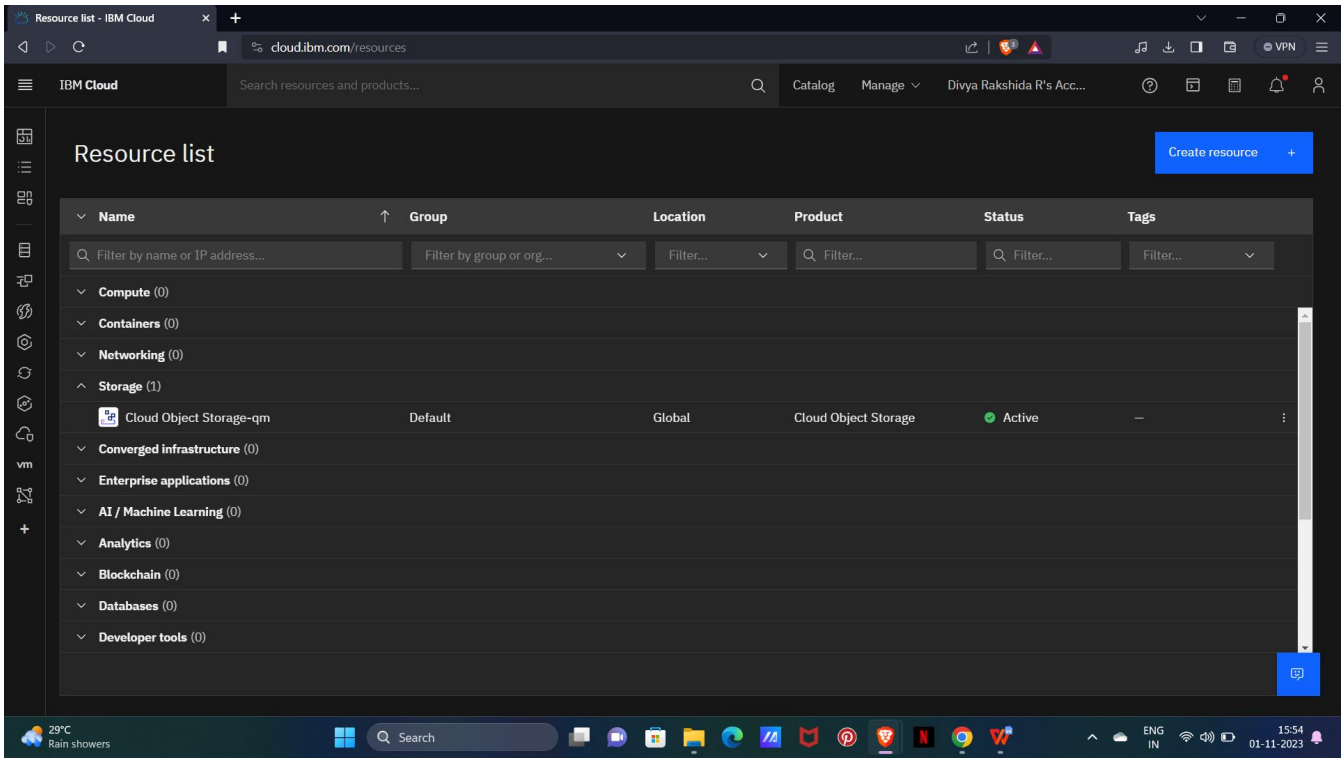
## Project Progress:

### SIGN UP FOR AN IBM CLOUD ACCOUNT:

- If you don't have an IBM cloud account,sign up for one at https://cloud.ibm.com/registration

### CREATE A NEW STATIC WEB APP:

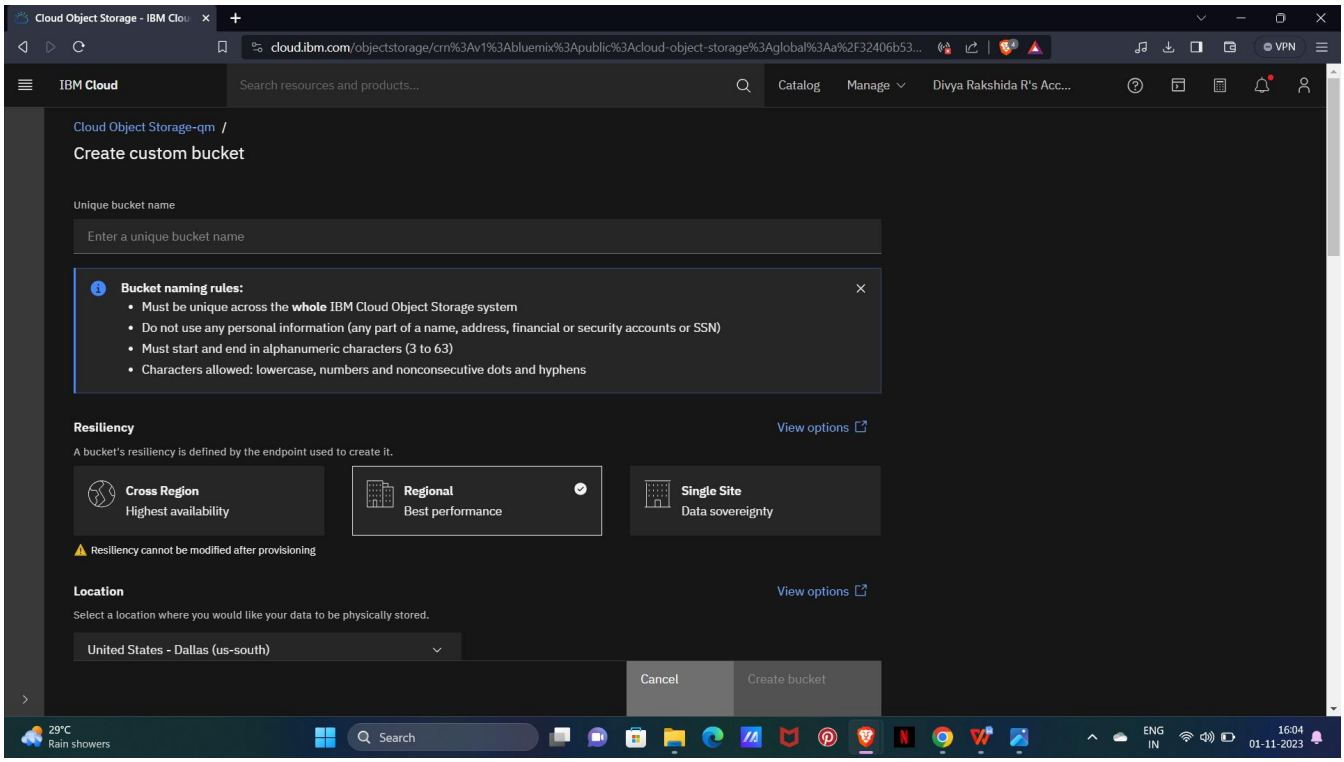
- Log in to your IBM cloud account.
- In the IBM cloud dashboard,click on "create Resources" and search for "Static Web App"
- Follow the prompts to create a new static web App




## BUCKET CREATION:

- Create the necessary buckets in IBM cloud object storage for your static website

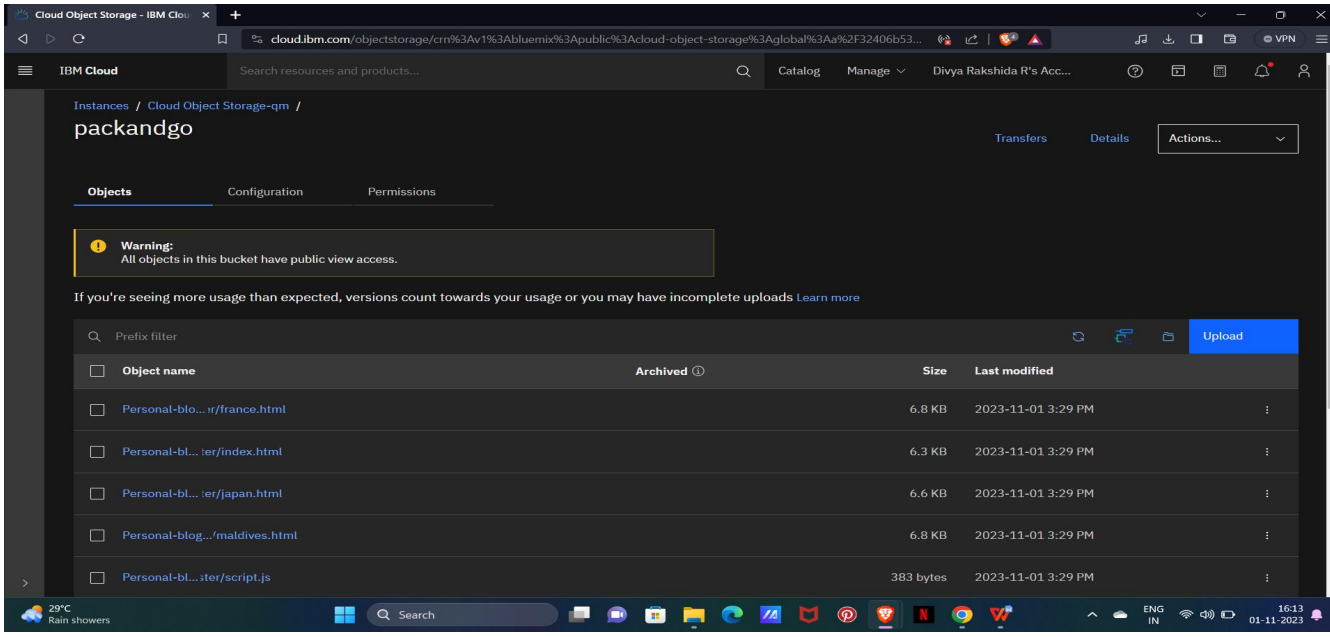
- Configure the created buckets to function as a static website,ensuring proper content storage and accessibility




## UPLOAD YOUR FILES:

- Inside the bucket,you will find an option to upload files.click on the “upload” button.

- Choose the files you want to upload from your computer.once the upload is complete,verify that the files are present in the bucket and accessible.



**DEPLOYMENT OPTIONS:**

- Select a hosting platform for your travel blog. Common choices include GitHub Pages, Netlify, or any other web hosting service that supports static site deployment.

- Link your blog's Git repository to the hosting platform and configure automatic deployment from a specific branch.

- Regularly check your live blog for correct updates and ensure that the automatic deployment process is working as expected.

**CHOOSE A STATIC SITE GENERATOR:**

1. To edit the content of an existing page on your site:

1. Navigate to the _posts or _pages directory, depending on where the page is located.

2. Find the Markdown (.md) file for the page you want to edit.

3. Open the Markdown file in your text editor.

4. Make the necessary changes to the content, and then save the file.

5. Commit your changes to your version control system (e.g., Git) to keep track of your edits.

6. The changes will be automatically reflected on your site when you build and deploy it.

2. Adding New Pages

To add a new page to your site:

1. Decide where the new page should be located. Pages in Jekyll are typically stored in the _pages or _posts directory.

2. Create a new Markdown (.md) file in the chosen directory. Name the file using the format YYYY-MM-DD-title.md to ensure it's processed correctly.

3. Open the new Markdown file in your text editor.

4. Add content to the new page, including front matter (see the "Front Matter" section below).

5. Save the file.

6. Commit your changes to your version control system.

7. The new page will be accessible on your site.

- Front Matter

1. Front matter is metadata that provides information about a page, such as its title, layout, and any other custom variables. It's enclosed by triple dashes at the beginning of a Markdown file.

2. Here's an example front matter for a page:

```
yaml
---
layout: default
title: "Travel Tales"
---
```

3. Customize the front matter for each page to include relevant

information.

- Customizing Templates

1. You can customize the templates and layout of your site by modifying files in the _layouts directory. To change the overall appearance and structure of your site, edit the HTML and Liquid templates in this directory.

- Local Development

1.For local development and testing, you can use Jekyll's built-in development server. Run the following command in your site's directory:

```
bash
jekyll serve
```

2. Your site will be available at http://localhost:4000, and changes will automatically be reflected as you edit your content.

**NEXT STEP:**

The next phase sinclude editing and adding pages, customizing templates, and ensuring a smooth user experience. This phase has set us on the path to a reliable and scalable travel blog.

**CONCLUSION:**

In this phase, we've set up our travel blog on IBM Cloud. We created an IBM Cloud account, configured object storage for our website, and chose a static site generator (Jekyll) for easy content management.