



## ***UE21CS352B - Object Oriented Analysis & Design using Java***

### **Mini Project Report**

#### **“Blogging Website”**

*Submitted by:*

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*6<sup>th</sup> Semester E Section*

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## **Problem Statement**

Develop a feature-rich blogging platform that enables users to create accounts, publish posts, and interact with content. Users should be able to authenticate securely, manage their profiles, and categorize posts. Additionally, the platform should support functionalities for liking posts and managing likes.

## **Use Case Model**

### 1) User Authentication:

Actors: User, System

Description: Allows users to register, login, and logout from the system.

Use Cases:

Register: Users can create a new account by providing necessary details. Login: Users can log in to their accounts using valid credentials.

Logout: Users can securely log out from their accounts.

### 2) Post Management:

Actors: User, System

Description: Enables users to create, edit, delete, and view posts.

Use Cases:

Create Post: Users can compose and publish new blog posts.

View Post: Users can read published blog posts.

Like Post: Users can express their appreciation for posts by liking them.

## Class Model

1) User:

Attributes:

id: int  
name: String  
email: String  
password: String  
gender: String  
dateTime: Timestamp  
about: String  
profile: String

Methods:

getters and setters for attributes

2) Post:

Attributes:

pid: int  
pTitle: String  
pContent: String  
pCode: String  
pPic: String  
pDate: Timestamp  
catId: int  
userId: int

Methods:

getters and setters for attributes

3) Category:

Attributes:

cid: int  
name: String  
description: String

Methods:

getters for attributes

4) LikeDao:

Methods:

insertLike(int pid, int uid): boolean  
countLikeOnPost(int pid): int  
isLikedByUser(int pid, int uid): boolean  
deleteLike(int pid, int uid): boolean

5) UserDao:

Methods:

saveUser(User user): boolean  
getUserByEmailAndPassword(String email, String password): User  
updateUser(User user): boolean

6) PostDao:

Methods:

savePost(Post post): boolean  
getAllPosts(): List<Post>  
getPostById(int id): Post  
getPostsByCategoryId(int catId): List<Post>  
deletePost(int id): boolean

7) Message:

Attributes:

content: String  
type: String  
cssClass: String

Methods:

getters and setters for attributes

8) PostFactory:

Methods:

createPost(int pid, String pTitle, String pContent, String pCode, String pPic, Timestamp pDate, int catId, int userId): Post

9) ConnectionProvider:

Methods:

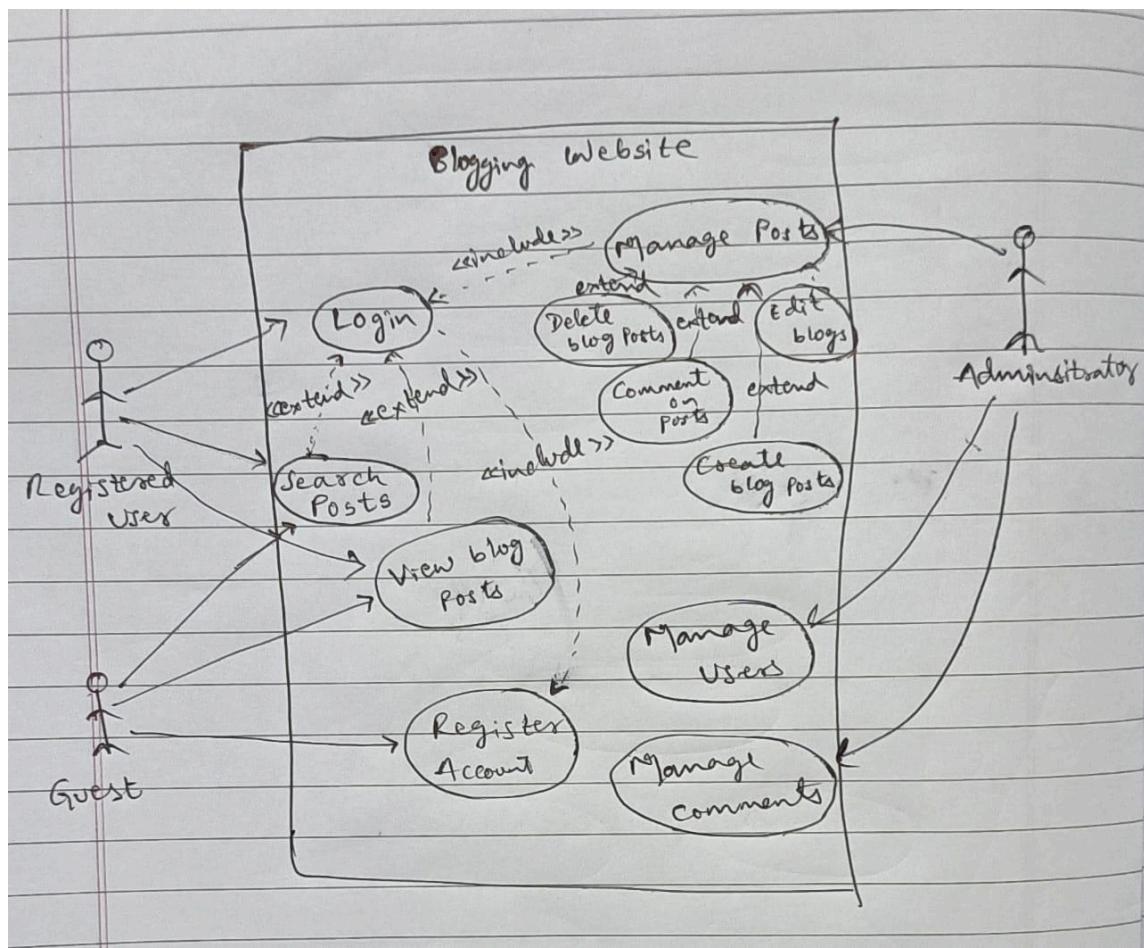
getConnection(): Connection

10) Helper:

Methods:

```
saveFile(InputStream inputStream, String path): boolean deleteFile(String path): boolean
```

## Use Case Diagram



## Activity Diagram

Use Case - Login Start.

[Admin is registered]



Admin Login ID / Password

Check Login ID  
Password

Invalid Login  
ID / Password

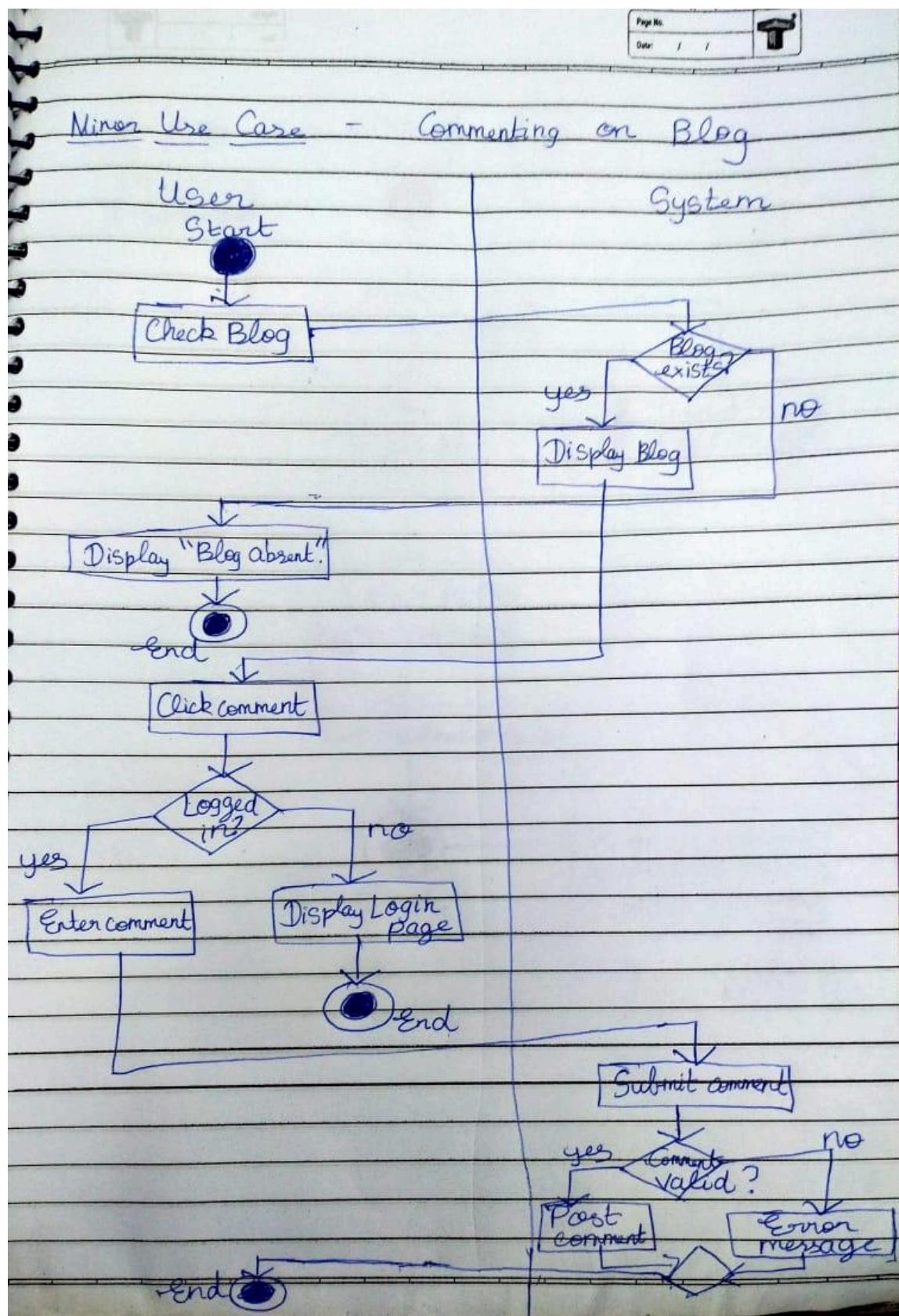
Login to the  
system successfully

Set Userlevel permissions



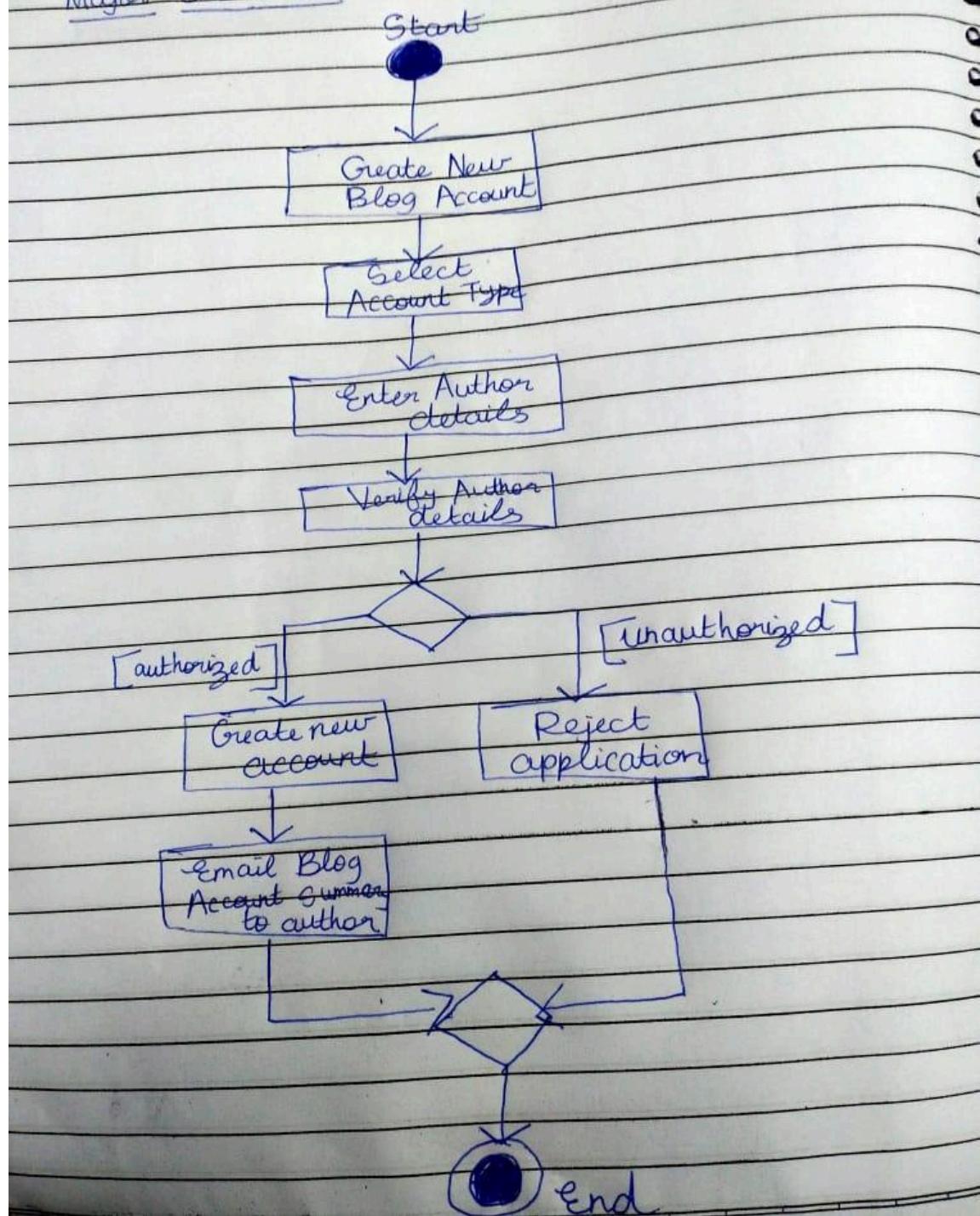
End

Access the internal  
functionalities  
according to permission



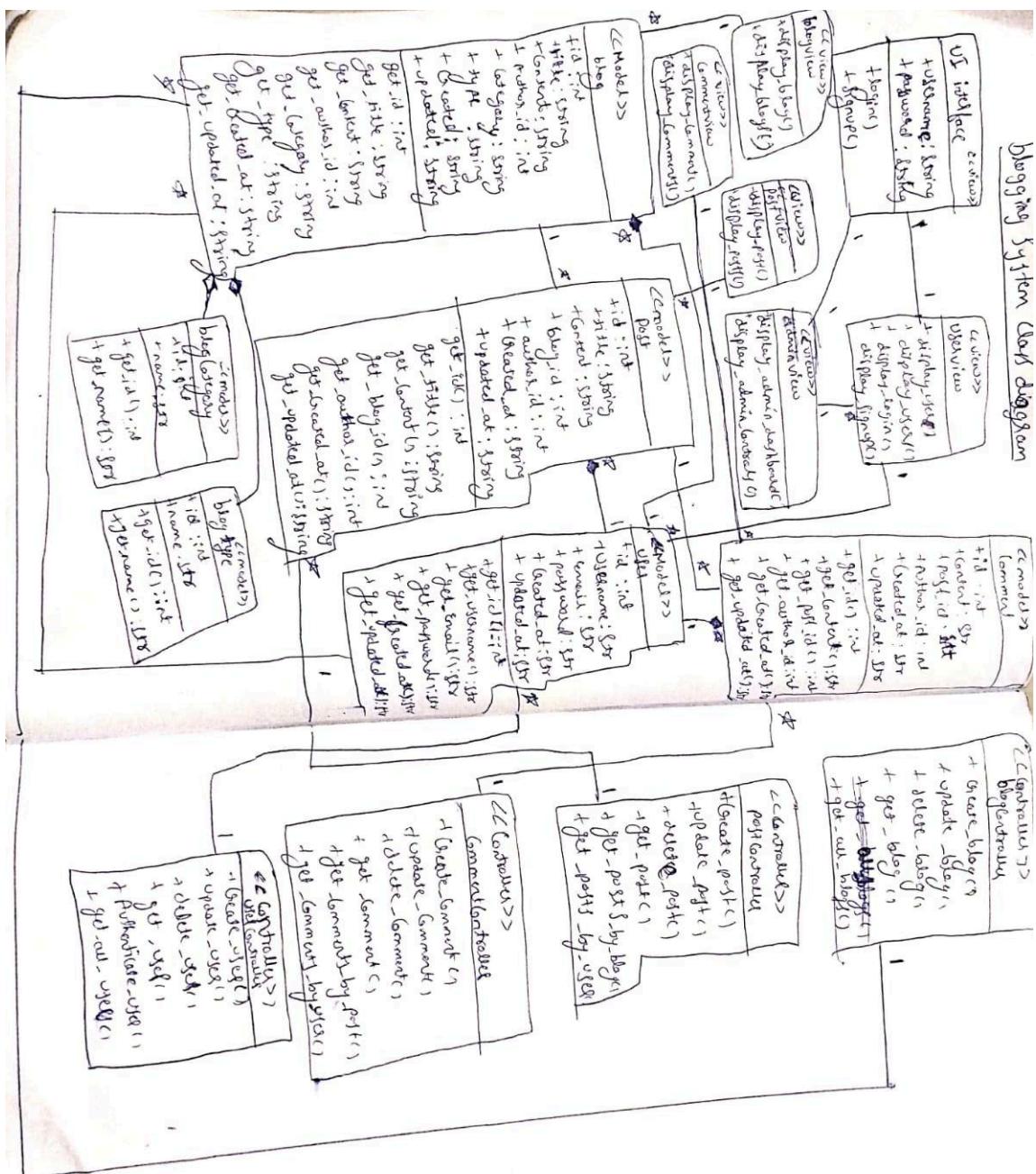
## Activity Diagram

Major Use Case - Blog Account Creation Process

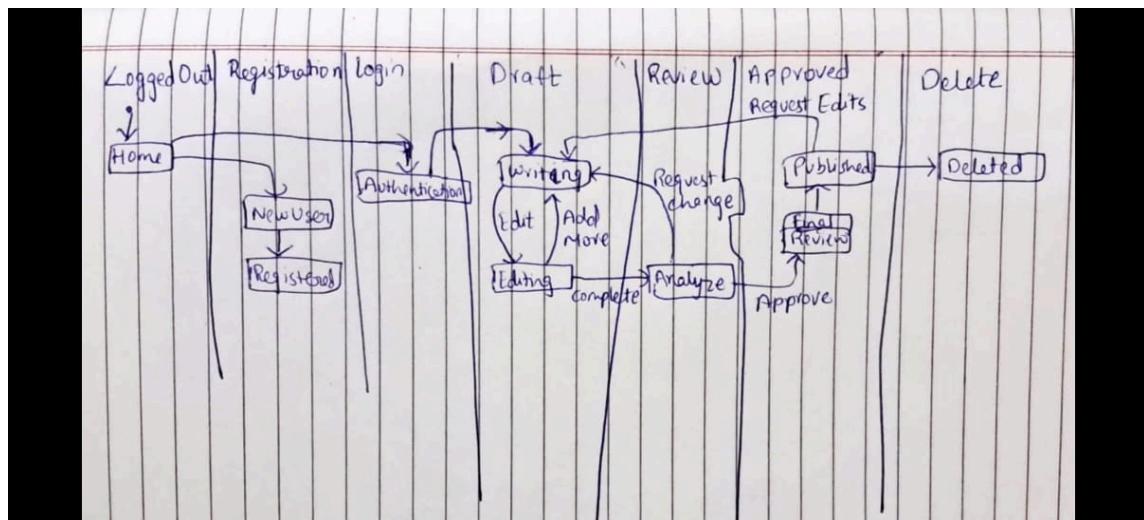


## **Class Diagram**

## Blogging System Class Diagram



## State Diagram



## Architecture Patterns, Design Patterns and Design Principles

### MVC Architecture:

The project follows the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture pattern, separating the application into three interconnected components: Model (data), View (user interface), and Controller (logic).

The servlets act as controllers, handling user requests and interactions. Entities like User and Post serve as models, representing data entities. JSP files serve as views, presenting data to users.

### Factory Pattern:- Implemented by KNC Vardhan

The PostFactory class implements the factory pattern, providing a centralized way to create Post objects without exposing the instantiation logic.

PostFactory encapsulates the creation logic, allowing flexibility in creating Post objects with different parameters. This promotes code maintainability and scalability.

### **Builder Pattern:-** Implemented by Kaushik J

The Category class uses the builder pattern to construct Category objects with optional parameters.

By providing a fluent interface for constructing Category objects, the builder pattern simplifies object creation and improves readability. It allows creating Category objects with only required parameters while providing flexibility for optional parameters.

### **Composite Pattern:-** Implemented by K Sai Vignesh

The UserDao class demonstrates elements of the composite pattern by encapsulating multiple UserDaoImpl instances.

UserDao acts as a composite, providing a unified interface for interacting with different UserDaoImpl implementations. This promotes code reuse and allows treating individual implementations and compositions uniformly.

### **Command Pattern:-** Implemented by Karthik Kadewadi

The LogoutServlet class implements the command pattern by encapsulating the logout functionality within a Command interface and its concrete implementation, LogoutCommand.

By separating the logout behavior into a command object, the servlet gains flexibility and extensibility. New logout behaviors can be added by implementing additional command classes without modifying the servlet code.

### **SOLID Principles:-**

**Single Responsibility Principle (SRP):** Each class has a single responsibility, such as handling user data (User class), managing posts (PostDao class), or providing database connections (ConnectionProvider class).

**Open/Closed Principle (OCP):** Classes are open for extension but closed for modification. For example, new functionality can be added to the application without altering existing code, promoting scalability.

**Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP):** Subclasses such as UserDaoImpl adhere to the contracts defined by their parent interfaces, ensuring that they can be substituted for their base types without affecting the program's correctness.

**Interface Segregation Principle (ISP):** Interfaces such as UserDaoInterface are segregated to provide specific sets of functionalities, ensuring that clients are not forced to depend on interfaces they do not use.

**Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP):** High-level modules such as servlets depend on abstractions (interfaces) rather than concrete implementations (e.g., UserDao), promoting loose coupling and facilitating easier testing and maintenance.

## **Github Link to the Codebase**

<https://github.com/Kaushik-0007/Blogging-Website>

## **Individual contribution of the team members**

Karthik Kadewadi – Designed the frontend login & register page.

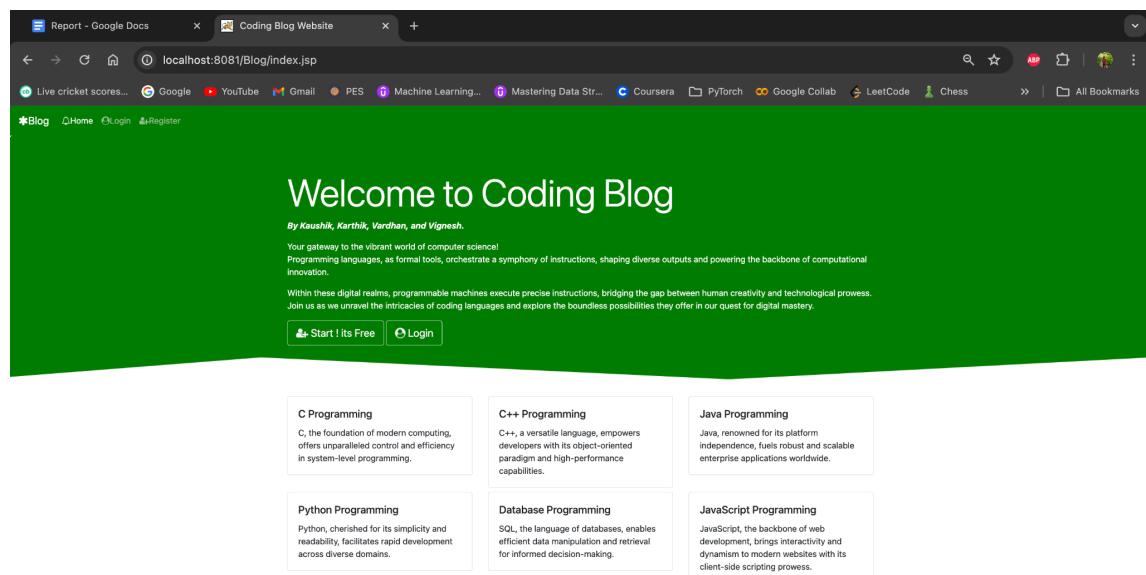
K Sai Vignesh - Designed the frontend profile & posts page.

KNC Vardhan - Managed the backend & database interactions of login and register functionality

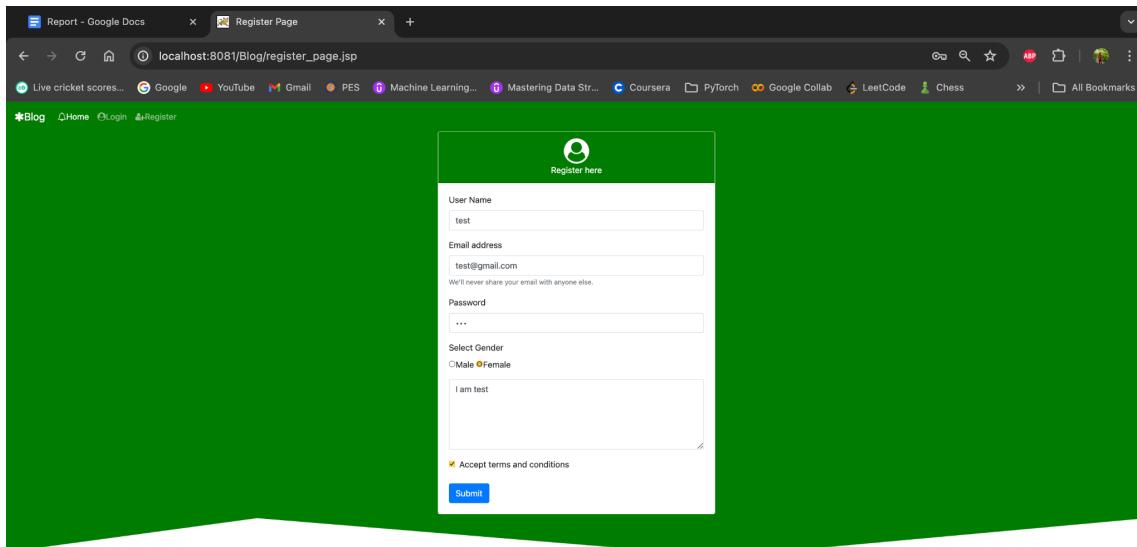
Kaushik J - Managed the backend & database interactions of profile and post functionality.

## **Screenshots with input values populated and output shown**

Cover page



## Register an account



Report - Google Docs

localhost:8081/Blog/register\_page.jsp

User Name  
test

Email address  
test@gmail.com

We'll never share your email with anyone else.

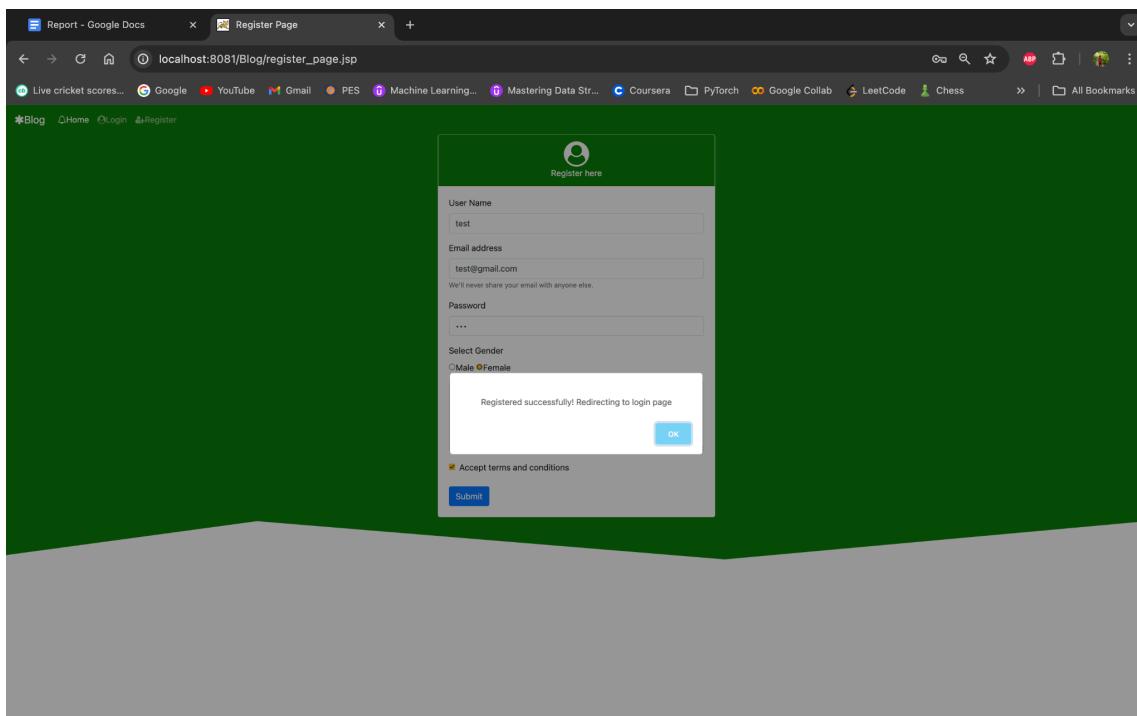
Password  
...

Select Gender  
 Male  Female

I am test

Accept terms and conditions

Submit



Report - Google Docs

localhost:8081/Blog/register\_page.jsp

User Name  
test

Email address  
test@gmail.com

We'll never share your email with anyone else.

Password  
...

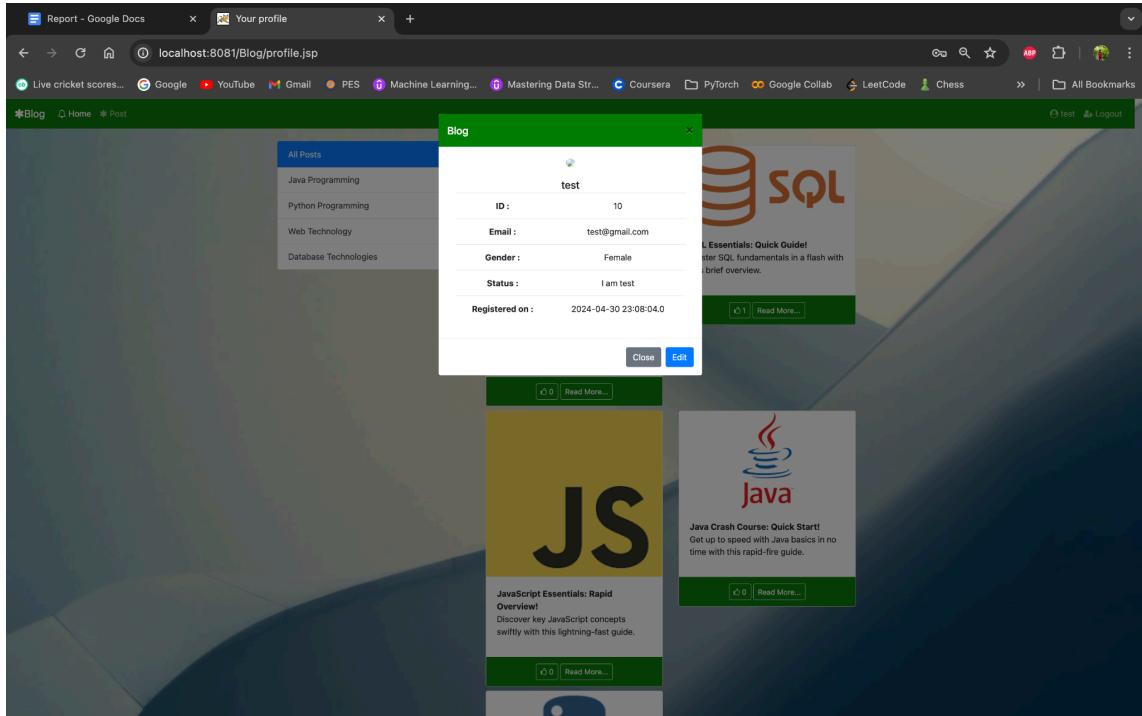
Select Gender  
 Male  Female

Registered successfully! Redirecting to login page

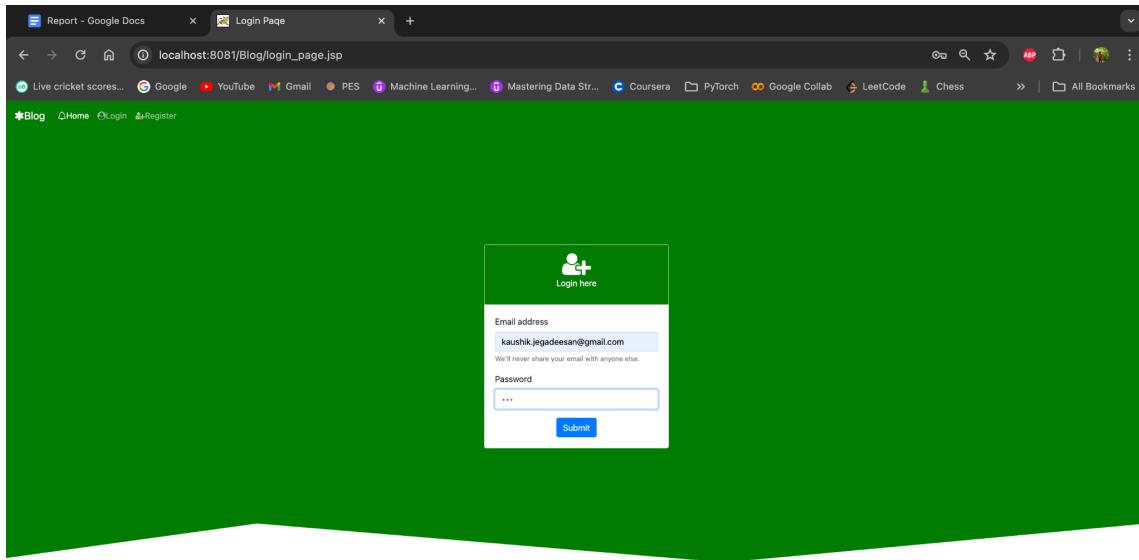
OK

Accept terms and conditions

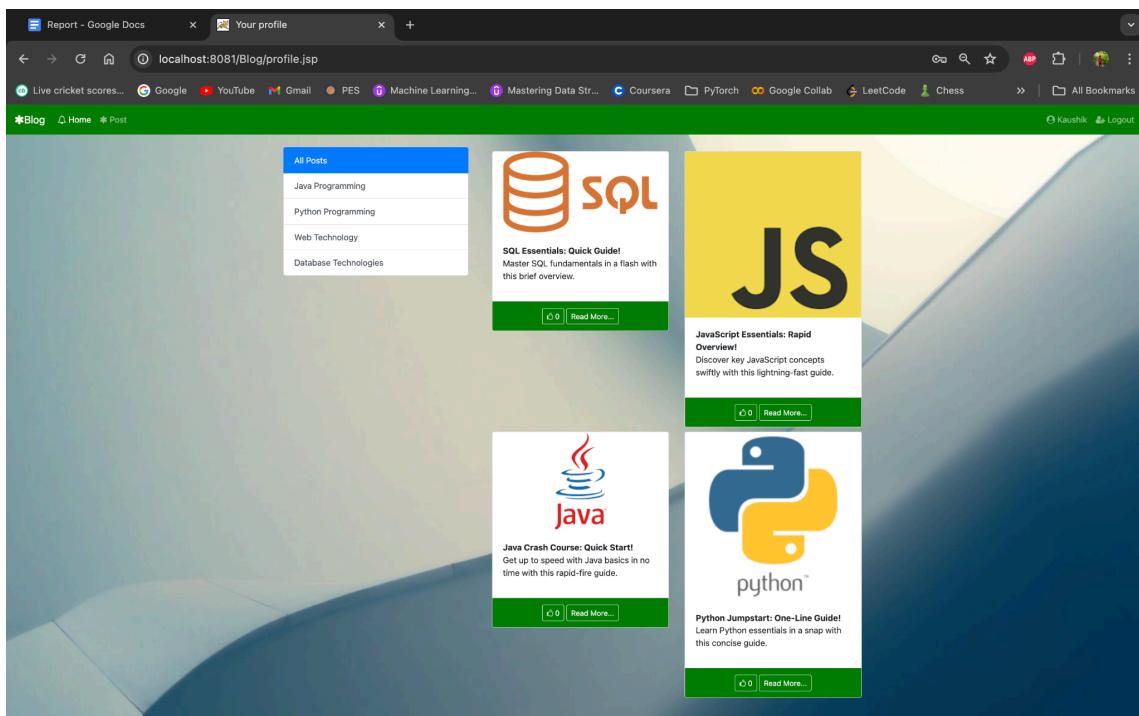
Submit



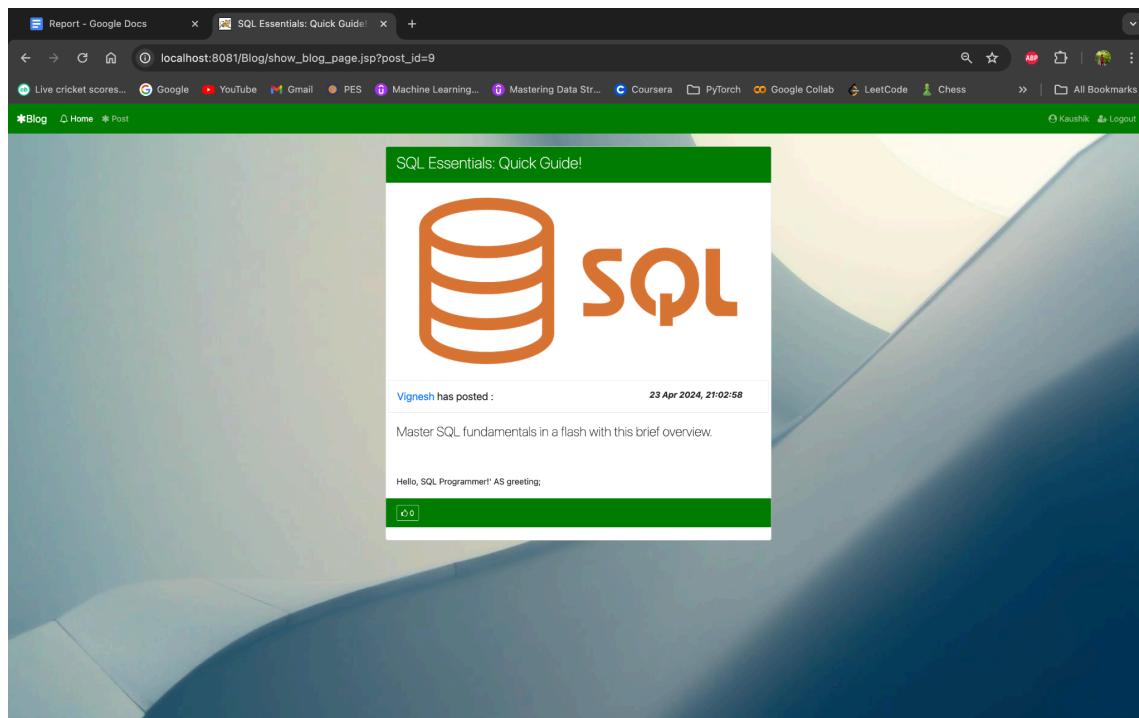
Login into an account



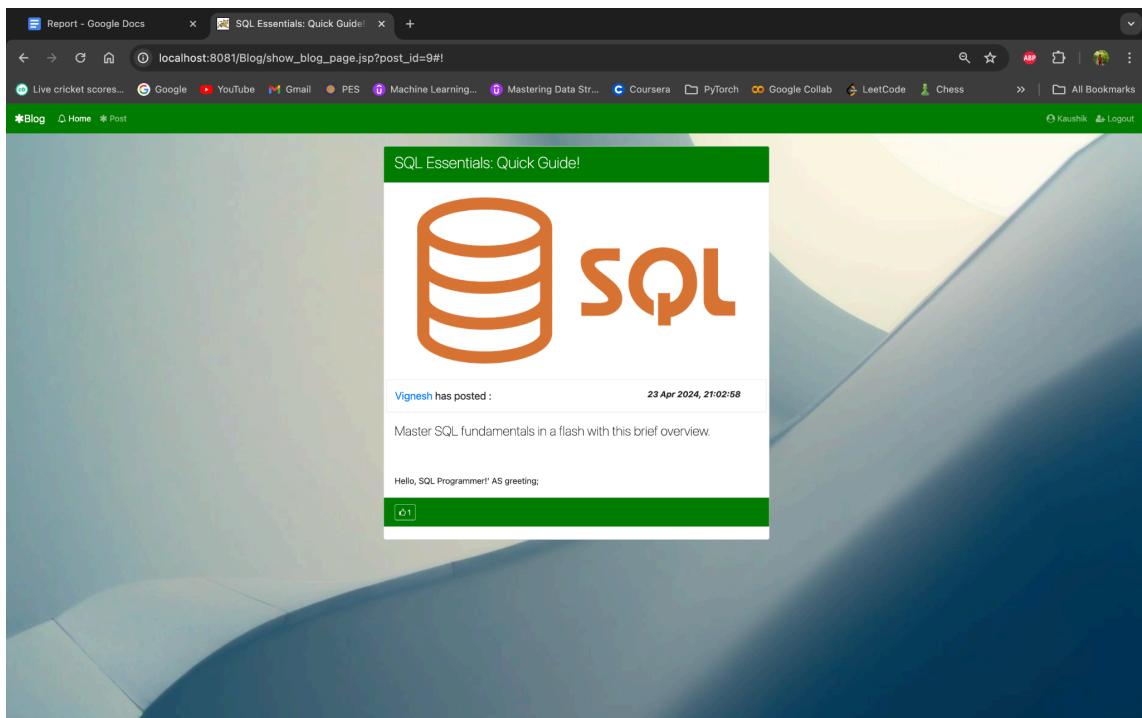
Profile page after logging in



## Viewing a post

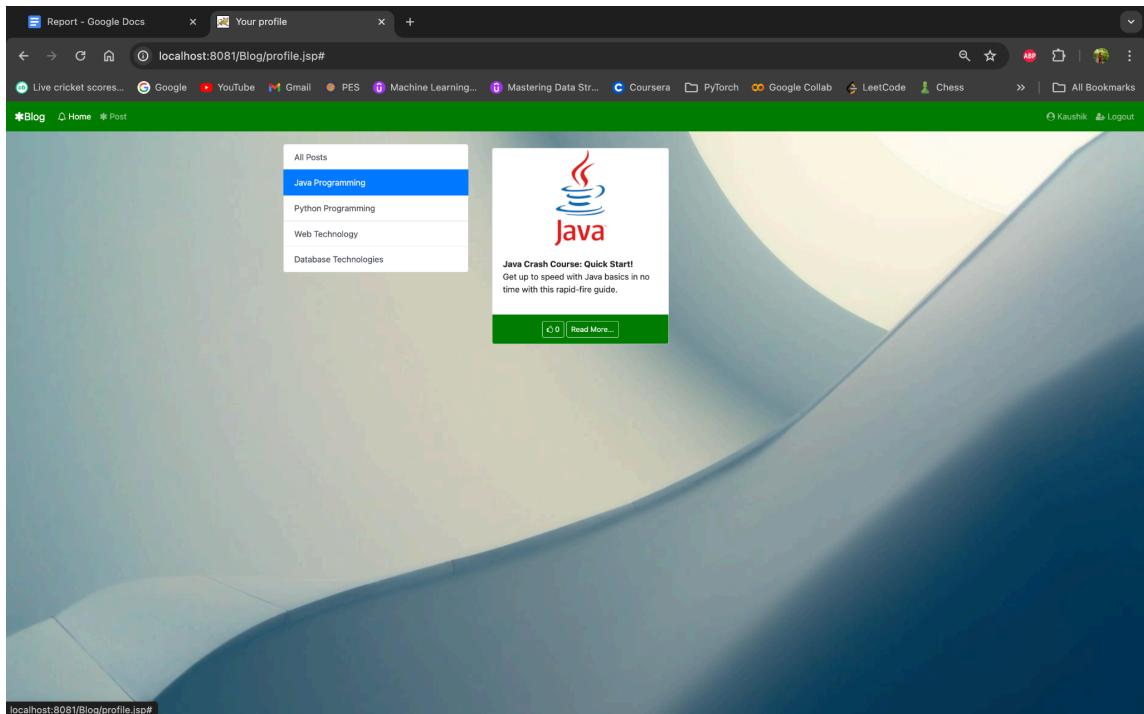


## Liking a Post

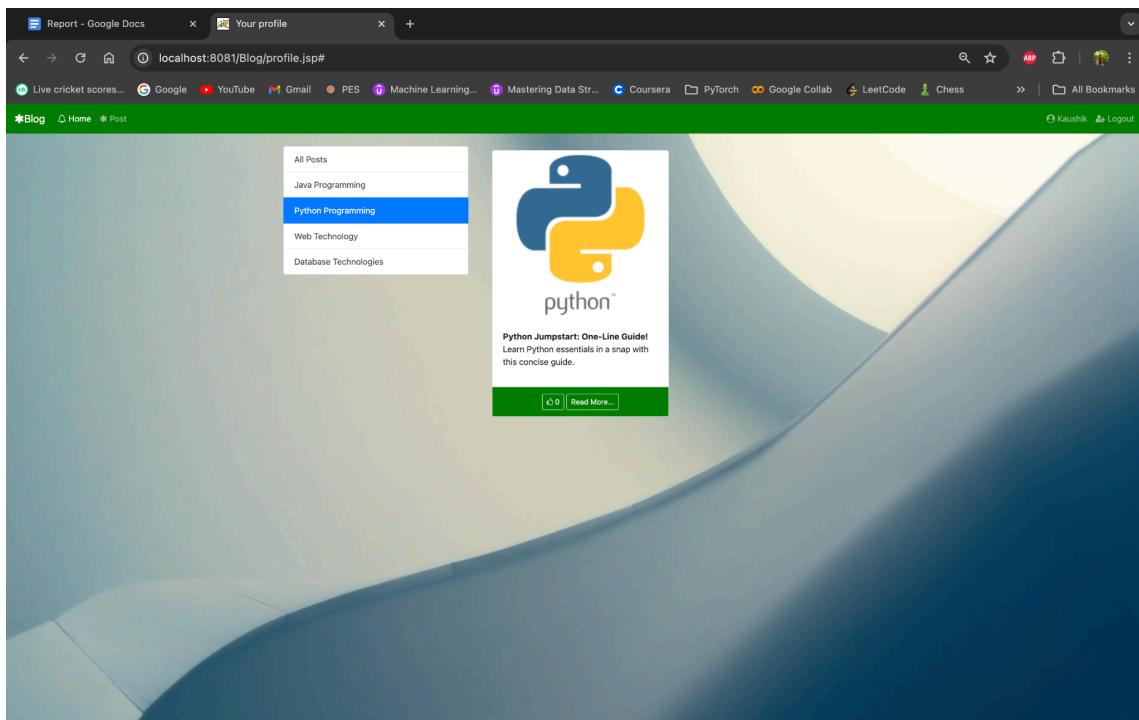


## Posts Filtered by Categories

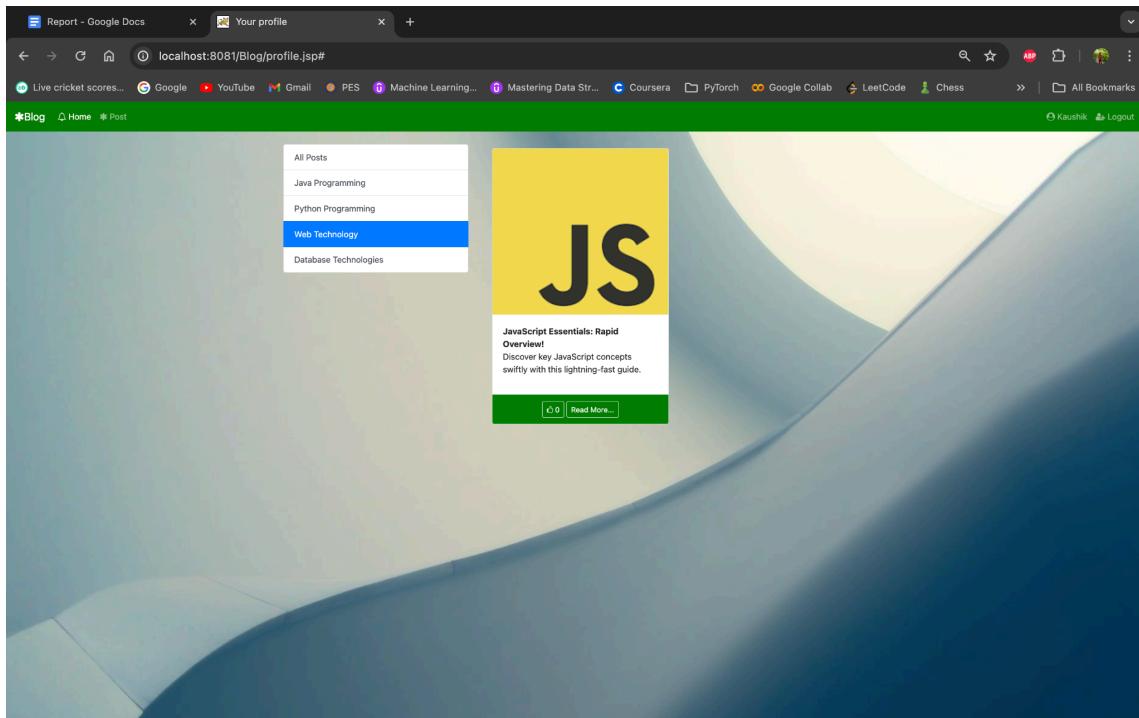
## Java Programming



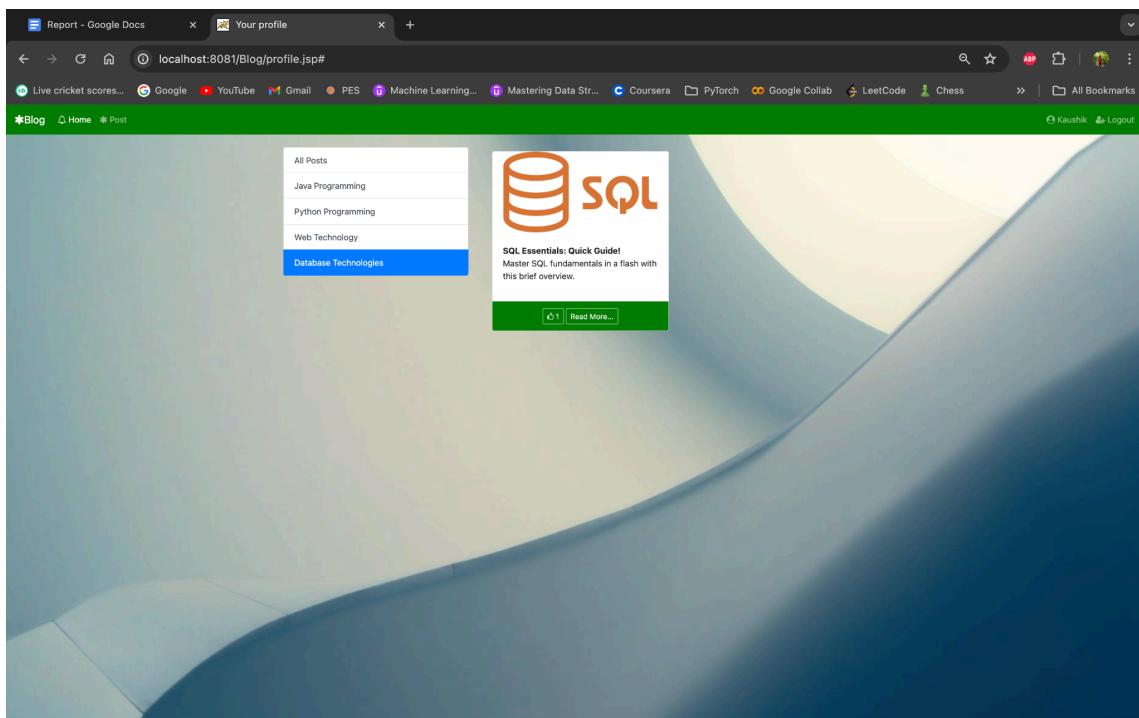
## Python Programming



Web Technology

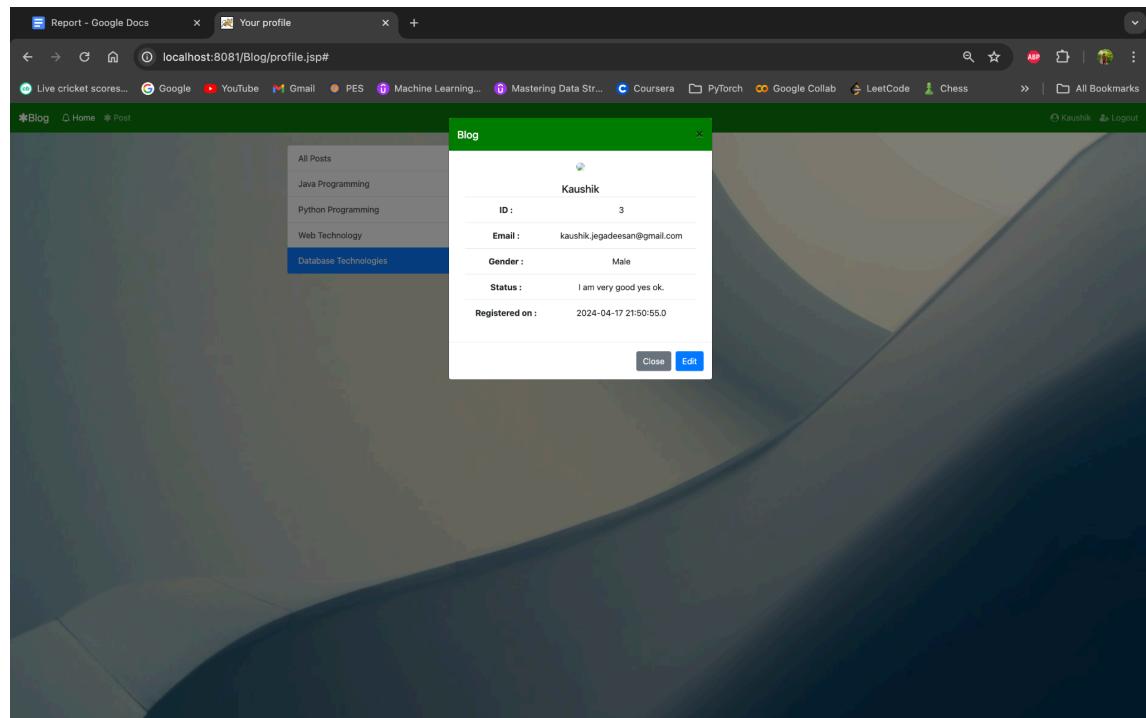


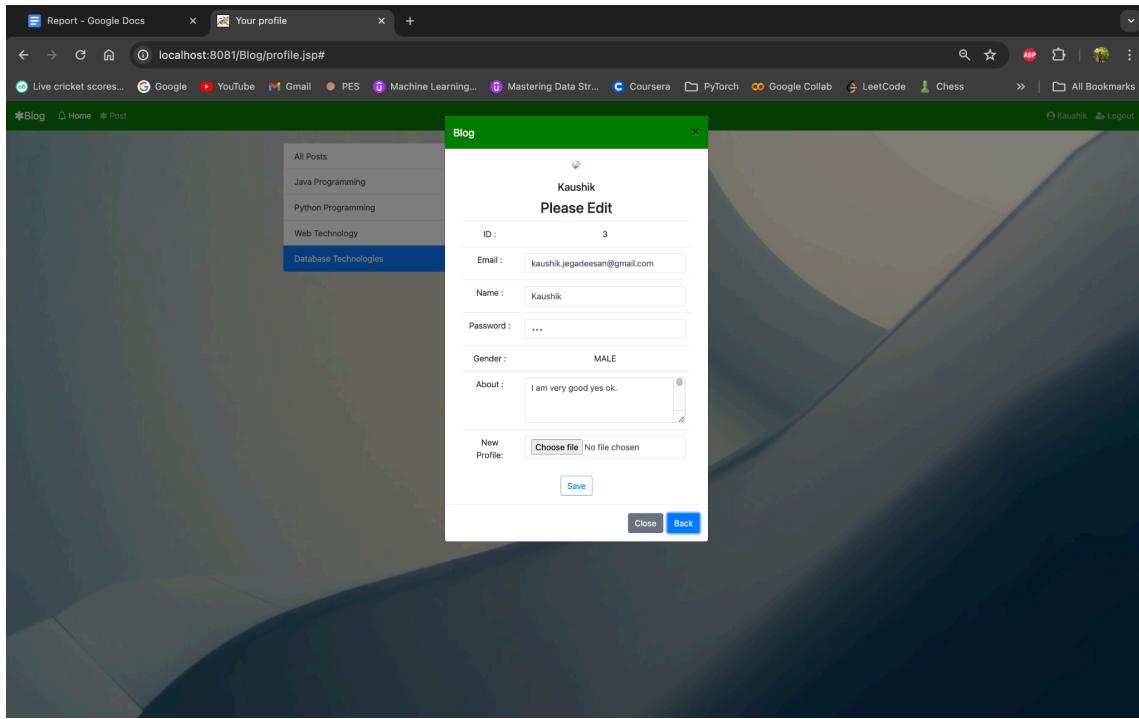
## Database Technologies



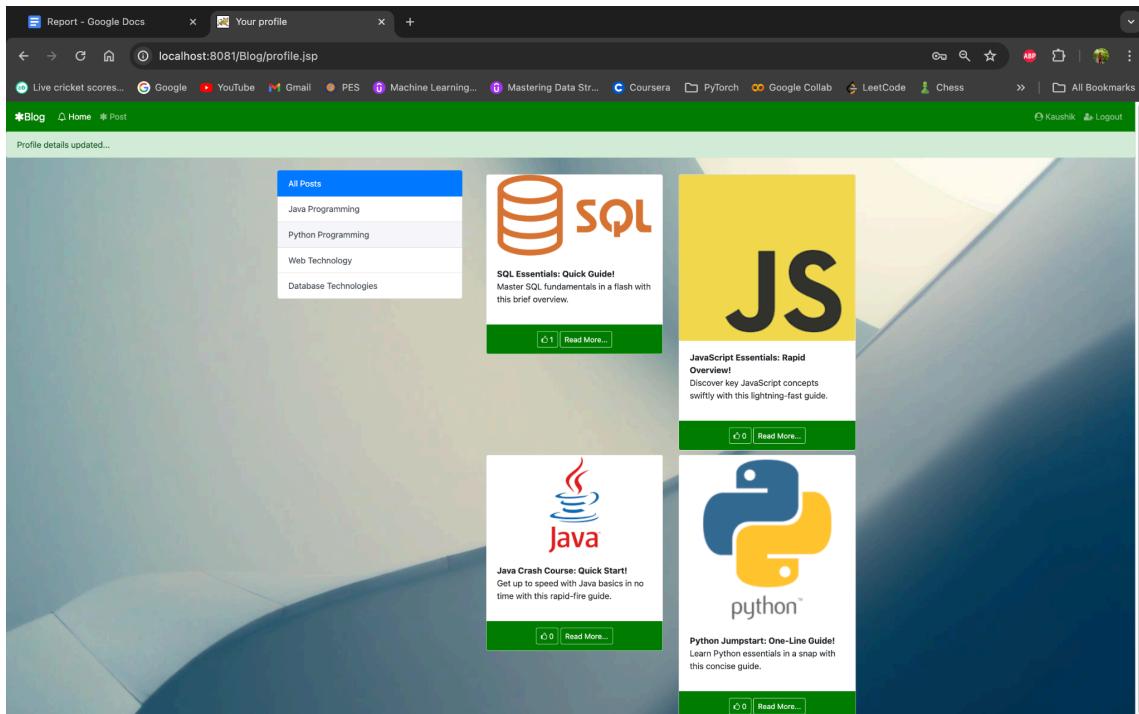
## Edit Profile Details

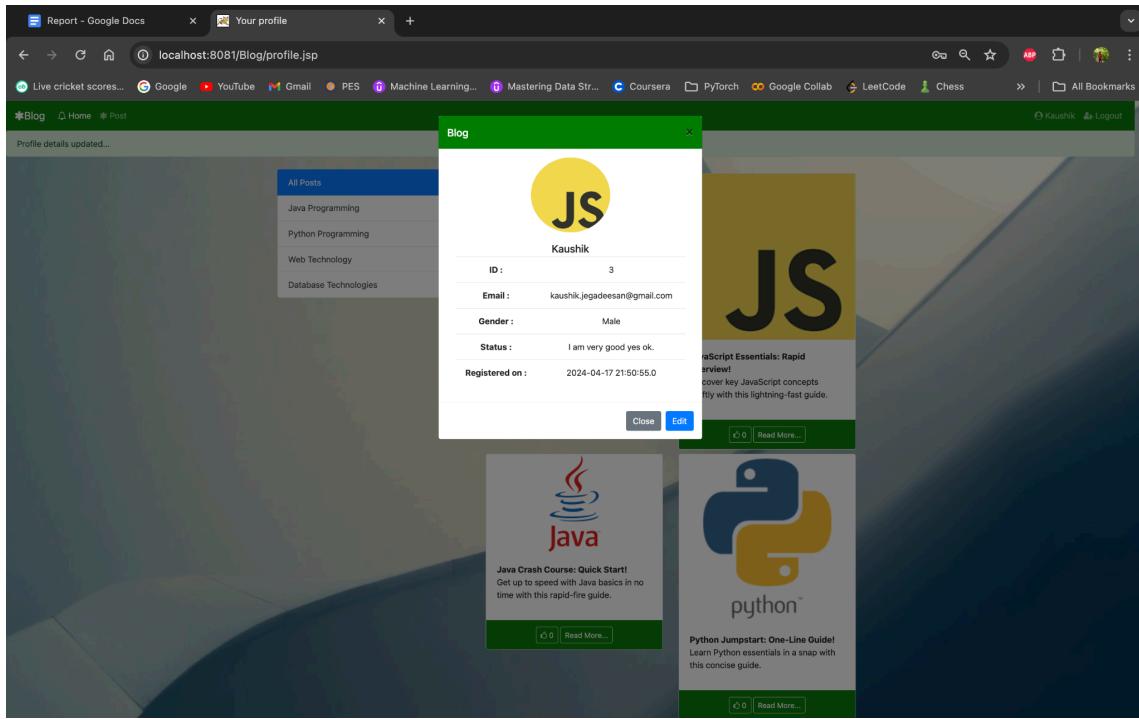
### No Profile Picture



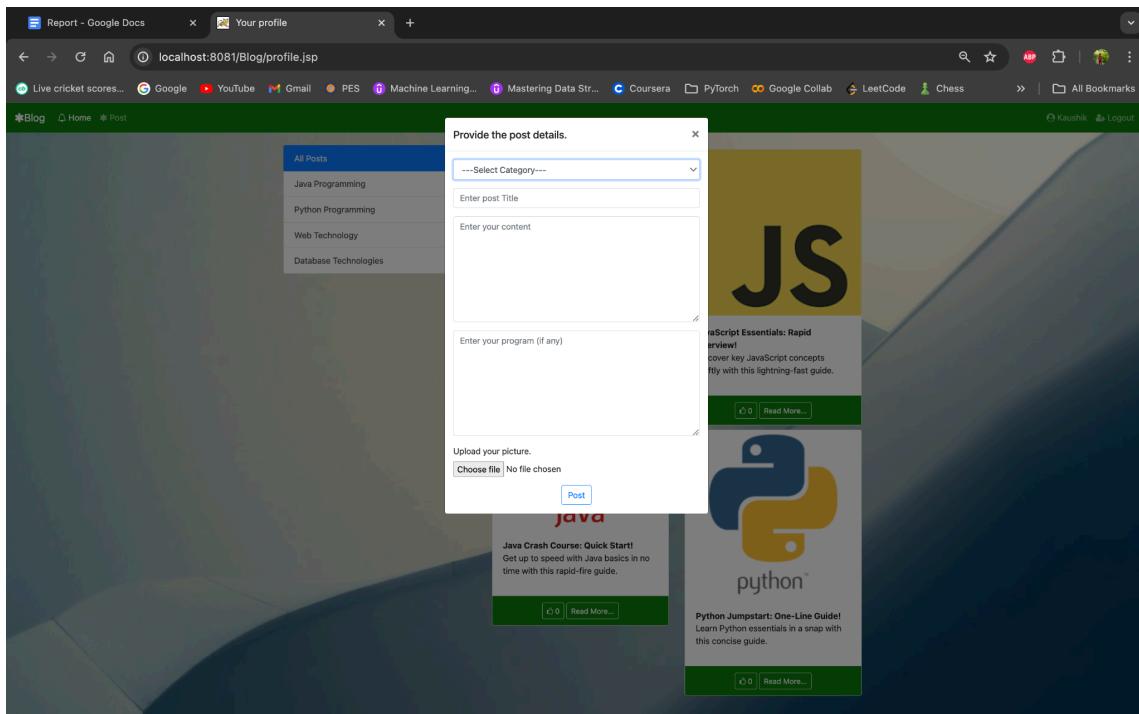


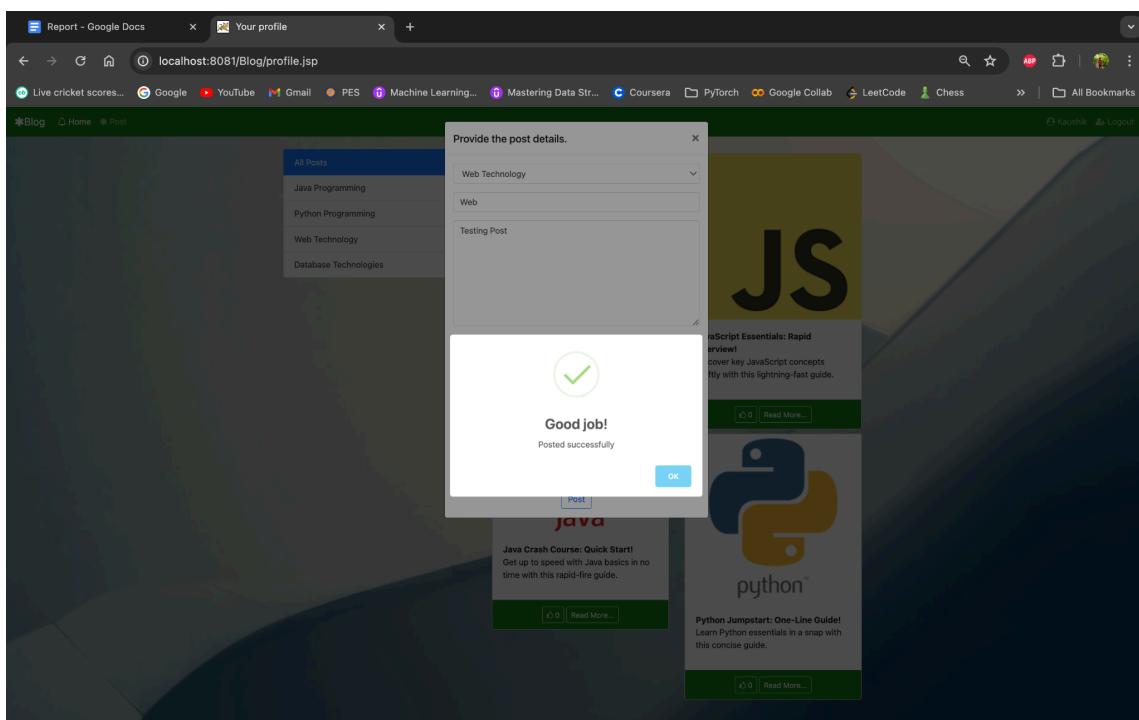
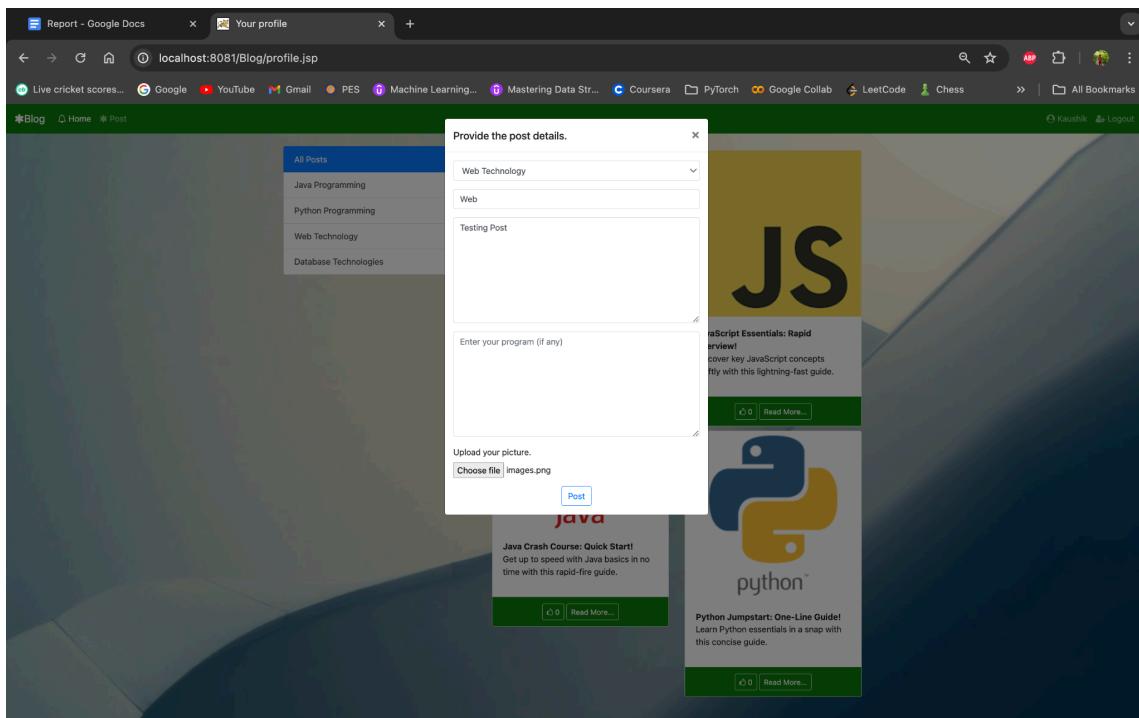
Updated with Profile Picture



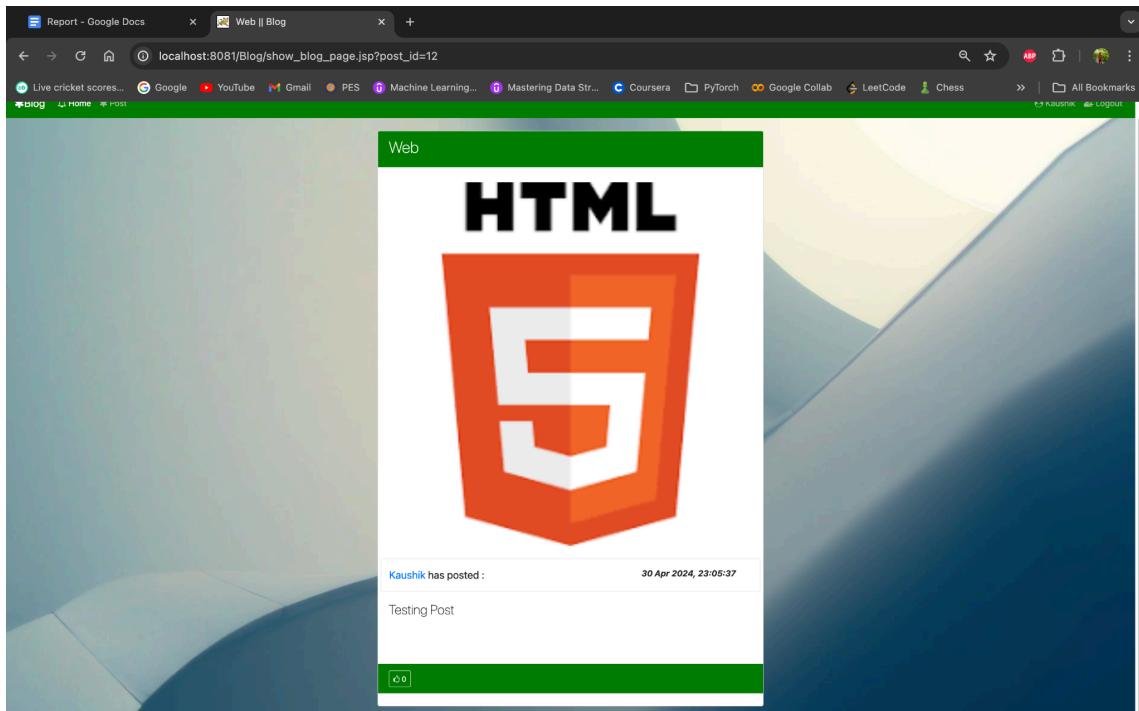
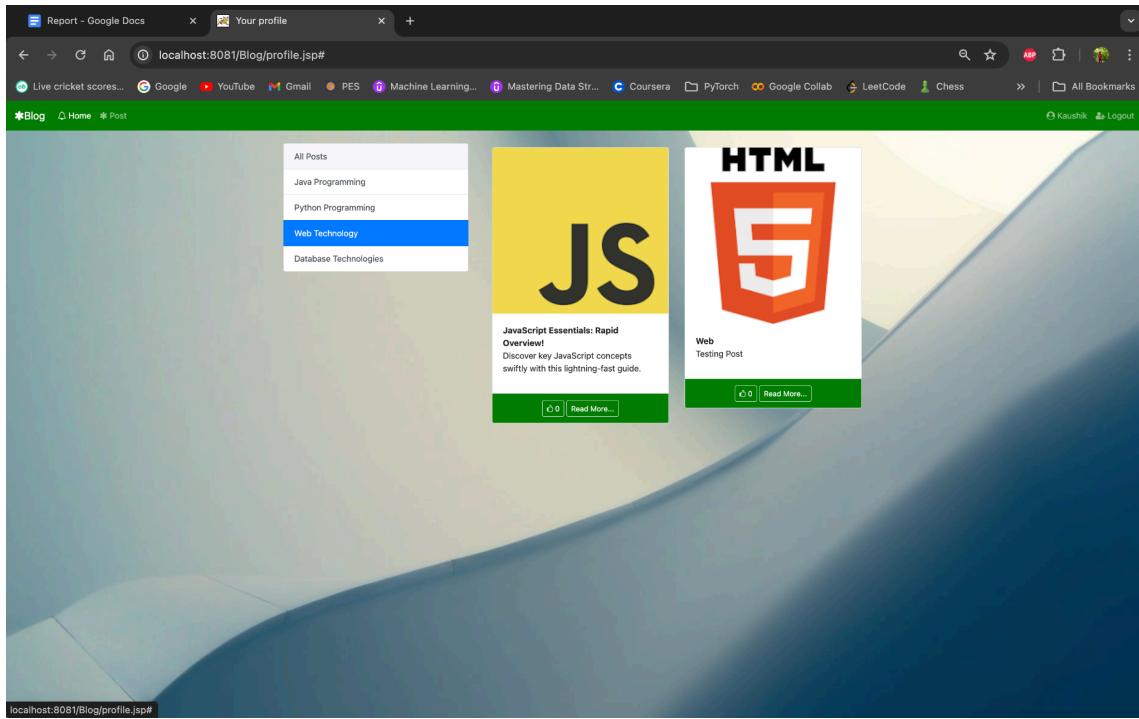


## Post Functionality





Post Updated in Profile Page



Logout

