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SoftDev1 PD6
P00 -- Da Art of Storytellin'
2018-10-15

PROJECT: SCENARIO TWO

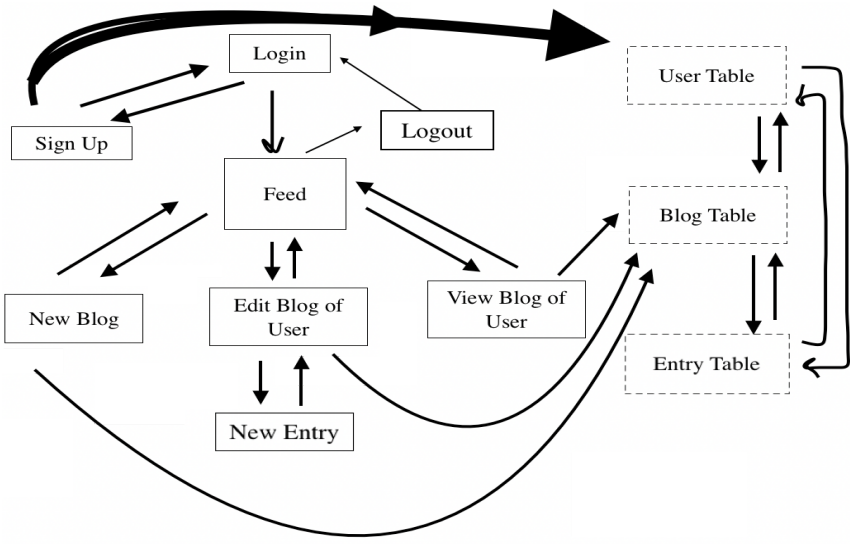
Program Components:

1. Authenticate / Sign In
    a. Consists of a UNIQUE user/password
    b. If approved:
        i. Create a new blog
        ii. Append previous blogs
        iii. View past entries
        iv. Edit past entries
        v. View blogs of other people (through search)
    c. If not approved, will be given (flash) notification
    d. Implemented through Python & Flask.
2. View Information for Database
    a. User must be logged in
    b. View Own Blogs
        i. Read access and ability to edit (SEE Program Components #4)
    c. View Other User's Blog
        i. Only able to read
    d. Will be used through HTML (no CSS), Flask (templates), and Jinja
3. *Search
    a. Will only be able to search if they are logged in
    b. Given EITHER title of blog or author
    c. Will be executed using SQLITE3
4. Add/Modify Information in Database
    a. User must be logged in
    b. Modify an entry in an already existent blog
    c. Create an entry in an already existent blog
    d. Create a new blog
        i. Will provide a template to establish uniformity
            1. Template: Title area, text area, author area,
    e. Will be executed using SQLITE3 (mainly)

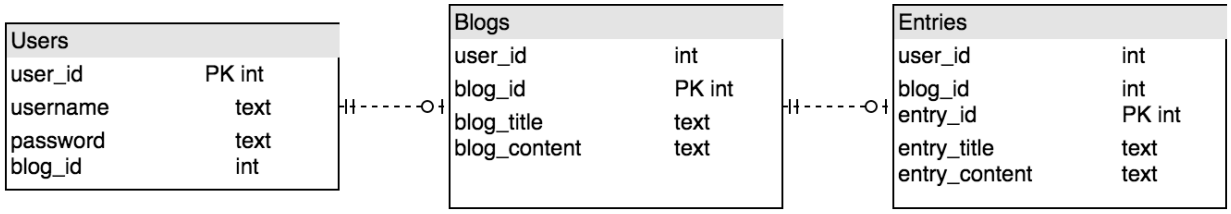
Relation of Components:

Users are first asked to login. If they do not have an account, they can create one which will modify the Users table. Input from the login page will be verified against information from the Users table and if correct, will redirect to the feed page. The feed page will take information from the Blogs table database and display random content from it. From the feed page users can create a new blog entry, create an entirely new blog, view blogs of specific users or edit

previous blog entries. Creating a new blog entry will modify the Blogs table. Creating a new blog will update both the Users table and the Blogs table. Viewing blogs of specific users will take info from both the Users table and the Blogs table. Finally editing a blog entry will modify the Blogs table.



Database Schema:



- Will consist of one database with three tables:
- MATCHES: user_id, blog_id,

USERS :

- Two TEXT fields: username and password.
- User_id is unique for each user.
- Blog_id is unique for each blog created.
    - The user id will be a primary key
- Will update whenever a new user is created
- Headers: user_id | username | password | blog_id
- An additional TEXT field containing contributed entries*

BLOGS:

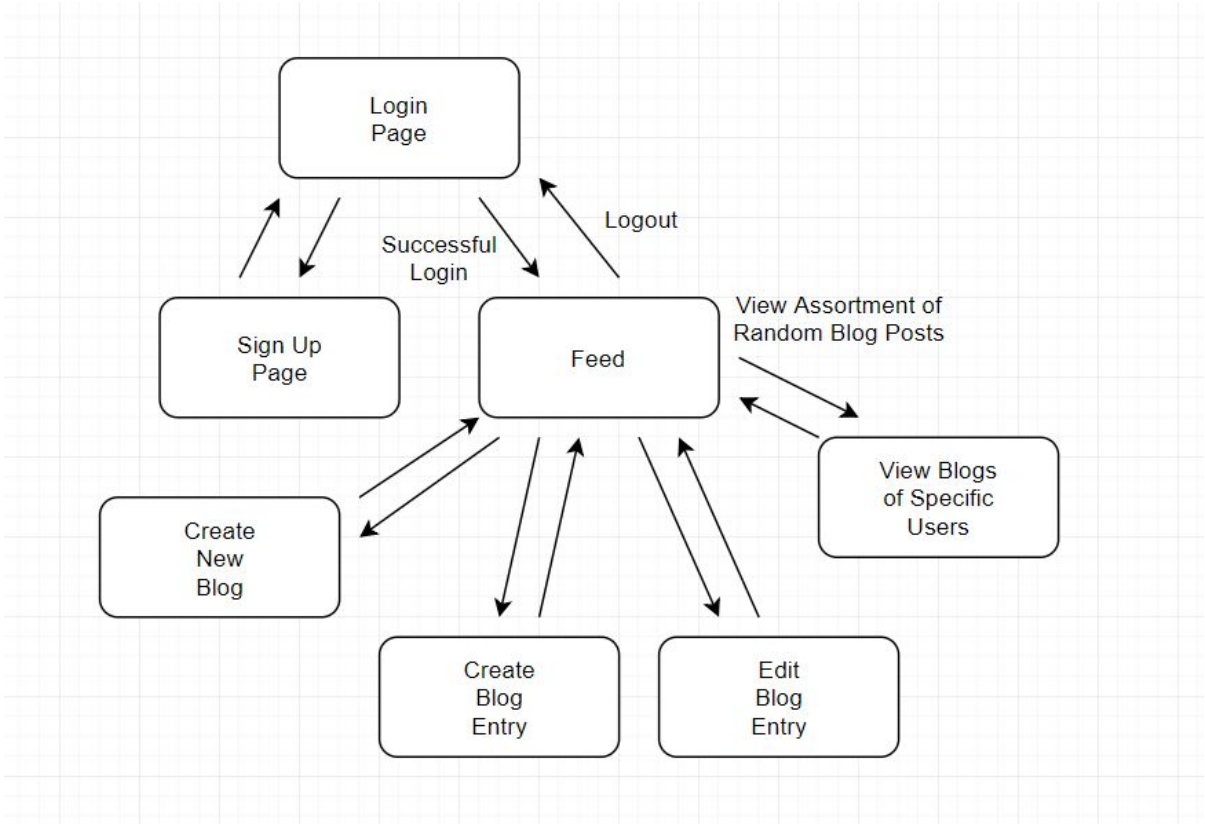
- An INT field that will contain the user_id. This will serve as the ‘author.’
- There will be an INT field that will contain the blog_id. It will be a PRIMARY KEY because no two blogs should have the same id.
- One text fields for the title of the blog

ENTRIES:

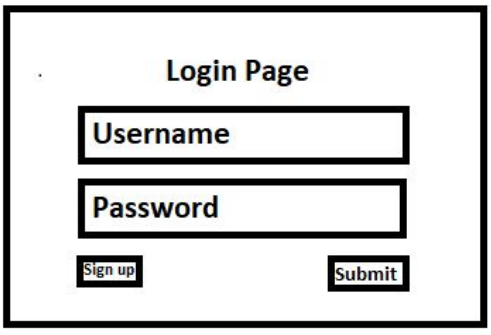
- User_ID will be an INT field that will match with the author of an entry
- Blog_ID will be an INT field that will associate with a given blog (see blog table)

- Entry_ID will be a PRIMARY KEY that will be an INT field.
- Entry_title will be a TEXT field which will represent the title of the entry.
- Entry_content will be a TEXT field which will contain any updates or additions.

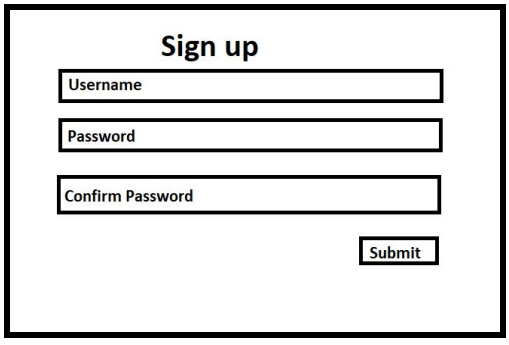
Site Map:



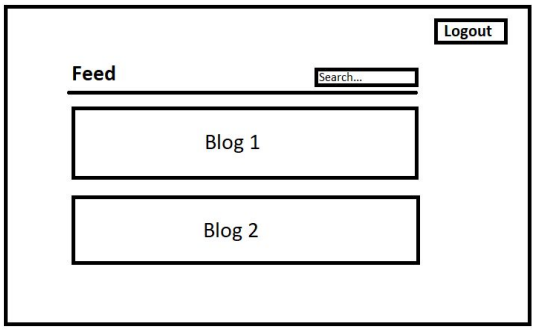
- **Welcome/Login page**
  - All users are greeted to the login page. Registered users are permitted to login while first time users can sign up their new accounts in the sign up page.



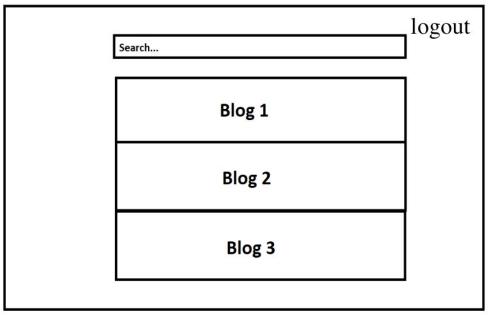
- **Sign up page**
  - Users must create a username and a password which will be saved in the database. The username must be unique.
  - After signing up, the user is sent back to the login page.



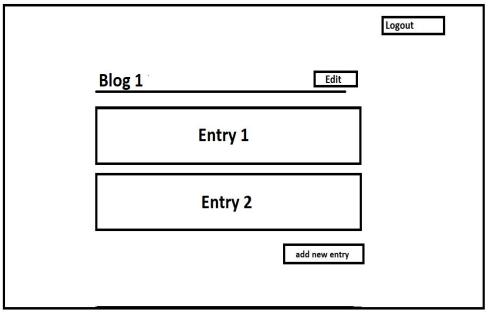
- **Feed**
    - Users can access their feed, which gives them access to search for other blogs or view recent blogs.
    - In the feed, there will be a list of the blogs other users have created.
    - There will also be a search bar that will take an author/blog and will lead to the serach page.



- **Search Page**
    - Users are able to browse through other people's blogs.
    - Results will only be displayed if there is a blog name match or an author name match.
    - Each blog entry can be clicked on which will lead to a blog page.



- **Blogs:**
    - Contains past entries from user's blog
    - Able to be edited
    - Contains link to logout if user is already logged in
    - Has option to add more entries



Task Breakdown:

- Jinja templating - Matthew Ming
    - Sign In
    - Sign Up
    - Search
    - View Blog Entry
    - Modify Blog Entry
- Database creation and code for modification, creation or retrieval of entries. (For both tables within the database) - Michelle Tang
    - Types of Functions needed (not all):

        - addUserToDatabase (username, password)
        - checkUserInDatabase(username, password)
        - getBlog(blog_title)
        - modifyBlog(blog_title, blog_content)
        - createBlog(blog_title, blog_content)
- Routing and sign in code - Sajed Nahian
    - Connection to Jinja templates
    - Connection to Database functions
- Project Manager / Tester - Stefan Tan
    - Make sure idea is accurately reflected in final website
    - Make sure all components of project are done in timely manner
    - Test various edge cases on the website to ensure proper implementation
    - Maintain effective communication with team members and Mr. Brown