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Project Description:

Love subreddits but hate Reddit? Wish you could have your own group blog? Wish no more! <insert name here> is a self-hostable, customizable blog service featuring multi-user posting and (nested!) commenting, moderation, secure authentication, user profiles, and cross indexing by author, commentator, post, date, and tags. Everything you could wish for in a small and simple subreddit!

<u>Legit Features:</u>

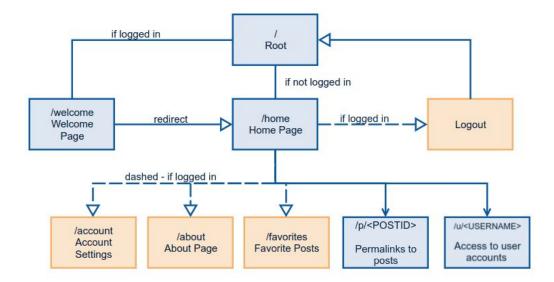
- One group blog aka one thread but multiple users post to it (kind of like a subreddit or Stack Overflow)
- Nested commenting on posts people can comment, reply to comments, etc.
- Upvoting of posts, displaying of posts by upvotes (over specified periods of times) vs date-posted
- User pages show post/comment statistics for user, activity feed, + other info like Join Date, Bio, Most Popular Tags, etc.
- Saving posts posts can be 'starred' or 'saved' for each user.
- Tags posts can be tagged or put into categories. Also tagged by post date. Posts can be seen by tag.
- Authentication users can/have to register with the website to post & comment. Use
 SQLite and Sessions for authentication service.
- Moderation several levels of permissions can exist in blog, from owner/admin, to moderator, to regular user. Admin can appoint new moderators. Moderators can delete posts & comments, kick & ban users, promote posts.
- Customizable admin can set user permissions, website styling, and turn features on/off

Database Schema

- Two databases: one for authentication and personal information, another for posts, comments, and the like.
 - Authentication Database:
 - Contains user credentials, such as usernames, emails and hashed passwords.

- Schema: CREATE TABLE auth (userID TEXT, uname TEXT, email TEXT, pass TEXT)
- Blog Content Database
 - Posts table fields include Post ID, Post Author ID, Post Date-Time, Post Content, Post Tags, Post Upvotes
 - Schema: CREATE TABLE posts (postID TEXT, authorID TEXT, time DATETIME, content TEXT, tagList TEXT, upvotes INTEGER)
 - Tags table fields include Post IDs and Tags to allow for quick retrieval of posts with a specific tag.
 - Schema: CREATE TABLE tags (tag TEXT, postIDList TEXT)
 - Comments table fields include Post ID, Comment ID, Parent Comment ID
 (default = None), Comment Content, Comment Author ID
 - Schema: CREATE TABLE comments (postID TEXT, commID TEXT, parentCommID TEXT, authorID TEXT, content TEXT)
 - User table fields include User ID, User Name, User Post List, User
 Comment List, User Join-Date, User Last-Active-Date, User Permissions
 - Schema: CREATE TABLE users (userID TEXT, uname TEXT, joinDate DATETIME, activeDate DATETIME, perms TEXT, postIDList TEXT, commIDList TEXT)

Site Map



Python Modules:

- app.py
 - Main module of the service. Handles and processes requests through appropriate
 modules, including registration/login (auth.py), content posting/retrieval
 (content.py), user settings (users.py), moderation (users.py), server settings,
 sessions and cookies, and server initialization.
- auth.py (/utils)
 - Handles back-end involving login authentication and password hashing
 - Handles registration/login by reading from and writing to the auth database
- users.py (/utils)
 - Handles user info updating/retrieval by interacting with the content database.
 Used when a user registers, modifies their settings or account info, has their permissions changed by a moderator, posts content, or has their content viewed.
- content.py (/utils)
 - Handles posting/retrieval of posts and comments by interacting with the content database.

Additional Files:

- settings.ini
 - Stores blog-wide settings, such as view permissions (whether or not visitors need to be logged in to view posts/comments), links to css styling files, default post sorting on homepage, etc.
- static/avatars/<userID_pic>
 - Directory containing user's avatars, if they uploaded any, referenced by their userID
- static/*.css
 - Static directory for all CSS and Javascript
- templates/*.html
 - Directory with all HTML files

Breakdown of Tasks:

- Misha:
 - Deal with maintaining the authentication and personal info databases.

• Look after python files making changes in the databases.

Zicheng

- Creation of posts and comments
- Create nested commenting system
- Create system for upvotes and tags in posts

• Seiji:

- o Manage login system in Flask app
- Handle user-related actions (permission levels, creating new users)

Max:

- o HTML templates for the Flask app
- Create CSS templates and login/home interfaces