

BUILDING A BLOG APP

IVB.TECH(ComputerScience&Engineering)

Submitted by:

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CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the dissertation titled “**BUILDING A BLOG APP**” that is being submitted by **ADDALA JYOTHIKA SIVA NAGALAKSHMI (20AP1A0502)** in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering to the Bhimavaram Institute of Engineering and Technology, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological Kakinada** is a record of bonafide work carried out by them under my guidance and supervision.

The results embedded in this dissertation have not been submitted to any other university/ institute for the award of any degree/diploma.

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Last but not least I would thank my classmates who have helped me a lot.

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DECLARATION

We have by declare that project report entitled “BUILDING A BLOG APP “ is genuine project work carried out by us in the Bachelor of Degree COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING Degree course of JAWAHARLALA NEHRU TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, KAKINADA and has not been submitted to any other courses (or) university for award of degree of us.

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Date:

Place:

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ABSTRACT

This PROJECT is all about front end designing of a blog website using HTML and CSS. Here I'll explain about creating the main page of the blog with blog posts preview, and how a blog page looks like. Then we will create a blog post page template, using which we can add our blog posts and link them with main page. This is for novice web developers and not for advanced web designers.

INTRODUCTION

A blog is a web page that you update on a regular basis. Oftentimes, brands have blogs right on their websites, making it easier for users to find and engage with your posts. Within your blog, you can share long-form articles that cover topics your target audience may want to read or learn about. You can also include hyperlinks to internal or external web pages to enhance your users' reading experience. Adding images or videos can also make reading your blog a more engaging experience.

Blogs are a new and intriguing form of communication and personal expression. Researchers are only just beginning to realise the value that these media present as sources of data for research. This paper begins to unveil the untapped potential that the blogosphere provides for research. The paper begins by introducing blogs, explaining their evolution and the important role they play in society.

A major contribution to knowledge comes from the paper's analysis of the motivation behind blogging – providing a framework of seven different motivational schemes. Building on this, the paper explores why blogs are a valuable and reliable source of data for analysis. The paper illustrates how blogs can be used for analysis, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of their use. The paper concludes with a brief note on some of the ethical considerations of using blogs for research.

Keywords: Blogs, Blogosphere, Qualitative Research, Research Methods, Data Analysis.

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PURPOSE

The purpose of a blog is to create a more engaging website for your brand. Along with using your website to teach users about your products and services, you can also include a blog section to teach consumers about topics that are relevant to your field. Along with this, a blog can help you get more website traffic from search engines. By incorporating relevant keywords, more people can find your blog posts through search and potentially find the rest of your website.

TYPES OF BLOGS

Blogs come in a wide array of types, each catering to different interests, industries, and audiences. Here are some of the most common types of blogs:

1. **Personal Blogs:** Personal blogs are online diaries where individuals share their thoughts, experiences, and daily life. They often cover a wide range of topics and provide a glimpse into the author's personal journey. These blogs are highly subjective and can include anecdotes, reflections, and even creative writing.
2. **Lifestyle Blogs:** Lifestyle blogs encompass a broad spectrum of topics related to modern living. They cover areas such as fashion, beauty, health, travel, home decor, and more. Lifestyle bloggers provide advice, tips, and inspiration to help readers enhance different aspects of their lives.
3. **Travel Blogs:** Travel blogs are a gateway to the world, where adventurers share their journeys, travel experiences, and insights about different destinations. These blogs often include travel guides, itineraries, recommendations, and captivating narratives of exploration.
4. **Food Blogs:** Food blogs celebrate culinary creativity and exploration. Food bloggers share recipes, cooking techniques, restaurant reviews, and insights into different cuisines. These blogs can cater to home cooks, food enthusiasts, and those looking to explore new flavors.
5. **Fashion Blogs:** Fashion blogs are digital runways where style enthusiasts showcase their personal fashion choices, trends, and insights into the fashion world. Fashion bloggers provide outfit inspiration, fashion hauls, and discussions about clothing and accessories.
6. **Tech Blogs:** Tech blogs cater to technology enthusiasts by offering updates, reviews, tutorials, and insights into the latest gadgets, software, and tech trends. These blogs discuss advancements, provide product recommendations, and analyze the impact of technology on society.
7. **Health and Wellness Blogs:** Health and wellness blogs focus on physical and mental well-being. They provide fitness routines, healthy recipes, mindfulness practices, stress management techniques, and insights into maintaining a balanced lifestyle.
8. **Business and Entrepreneurship Blogs:** Business blogs cater to professionals, entrepreneurs, and small business owners. They offer insights into business strategies, marketing techniques, leadership skills, and industry trends to help individuals succeed in the business world.
9. **Educational and How-to Blogs:** Educational blogs provide instructional content, guides, tutorials, and informative articles on various topics. They aim to teach readers new skills, provide insights, and offer in-depth knowledge on specific subjects.
10. **Fitness and Wellness Blogs:** Fitness blogs are dedicated to physical fitness and healthy living. They offer workout routines, exercise tips, nutrition advice, and motivation for achieving fitness goals.
11. **DIY and Crafts Blogs:** DIY and crafts blogs showcase creative projects, craft ideas, and step-by-step tutorials for various handmade items, home decor, and artistic endeavors.

The world of blogs is a vast and diverse landscape, where each type caters to specific interests and audiences. From sharing personal stories to providing expert advice, blogs offer a platform for individuals to connect, learn, and engage with topics that resonate with them. Whether you're looking to explore a

new hobby, stay updated on current events, or seek guidance on a particular subject, there's likely a blog out there that aligns with your interests and curiosity.

FEATURES

Blogs come with a variety of features that make them distinct and effective platforms for sharing information, expressing thoughts, and engaging with audiences. Here are some key features of blogs:

- **Content Entries: Chronicles of Expression:** At the heart of every blog lies its content entries—windows into the thoughts, experiences, and expertise of the authors. These entries, often referred to as posts or articles, lay the foundation for the conversations that unfold within the digital realm. Organized in reverse chronological order, these entries capture the essence of a blogger's journey, presenting the latest updates at the forefront.
- **Categories and Tags: Navigational Signposts:** The categorization and tagging system within blogs serves as navigational signposts, guiding readers through a labyrinth of content. Categories provide a broad framework, allowing authors to group similar posts under overarching topics. On the other hand, tags offer a more granular approach, connecting posts by keywords or themes. Together, these features streamline the exploration process, enabling readers to unearth content that aligns with their interests.
- **Multimedia Integration: A Feast for the Senses:** A picture is worth a thousand words, and blogs capitalize on this adage through multimedia integration. Images, videos, infographics, and audio clips breathe life into posts, transforming the reading experience into a multi-sensory journey. This fusion of text and media not only enhances engagement but also deepens the impact of the conveyed message, fostering a stronger connection between the author and the reader.
- **Comments: A Gateway to Interaction:** The comments section is where the magic of engagement truly unfolds. It is here that readers step beyond the role of passive observers to become active participants in the discourse. Comments open the door to conversations, debates, and feedback, creating a dynamic community around the blog. This direct interaction between authors and readers fosters a sense of connection and transforms the blog into a hub of dialogue.
- **Social Sharing: Amplifying Reach:** Blogs are not isolated islands; they are part of the vast interconnected web. Social sharing buttons seamlessly integrate blogs with popular social media platforms, enabling readers to amplify the reach of compelling content. With a click, an article can be shared with a global audience, sparking discussions that transcend borders and demographics.
- **Search Functionality: Navigating the Archives:** As blogs accumulate a treasure trove of content over time, efficient navigation becomes paramount. Search functionality empowers readers to swiftly access specific posts based on keywords or phrases. This feature enhances user experience by minimizing the effort required to find relevant information amidst the archives.

- **Author Profiles: Bridging the Personal Gap:** Behind every blog lies a distinct voice and persona. Author profiles or “About Me” sections humanize the digital experience by offering insights into the authors’ backgrounds, motivations, and expertise. This bridging of the personal gap allows readers to connect on a more intimate level, fostering trust and loyalty.
- **Responsive Design: Universality in Access:** The ubiquity of digital devices demands adaptability. Blogs, often designed with responsive layouts, ensure seamless user experiences across diverse screen sizes and devices. This commitment to accessibility reaffirms the blog’s dedication to reaching audiences across the digital spectrum.
- **Subscription Options: Staying Informed:** For avid readers, subscription options provide a direct link to the latest content. By subscribing, readers receive notifications or emails whenever new posts are published, fostering a sense of belonging within the blog’s community.
- **Analytics and Metrics: Insights for Growth:** In the digital realm, metrics offer insights into a blog’s impact. Built-in analytics tools track parameters such as page views, user engagement, and traffic sources. This data-driven approach empowers bloggers to fine-tune their content strategies and tailor their offerings to meet their readers’ preferences.

Blogs are far more than simple web pages—they are dynamic ecosystems of expression and interaction. Their features, ranging from content entries to responsive design, weave a tapestry of connectivity that transcends boundaries. Blogs democratize the sharing of information, enabling individuals to contribute their unique voices to the global symphony of online discourse. As we continue to explore the blogosphere, we uncover a world where ideas converge, opinions flourish, and the power of expression knows no bounds.

Impact of Blogging on Education

Blogging has had a significant impact on education, transforming the way educators, students, and learners of all ages engage with information, collaborate, and share knowledge. Here are some of the notable ways in which blogging has influenced education:

1. **Self-Expression and Creativity:** Blogging provides a platform for students and educators to express their thoughts, ideas, and creativity in a digital space. It encourages them to articulate their opinions, develop their writing skills, and explore their creative potential. Blogging allows for a personalized and authentic form of expression that goes beyond traditional classroom assignments.
2. **Writing Improvement:** Regular blogging requires consistent writing practice, which can lead to improved writing skills over time. Students can refine their grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and organizational abilities as they compose blog posts. Constructing coherent and engaging narratives enhances communication skills that are valuable both in academic and real-world contexts.
3. **Critical Thinking and Reflection:** Blogging encourages students to think critically about various subjects. When composing blog posts, learners must analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information to

present well-rounded arguments. Moreover, blogs often incorporate reflective pieces, enabling students to contemplate their learning experiences and personal growth.

4. **Information Dissemination:** Educators can use blogs to share instructional content, resources, and learning materials with their students. This approach extends the classroom beyond its physical boundaries, allowing learners to access information anytime and anywhere. Blogs can host lecture notes, study guides, multimedia presentations, and links to external resources.
5. **Collaborative Learning:** Blogging facilitates collaboration among students and educators. Group blogs or class-wide blogs can serve as spaces where learners collectively contribute to discussions, projects, and knowledge-sharing. This encourages peer learning, where students can learn from one another's insights and perspectives.
6. **Global Audience:** Blogging provides an opportunity for students to publish their work for a potentially global audience. When students know their writing will be read beyond the classroom, they often invest more effort into their work. This sense of purpose and accountability enhances the quality of their contributions.
7. **Digital Literacy and Technology Skills:** Blogging introduces students to various digital tools and platforms. As they create and manage blogs, students develop skills in using online interfaces, formatting content, integrating multimedia, and managing online presence. These digital literacy skills are increasingly crucial in the modern world.
8. **Reflection on the Learning Process:** Educators and students can use blogs to document their learning journeys. This includes sharing challenges, breakthroughs, and insights gained during the learning process. These reflections provide a record of growth and can be valuable in assessing individual progress.
9. **Engagement and Motivation:** Blogging can boost student engagement by allowing them to choose topics of personal interest. When students have the autonomy to select subjects that resonate with them, they are more likely to be motivated to research and write about those topics.
10. **Portfolio Building:** Blogs can serve as digital portfolios, showcasing students' best work, accomplishments, and progress over time. These portfolios can be presented to potential employers, colleges, or universities, providing a tangible representation of skills and growth.

Blogging has revolutionized education by offering a dynamic platform for self-expression, collaboration, and knowledge dissemination. It empowers students to become creators of content, critical thinkers, and contributors to the global discourse. As technology continues to evolve, blogging remains a powerful tool for enhancing learning experiences and nurturing lifelong skills.

We use here editor like Notepad, Notepad++, Visual Studio Code, etc... and any browser of latest version is needed to view the output. This Project is all about front end designing of a blog website using HTML and CSS. If you require a static website that displays text, images, links, and buttons beautifully, HTML

and CSS are more than enough to get you a good-looking landing page or even a business website. WeLearn the core concepts of HTML and CSS.

HTML

HTML is absolutely necessary if you're running a blog. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It's a coding language that tells your web browser how to read a web page. HTML tags are the containers for these different kinds of elements. They consist of angle brackets with the name or abbreviation for each code inside of them. Tags usually open with `<>` and close with `</>`. If you want an image to stay in the center of your post, the right side, or the left side, HTML is the answer. If you want to create lists quickly, add line breaks, or make block quotes on your own, HTML is exactly what you need. If you switch the text editor in WordPress to HTML view rather than Visual, it will load much faster.

The **HyperText Markup Language** or **HTML** is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input>` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` and `</p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include sub-element tags. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. The inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.^[2] A form of HTML, known as HTML5, is used to display video and audio, primarily using the `<canvas>` element, together with JavaScript.

"Hypertext" refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites. Links are a fundamental aspect of the Web. By uploading content to the Internet and linking it to pages created by other people, you become an active participant in the World Wide Web.

HTML uses "markup" to annotate text, images, and other content for display in a Web browser. HTML markup includes special "elements" such as `<head>`, `<title>`, `<body>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<p>`, `<div>`, ``, ``, `<aside>`, `<audio>`, `<canvas>`, `<datalist>`, `<details>`, `<embed>`, `<nav>`, `<search>`, `<output>`, `<progress>`, `<video>`, ``, ``, `` and many others.

An HTML element is set off from other text in a document by "tags", which consist of the element name surrounded by "<" and ">". The name of an element inside a tag is case-insensitive. That is, it can be written in uppercase, lowercase, or a mixture. For example, the `<title>` tag can be written as `<Title>`, `<TITLE>`, or in any other way. However, the convention and recommended practice is to write tags in lowercase. After being handy with HTML, one proceeds to the next step of learning, which is CSS.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML).^[1] CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.^[2]

CSS is designed to enable the separation of content and presentation, including layout, colors, and fonts.^[3] This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.^[4]

The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

CSS key concepts:

- The syntax and forms of the language
- Specificity, inheritance, and the Cascade
- CSS units and values and functional notations
- Box model and margin collapse

- The containing block
- Stacking and block-formatting contexts
- Initial, computed, used, and actual values
- CSS shorthand properties
- CSS Flexible Box Layout
- CSS Grid Layout
- CSS selectors
- Media queries
- Animation

With the basics of the CSS language covered, the next CSS topic for you to concentrate on is styling text one of the most common things you'll do with CSS. Here we look at text styling fundamentals, including setting font, boldness, italics, line and letter spacing, drop shadows, and other text features. We round off the module by looking at applying custom fonts to your page, and styling lists and links. In this lesson we will take a look at some of the creative things you can do with CSS backgrounds and borders. From adding gradients, background images, and rounded corners, backgrounds and borders are the answer to a lot of styling questions in CSS. The project you will build is a multi-page website created with only HTML and CSS with no frameworks. The pages include a home page, about page, recipe page, contact page, and more.

Food blogging is a feature of food journalism interlinking a gourmet interest in food, blog writing, and food photography.[1] Food blogs are generally written by food enthusiasts often referred to as a “foodies” and can be used commercially by the blogger to earn a profit. A good food blog always keeps up with the trending food topics in its niche. These trending topics can be anything from recipes and food fads to simply some newsy stuff. As long as it is a blog about food it is considered as a food blog. Most often a food blog has overlapping elements of all or some of these elements. A blog is a personal journal and there is no real rule of writing a food blog. Primarily, foodies and popular bloggers are informative and persuasive, having been posed between consumers and producers. As a result, huge parts of the culinary landscape have sparked a new level of public interest. Cookbooks have made a comeback, popular chefs are treated like celebrities, and dieting trends have gained more momentum than ever. All of this can be attributed to the easily read content that bloggers post. The impact of processing or cognitive fluency is in play when discussing the most impactful blog posts, the bloggers who write, make visual demonstrations, guides, and other content that is easily digestible for consumers often yield the most feedback not only in terms of likes, but comments and shares as well. Being a food expert has almost nothing to do with running a successful food blog. The bloggers persona, persuasion, and engagement style are the main components, aside from content, are main determinants of the amount of influence a blogger gains.

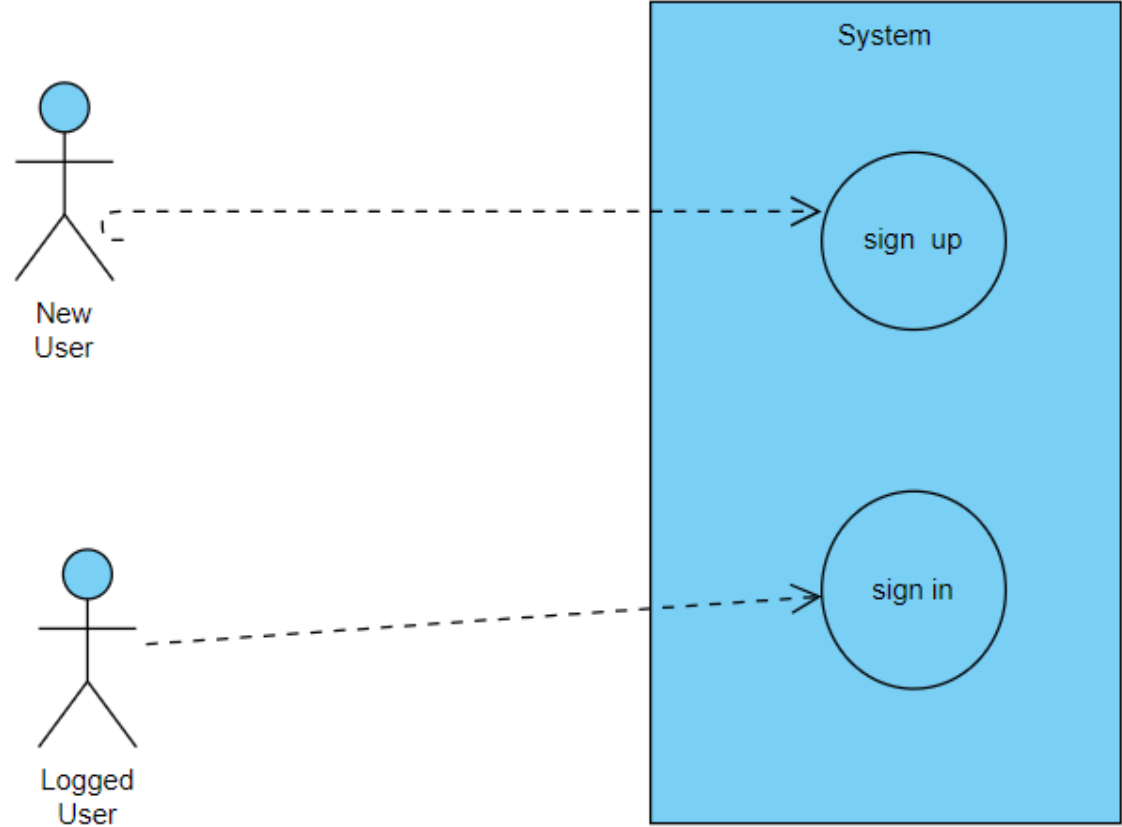
SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Front end Technologies	: HTML5, CSS3, BOOTSTRAP
Web Browser	: GoogleChrome,MicrosoftEdge,InternetExplorer
Designing	:Rational Rose
IDE	:Visual Studio
Operating System	:Windows 10

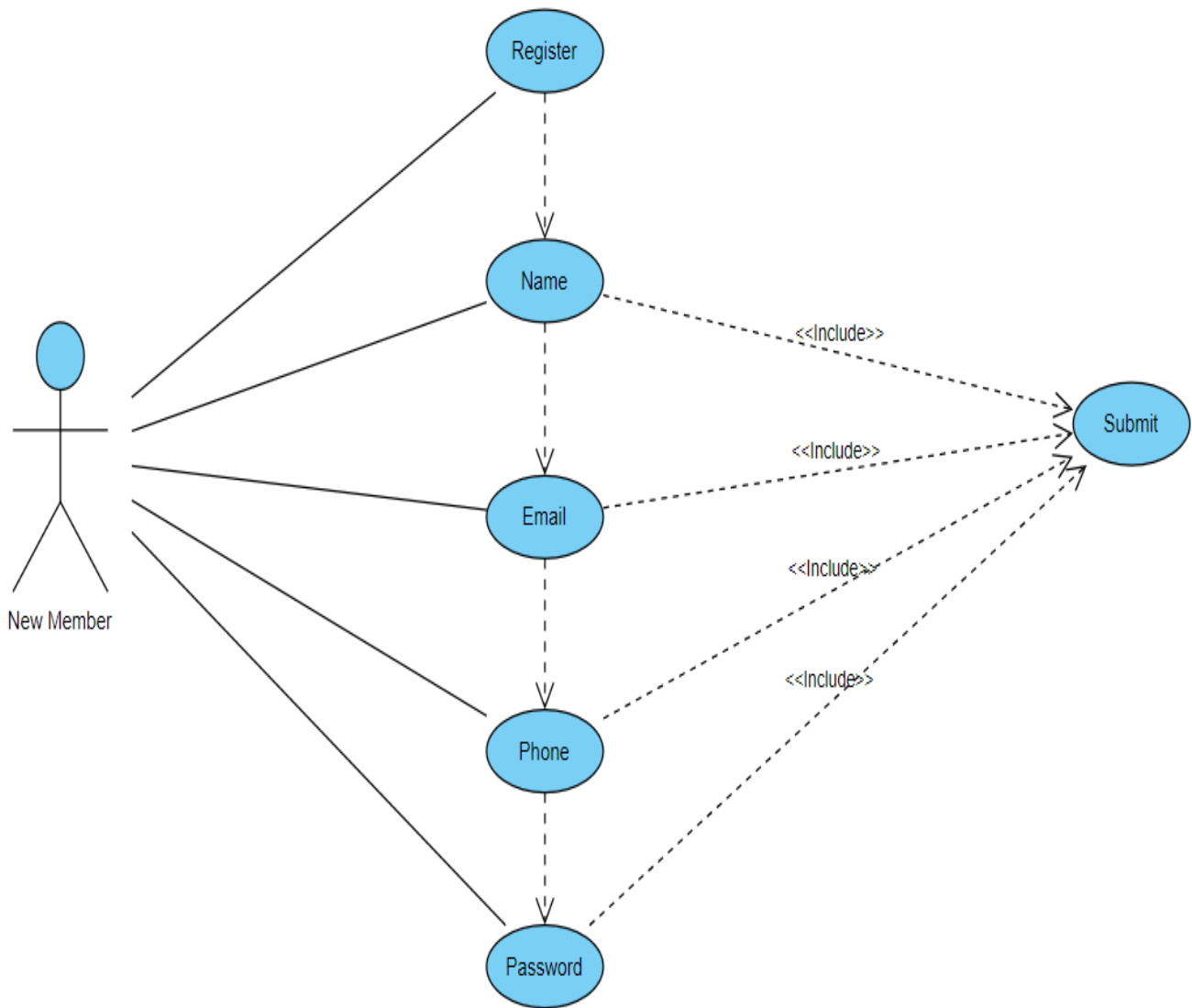
HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor	:Intel core I3
Ram	: Minimum 4gb
Hard Disk	: Minimum 256gb

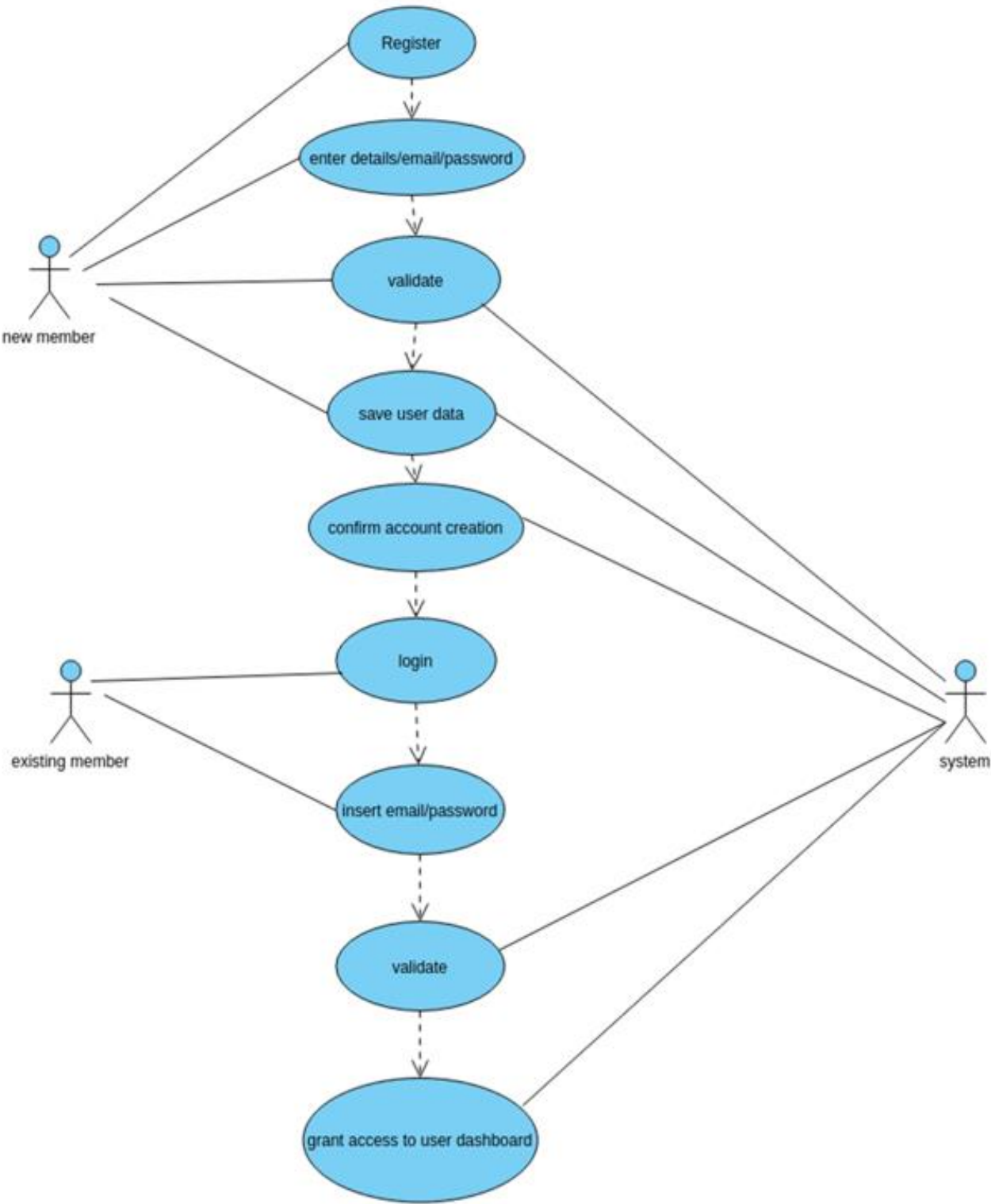
HOME PAGE



REGISTRATION PAGE



LOGIN PAGE



ADVANTAGES

1. SEO (Search Engine Optimization)

This feature assures the presence of good content on blogs. As good content becomes a necessity to be recognized.

2. Opportunities

Anyone who aims to generate revenue can easily start by producing good content and attracting an audience. This becomes a constant stream of monetary benefit. This idea has helped develop business and stands out as a good opportunity for people.

3. Personal Development

There is a big possibility of personal development. By writing posts, one can get feedback from a large number of people from all around the world. This feedback is very useful for a person's self-development and career growth.

4. Personal Influence and User Analysis

Large companies spend a huge amount on consumer feedback, whereas here, we get that for free. By working on posts for blogs, if we create good content, a large number of visitors get attracted. This increases personal influence. Also, based on feedback or comments, one can analyze the type of visitors, their tastes, and personality. This helps in sorting content for posts.

5. Freedom

Blogs are based on personal commitment. One can work on posts on their will and availability. There is no time or work obligation. A person can work from anywhere and at any time. Also, there are no deadlines to meet, and no boss is there to order around.

6. Flexibility

This work does not require any dress code for work. This also facilitates working part-time and an ongoing full-time job. There is no boss or deadline. One can do this based on the availability of time. Also, the time allotment for working for blogs can be of an individual's choice.

7. Helpfulness

There are multiple problems that the blog addresses and are related to people. For any information, blogs today are the most efficient and easy way. This is also the reason behind the popularity of this industry.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Time Management

The process of blog creation requires proper planning and thoughtfulness. This takes time. Proper planning about what to be included in the content, niche, and format to make it appreciable for large visitors. This process becomes more time-consuming for new bloggers as they lack experience, knowledge about the domain, and expertise. Most of the time, bloggers spend their free hours working on their blog.

2. Disappointment

From the start to gaining significant recognition and establishing momentum in blogging, the process is long, tiring, and time-taking. Results are not so visible in the short run, but they do in the long run. It is more like demanding consistency with no guarantee of success. There is a very high chance of the person feeling like they are the only ones chasing their dreams and feeling alone. There are high chances of getting frustrated, discouraged, and developing a sense of uncertainty about success.

3. Inconsistency and Lack of Self-Discipline

There is always a problem of inconsistencies in posts which leads to less traffic on the website of the blog. Also, there is no boss or deadline in working on a blog which brings to the importance of self-discipline. Every deadline must be met to maintain consistency, and this huge responsibility lies on my shoulders.

4. Technical Problems

People using WordPress face problems, which usually include the setup time and process. Initially, people are unfamiliar with blog settings, features, and services. Also, people are good with writeups and content but find the technicalities hard to handle.

5. Marketing

People have limited connections. Even if they share it on social media sites, it does not contribute significantly to driving enough traffic. Even if the content is good, the validation depends on how many visitors are interested in visiting again for new content. This is one of the most important aspects of the blog's growth.

6. Social Validations

People don't feel confident about being a blogger as this does not bring affirmation from people of the social groups around them. As an option for a full-time career, this may bring negative comments from immediate family and friends. This is also a very important aspect in determining the probability of success in the career.

7. No Recipe

This is the biggest disadvantage of blogs, even if there are many success stories of people who are bloggers. There is, to date, no set-in-stone pathway described for being successful. No hierarchical foundation or correct method is associated with which people can aim and succeed.

CODE

```
<html>

<head>

<title>Blog : Home Page</title>

<style>

.button {
background-color:palegreen;
    border: none;
color: white;
    padding: 15px 32px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 16px;
    margin: 4px 2px;
    cursor: pointer;
    font-size: 24px;
}

.button1 {
    background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
    border: 5px solid #9c9c9c;
}

#one{
padding-left: 50px;
padding-top: 100px;
}

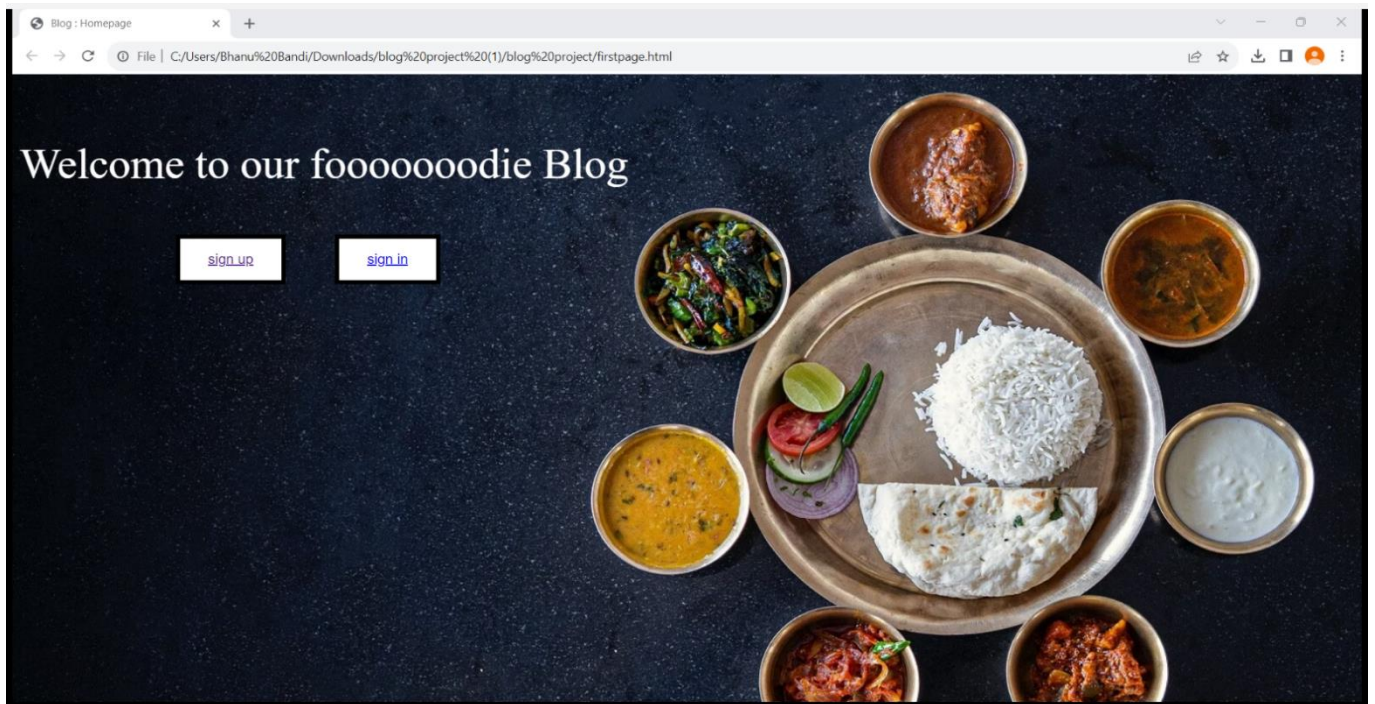
#two{
```

```
padding-left: 220px;
}
.button1:hover {
    background-color: #00c3ffd5;
color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="one">
<p style="color:white;font-size:53px;">Welcome To Our Serious Eats</p>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: url('firstpage.avif');
        background-size: 1550px 850px;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
    }
</style>
</nav>
<header class="header">
<div class="content">
<h1>
<div id="two">
<button class="button button1 "><a href="registration.html">sign
up</a></button>
<br>
<br>
<br>
```

```

<button class="button button1 "><a href="login.html">sign in</a></button>
</header>
</body>
</html>

```



REGISTRATION CODE.HTMl

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name ="viewport",content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
<title>registration</title>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: url('register.jpg');
        background-size: 1536px 760px;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
    } h1 {

```

```
color:#000000;
    }
.fromdesign
{ font-size:20px;
    background-color: #7e8d29;
    }
.formdesign input{
    border:1px solid lightgreen;
background-color:lavender;
    border-radius:4px;
    font-size:15px;margin:14px;
    }
.fromerror{
color:white;
    }
.button {
    background-color: #4CAF50; /* Green */
    border: none;
color: white;
    padding: 15px 32px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 16px;
} .button1 {
    background-color: white;
color: black;
    border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
    }
.button1:hover {
    background-color: #4CAF50;
color: white;
    }
div {
    padding-right: 30px;
} th,td {
```



```

padding-left :15px; }
#one{
padding-left: 250px;
padding-top: 100px;
}
#two table{
padding-left: 300px;
margin-left: 400px;
}</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="one">
<h1 style="font-size:50px;">REGISTRATION FORM</h1>
<table style="height:200px;color:rgb(0, 0, 0)">
<div id="two">
<form action="/myaction.php" name="myform" onsubmit="return validateForm()" method="post" >
<div class="formdesign" id="name">
<tr>
<td>
<label><div>Name:</div></label></td>
<td>
<input type="text" name="fname" required><span class="fromerror"><b></b></span>
</td>
</tr>
</div>
<div class="formdesign" id="email">
<tr>
<td>
<label>
Email:
</label></td>
<td><input type="email" name="femail" required><span class="fromerror"><b></b></span>
</td>
</tr>
</div>
<div class="formdesign" id="phone"required><tr>

```

```

<td>
<label>
    Phone:
</td>
<td><input type="phone" name="fphone" required><span class="fromerror"><b></b></span>
</td>
</tr>
<div class="formdesign" id="pass" required>
<tr>
<td>
<label>Password:
</label>
</td>
<td>
<input type="password" name="fpass" required><span class="fromerror"><b></b></span>
</td>
</tr>
</div>
<div class="formdesign" id="cpass">
<tr>
<td>
<label> Confirm Password:
</td>
<td><input type="text" name="fcpass" required>
<span class="fromerror"><b></b></span>
</td></tr>
</div>
</table>
<button class="button"><a href="login.html" style="color: white;">submit</a></button>
</form>
</div>
</div>
</body>
<script>
    function clearErrors(){ errors=document.getElementsByClassName('fromerror');
for(let item of errors)

```

```

    {
item.innerHTML="";
    }
}
function seterror(id,error){
    //sets error inside tag of id
    element=document.getElementById(id);
    element.getElementsByClassName('fromerror')[0].innerHTML=error;
}
function validateForm(){
    var returnval=true;
clearErrors();
    var name=document.forms['myform']['fname'].value;
    if(name.length<5){
seterror("name","Length of name is too short");
returnval=false;
    } if(name.length==0){
seterror("name","Enter your name");
returnval=false;
    }
    var email=document.forms['myform']['femail'].value;
    if(email.length>20){
seterror("email","enter valid email");
returnval=false;
    }
    var phone=document.forms['myform']['fphone'].value;
    if(phone.length!=10){
seterror("phone","enter valid phone number");
returnval=false;
    }
    var pass=document.forms['myform']['fpass'].value;
    if(pass.length<6){

seterror("pass","Password must be atleast 6 charecters");
returnval=false;
    }

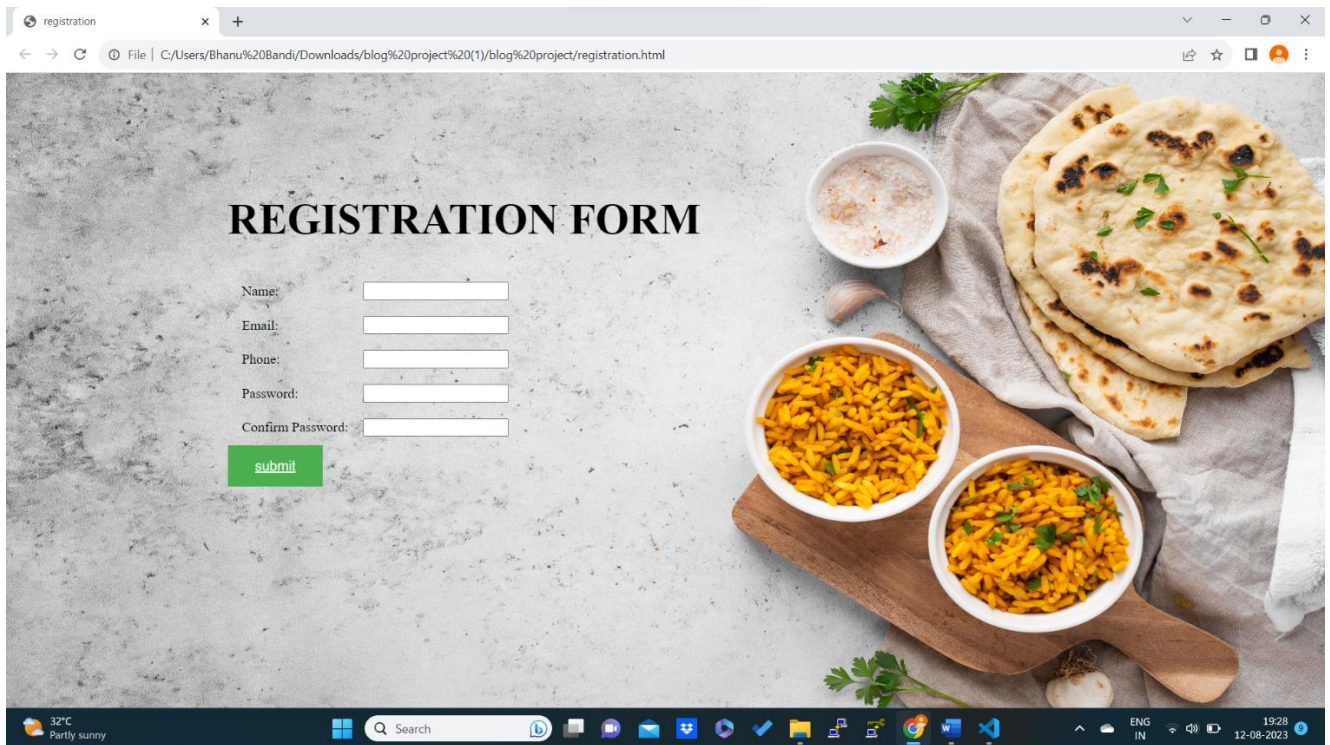
```

```

var cpass=document.forms['myform']['fcpass'].value;
if(cpass!=pass){

seterror("cpass","Password and confirm password should be matched");
returnval=false;
}
return returnval;
}
</script>
</html>

```



LOGIN CODE

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>LOGIN FORM</TITLE>
<style>
.button {
    background-color: #4CAF50; /* Green */
    border: none;
color: white;
    padding: 15px 32px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;

```

```

display: inline-block;
    font-size: 16px;
}
.button1 {
    background-color: white;
color: black;
    border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
}
.button1:hover {
    background-color: #4CAF50;
color: white;
}
</style>
</HEAD>
<body>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: url('loginimg.jpg');
        background-size: 1536px 760px;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
    }
</style>
</body>
<center>
<BODY>
    LOGIN FORM
<TABLE style="height:200px;color:white">
<TR>
<TD>
<h2>
    USER NAME:
</h2>
</TD>
<TD>
<h1>
<INPUT TYPE="TEXT">

```

</h1>

</TD>

</TR>

<TR>

<TD>

<h2>

PASSWORD:

</h2>

</TD>

<TD>

<h1>

<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD">

</h1>

</TD>

</TR>

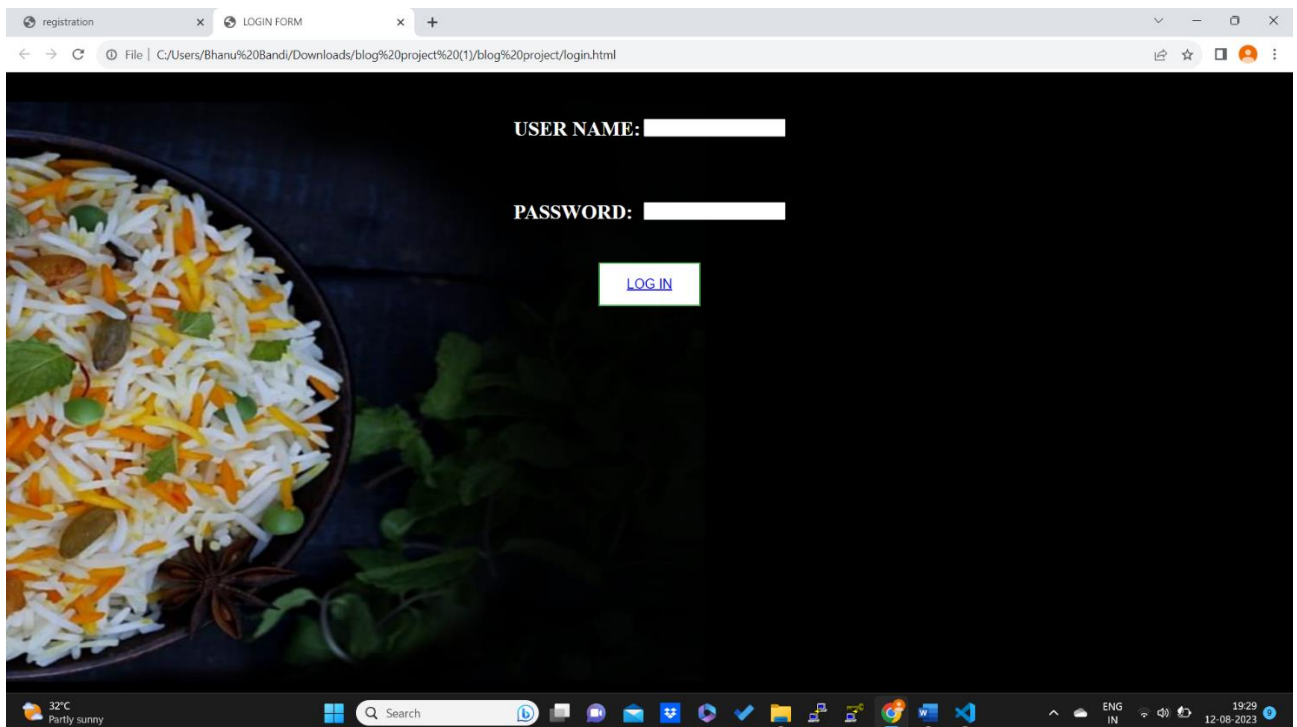
</TABLE>

<button class="button button1">LOG IN</button>

</center>

</BODY>

</HTML>



FINAL CODE

<!doctype html>

<html lang="en"><head>

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<title>log</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/assets/css/style.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>
<style> body {
  background-image: url("bg2.jpeg");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: 100% 100% ;
  background-position: center;}
</style>
<section id="section1">
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-body-transparent">
<div class="container-fluid">
<a class="navbar-brand" href="#"></a>
<button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarNav"
  aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
<span class="navbar-toggler-2"></span>
</button>
<div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
<ul class="navbar-nav">
<li class="nav-item">
<a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="Food-blog.png">Home</a>
</div>
</li>
</ul>
</div>
</div>
</nav>
<div class="container mt-5">
<div class="row">
<div class="col">
<p id="title" class="fs-2"><strong><b><i><h1 style="font-size:75px; color: #ec0fb5fb"><em><center>
Welcome to our Serious Eats...! </center></em></i></h1></b></strong></p>
```

</div>

<div class="col">

<p class="fs-4" style="font-family:verdana;color: rgba(27, 27, 25, 0.685)" ><i><mark>Food is symbolic of love when words are Inadequate</mark></i></p>

<imgsrc="images.jfif" alt="Foods In INDIA"style="width:1250px;height:300px;">

</div>

</div>

</div>

</section>

<section>

<div class="container">

<ul class="nav">

<li class="nav-item">

<b style="color: rgb(34, 16, 230)">BIRYANIS

<li class="nav-item">

<b style="color: rgb(74, 25, 235)">SWEETS

<li class="nav-item">

<b style="color: rgb(68, 16, 211)">DRINKS

<li class="nav-item">

<b style="color: rgb(36, 14, 203)">ICE CREAMS

<li class="nav-item">

<b style="color: rgb(75, 23, 215)">PICKELS

</div>

<div class="container mt-5" id="tabContentContainer">

<div class="tab-content">

<div class="tab-pane active" id="tab1">


```
<!-- Card elements -->

</div>

<div class="tab-pane" id="tab2">

<div class="row row-cols-1 row-cols-md-2 row-cols-lg-2 g-4">

<div class="col">

<div class="card">

<div class="card-body">

<div class="image-container">

<imgsrc="nvb.jpeg" width="50" height="50" class="card-img-top img-fluid" alt="Image">

<div class="image-caption">

<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>

<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">18 Jun 2023</p>

</div>

</div>

<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;"> Non-veg Biryani</h4>

<button onclick="myFunction1()"> Read More

<script>function myFunction1()

    {

alert(" There's nothing like  a hot and streaming plate of biryani to lift your mood and satisfy your hunger
!");

    }

</script>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col">

<div class="card">

<div class="card-body">

<div class="image-container">

<imgsrc="vbr.webp"

        class="card-img-top img-fluid" alt="Image" width="500" height="500">

<div class="image-caption">

<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>

<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">22 Jun 2023</p>

</div>
```

```
</div>

<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;"> Veg Biryani</h4>

<button onclick="myFunction2()"> Read More

<script>function myFunction2()
    {
alert("There's nothing like a hot and streaming plate of biryani to lift your mood and satisfy your hunger
!");
    }

</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

<div class="tab-pane" id="tab3">
<div class="row row-cols-1 row-cols-md-2 row-cols-lg-2 g-4">
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">29 Jun 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Rasagullas</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction3()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction3()
    {
alert("It is the SWEET, simple things of life which are the real ones after all.");
    }

</script>
</div>
</div>
```

```
</div>
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">
<imgsrc="sweet.jpg"
      class="card-img-top img-fluid" alt="Image">
<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">04 July 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Kova Sweets</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction4()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction4()
    {
    alert("It is the SWEET, simple things of life which are the real ones after all.");
    }
</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="tab-pane" id="tab4">
<div class="row row-cols-1 row-cols-md-2 row-cols-lg-2 g-4">
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">12 July 2023</p>
```

```
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Juices</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction5()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction5()
    {
alert("A Group of friends and a glass of fruit juice is a perfect combination.");
    }
</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">17 July 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Healthy Drinks</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction6()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction6()
    {
alert("One cold drink, One song it's smile it's a Sip of drinks ...it's summertime.....");
    }
</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="tab-pane" id="tab5">
<div class="row row-cols-1 row-cols-md-2 row-cols-lg-2 g-4">
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">24 July 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Chocolate </h4>
<button onclick="myFunction7()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction7()
{
alert("Ice-Cream is the perfect buffer, because you can do things in a somewhat lighthearted way.");
}
</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">29 July 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
```

```

<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Strawberry</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction8()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction8()
    {
alert("Ice-Cream is the perfect buffer, because you can do things in a somewhat lightheartedway.s");
    }

</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="tab-pane" id="tab6">
<div class="row row-cols-1 row-cols-md-2 row-cols-lg-2 g-4">
<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">31 Aug 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Veg Pickels</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction5()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction5()
    {
alert("Good ideas,like good pickles,are crisp, enduring, and devilishly hard to make.");
    }

</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

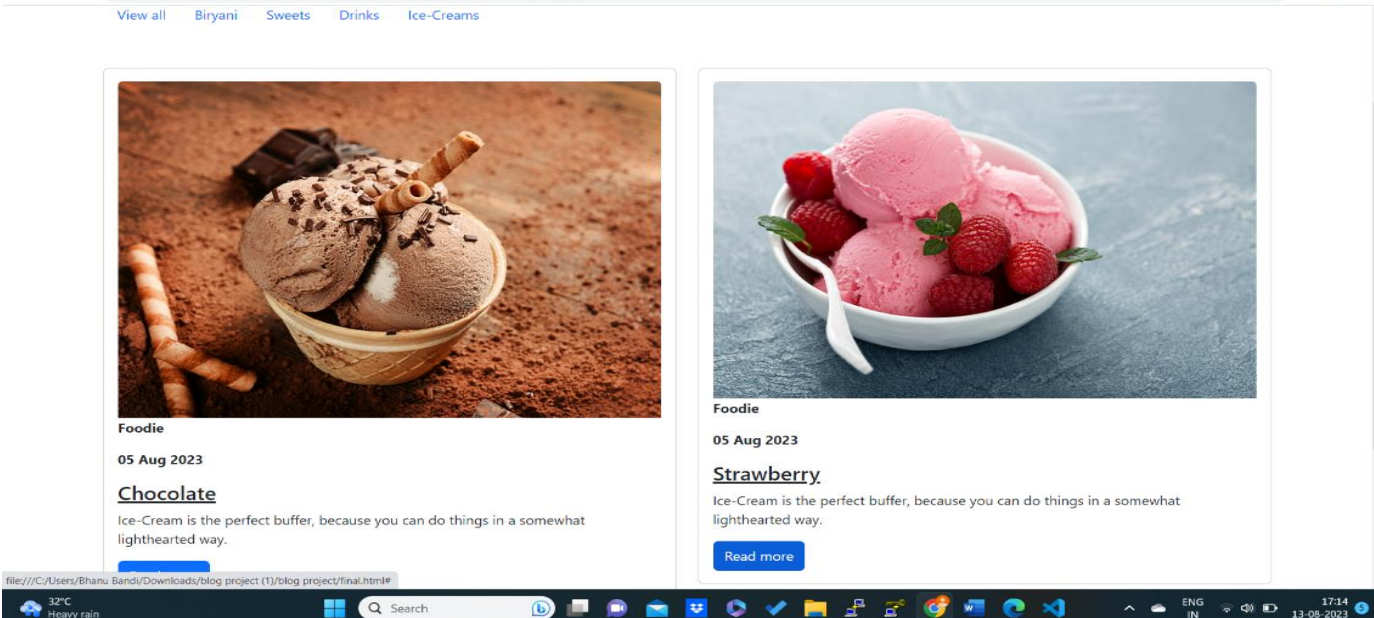
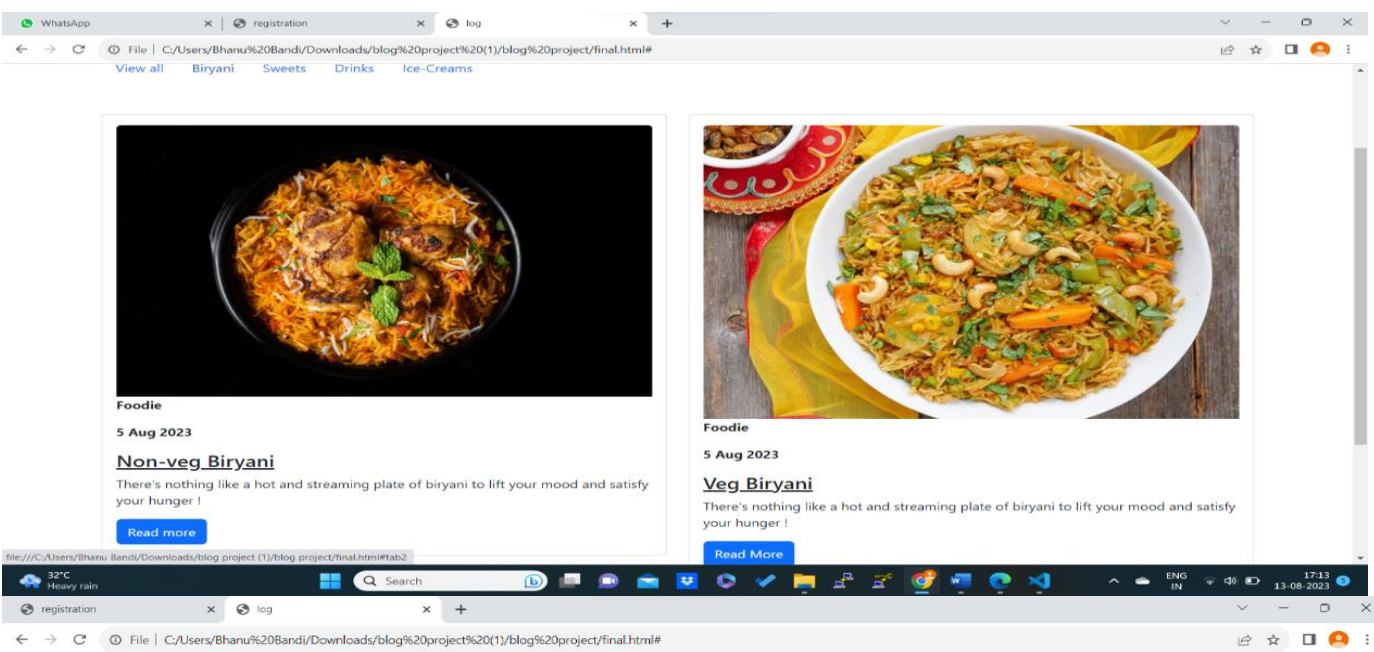
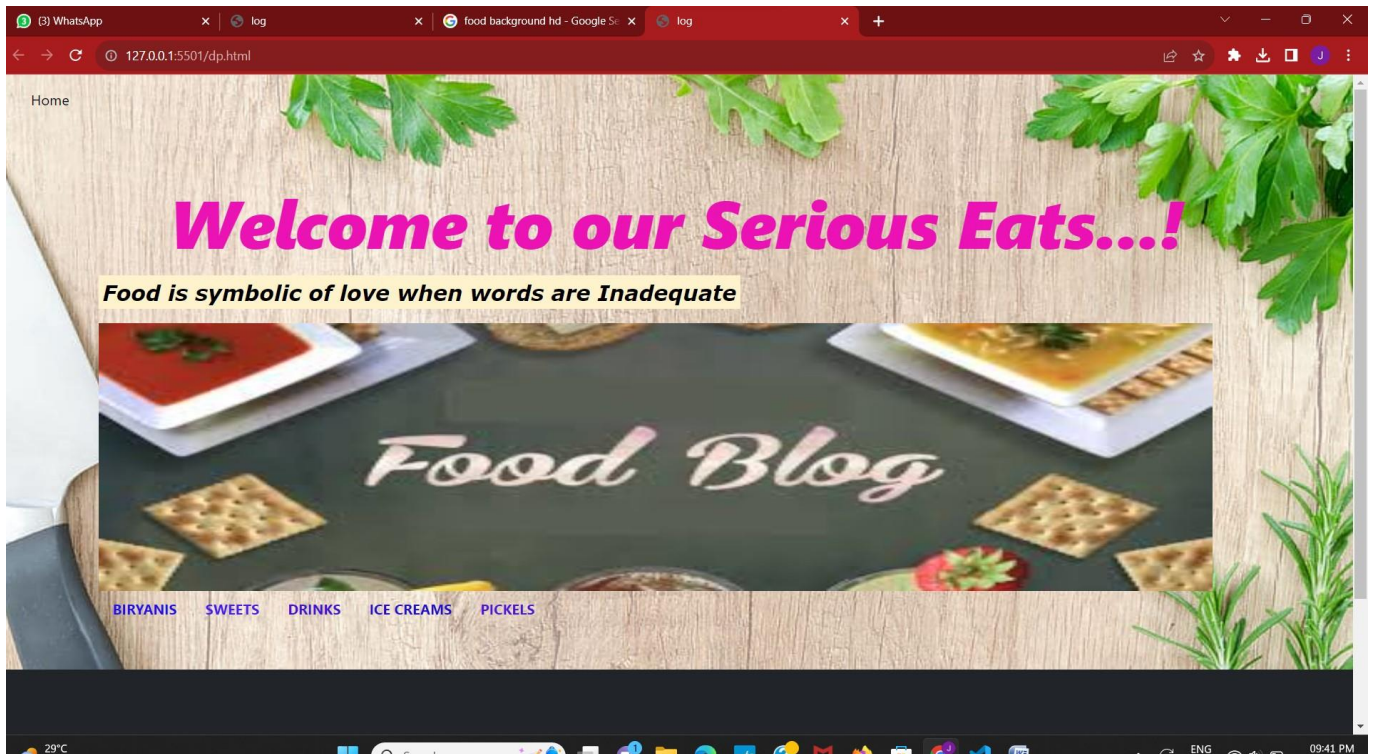
```

<div class="col">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-body">
<div class="image-container">

<div class="image-caption">
<p class="mt fs-6 caption-name" style="font-weight:bold;">Foodie</p>
<p class="fs-6 caption-date" style="font-weight:bold;">05 Aug 2023</p>
</div>
</div>
<h4 class="card-title mt-3" style="text-decoration: underline;">Non-veg Pickels</h4>
<button onclick="myFunction6()"> Read More
<script>function myFunction6()
    {
alert("Good ideas,like good pickles,are crisp, enduring, and devilishly hard to make.");
    }
</script>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- Modal---->
<div class="modal" id="modal">
<div class="modal-dialog">
<div class="modal-content">
<!------ Modal header -->
<div class="modal-header">
<h5 class="modal-title" id="modal-title"></h5>
<button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="modal" aria-label="Close"></button>
</div>
<!-- Modal body---->
<div class="modal-body">
<p id="modal-date"></p>
<p id="modal-description"></p>

```

```
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</section>
<section>
<footer id="mainFooter" class="py-5 bg-dark text-white">
<div class="container py-md-5">
<div class="row justify-content-between align-items-center gy-3">
<div class="col-sm-12 col-md-6 text-center text-md-start mb-3">
<!-- Content for the left side of the footer -->
<p>2023 &copy; Foodie Blog</p>
</div>
<div class="col-sm-12 col-md-6 text-center text-md-end">
<!-- Content for the right side of the footer -->
<ul class="list-inline">
<li class="list-inline-item"><a href="terms.html"> Terms of Service</a>
</li>
<li class="list-inline-item"><a href="dpp.html"> Contact Us</a>
</li></ul>
</div>
</div></div>
</footer>
</section>
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
<script src="./assets/js/script.js"></script>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.0/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

TESTING

Software Testing

In Software Testing, Risk Analysis is the process of identifying risks in applications and prioritizing them to test.

In Software testing some unavoidable risk might takes place like

- Change in requirements or Incomplete requirements
- Time allocation for testing.
- Developers delaying to deliver the build for testing.
- Urgency from client for delivery.
- Defect Leakage due to application size or complexity.

To overcome these risks, the following activities can be done

- Conducting Risk Assessment review meeting with the development team.
- Profile for Risk coverage is created by mentioning the importance of each area.
- Using maximum resources to work on High Risk areas like allocating more testers for High risk areas and minimum resources for Medium and Low risk areas. Creation of Risk assessment database for future maintenance and management review.

Difference between Static testing and dynamic testing

Static Testing(done in Verification stage)

Static Testing is a White Box testing technique where the developers verify or test their code with the help of checklist to find errors in it, this type of testing is done without running the actually developed application or program. Code Reviews, Inspections, Walkthroughs are mostly done in this stage of testing.

Dynamic Testing(done in Validation stage)

Dynamic Testing is done by executing the actual application with valid inputs to check the expected output. Examples of Dynamic Testing methodologies are Unit Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing and Acceptance Testing.

Some differences between Static Testing and Dynamic Testing are:-

- Static Testing is more cost effective than Dynamic Testing because Static Testing is done in the initial stage.
- In terms of Statement Coverage, the Static Testing covers more areas than Dynamic Testing in shorter time.

- Static Testing is done before the code deployment where the Dynamic Testing is done after the code deployment.
- Static Testing is done in the Verification stage where the Dynamic Testing is done in the Validation stage.

1. Unit testing

It is a testing on each unit (program)

2. System testing

This is a bottleneck stage of our project. This testing done after integration of all modules to check whether our build meets all the requirements of customer or not. Unit and integration testing is a white box testing which can be done by programmers. System testing is a black box testing which can be done by people who do not know programming. The hierarchy of this testing is unit testing integration testing system testing

2. Integration testing:

integration of some units called modules. the test on these modules is called integration testing (module testing).

Verification:-Evaluation done at the end of a phase to determine that requirements

are established during the previous phase have been met. Generally Verification refers to the overall s/w evaluation activity, including reviewing, inspecting, checking and auditing.

Validation: -The process of evaluating s/w at the end of the development process to ensure compliance with requirements. Validation typically involves actual testing and takes place after verification is complete.

Or

Verification: Whether we are building the product right?

Validation:Whether we are building the right product/System?

Black box Testing :- Tests are based on requirements and functionality. Not based on

any knowledge of internal design or code.

White boxTesting :- Tests are based on coverage of code statements, branches,

paths, conditions. Based on knowledge of the internal logic of an application's code.

Gray Box Testing :- A Combination of Black and White Box testing methodologies, testing a piece of software against its specification but using some knowledge of its internal workings.

CONCLUSION

Food blogging is one of the best blog niches to get into because there are so many different topics you could write about – and everyone has to eat! You could help people learn how to cook a specific type of cuisine with an instructional blog filled with how-to articles, recipe reviews, and technique demos.

By sharing their recipes, restaurant recommendations, and culinary experiences, food bloggers turned influencers have become trusted sources of information for food enthusiasts. Their influence extends to brand collaborations, where they promote products and services to their engaged audience.