

**IBM NAAN MUDHALVAN**

**Cloud Application Development- Group 1**

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

**Phase 4: Development Part 2**

## **Introduction:**

This section provides an overview of the activities carried out in the fourth phase of the project. This phase primarily focuses on the steps taken to establish an IBM Cloud static web application and the deployment process for your travel blog website.

## **Project Objectives:**

The main goals for this phase can be summarized as follows:

1. Deploy the blog on the IBM Cloud as a static web app to ensure reliability and scalability.
2. Choose a static site generator and transition the existing HTML content to templates that can be easily updated.
3. Improve the user experience, streamline update management, and ensure the scalability of the travel blog.

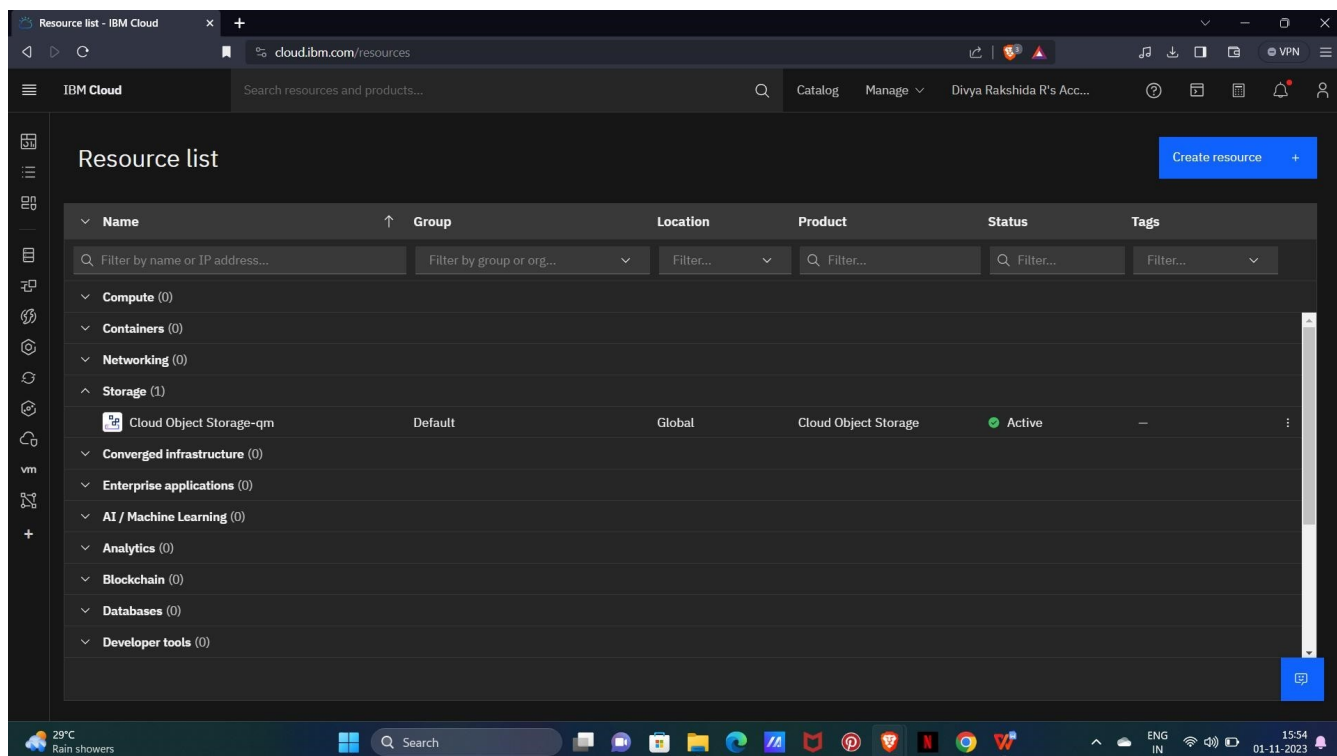
## **Project Progress:**

### **SIGN UP FOR AN IBM CLOUD ACCOUNT:**

If you do not already have an IBM Cloud account, you can sign up for one by visiting <https://cloud.ibm.com/registration>.

To create a new static web app, follow these steps:

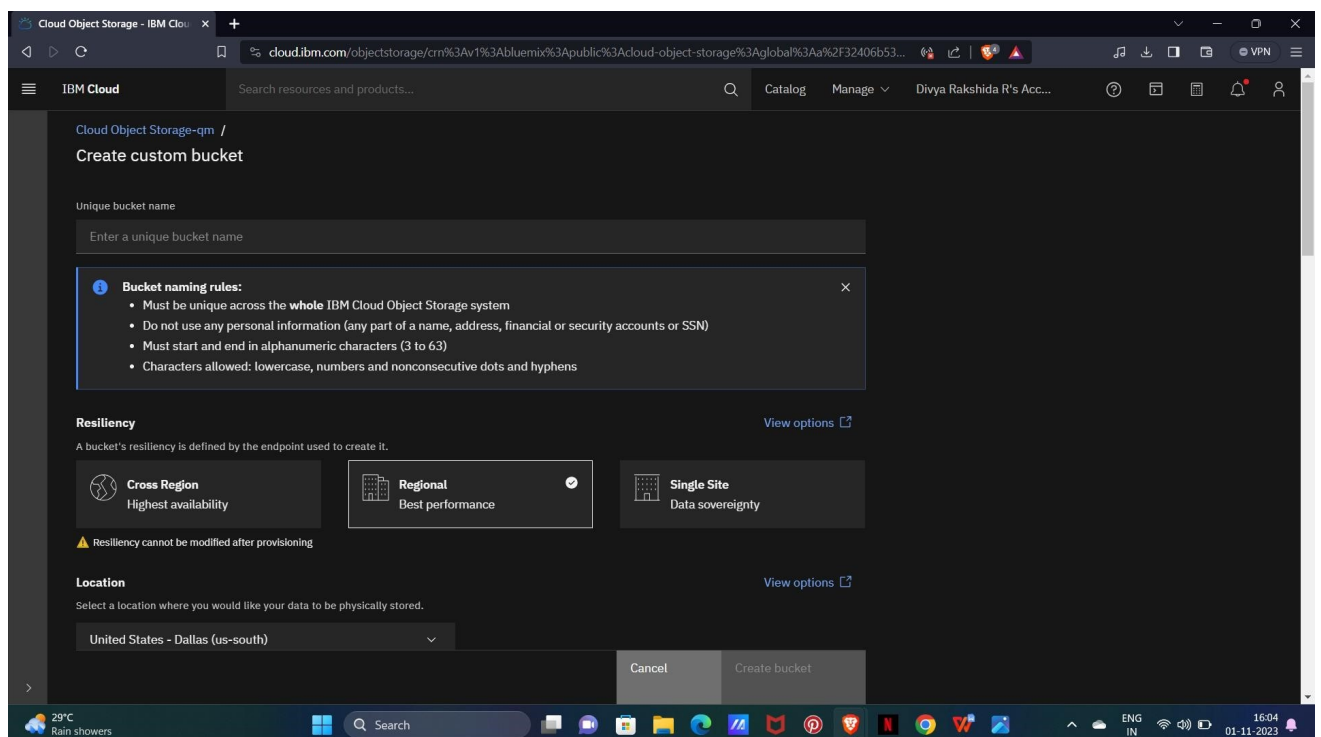
1. Log in to your IBM Cloud account.
2. Once logged in, access the IBM Cloud dashboard.
3. In the dashboard, click on "Create Resources."
4. Search for "Static Web App" in the available resources.
5. Follow the on-screen prompts to create your new static web app.



## BUCKET CREATION:

To set up the required buckets in IBM Cloud Object Storage for your static website, and configure them to function effectively as a static website with proper content storage and accessibility, follow these steps:

1. Create the necessary buckets in IBM Cloud Object Storage for your static website.
2. Configure the created buckets to operate as a static website, ensuring that content is stored correctly and can be accessed as needed.



## UPLOAD YOUR FILES:

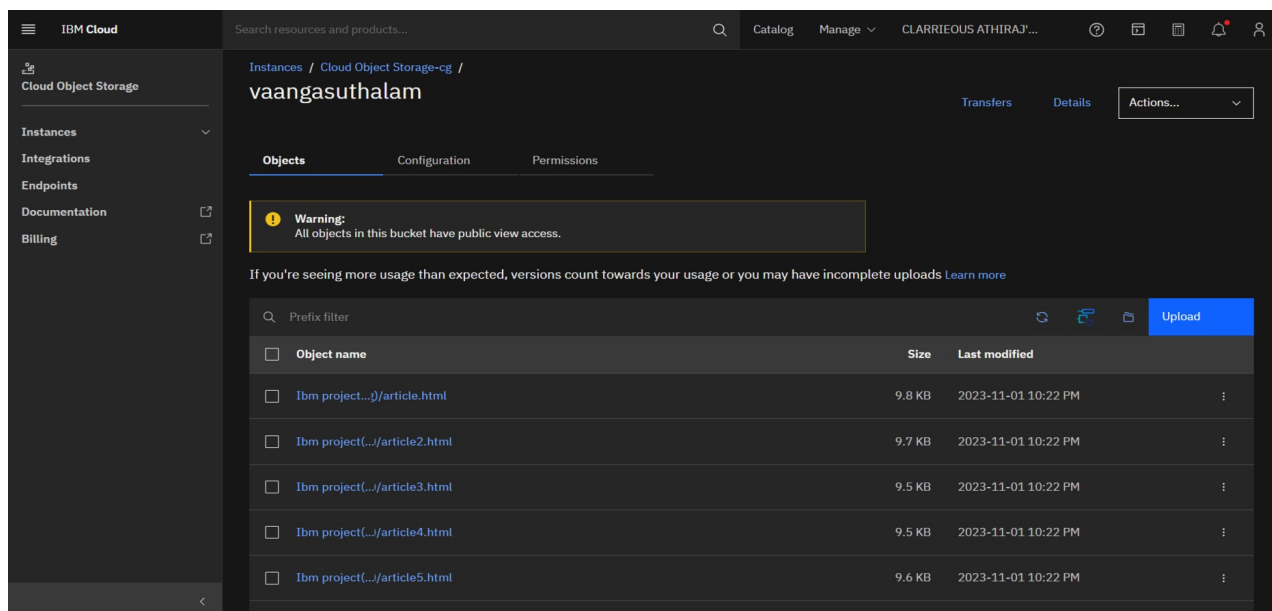
- Inside the bucket, you will find an option to upload files. Click on the “upload” button.

- 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:

Here's a rephrased version of the instructions:

1. Choose a hosting platform for your travel blog, with popular options being GitHub Pages, Netlify, or any other web hosting service compatible with static site deployment.
2. Connect your blog's Git repository to the hosting platform and set up automatic deployment from a designated branch.



3. Routinely verify that your live blog displays the latest updates accurately and confirm that the automated deployment process is functioning as intended.

## **CHOOSE A STATIC SITE GENERATOR:**

### **To Edit Existing Content:**

1. Go to the appropriate directory (`_posts` or `_pages`) where the page is located.
2. Locate the Markdown (`.md`) file for the page you wish to edit.
3. Open the Markdown file using your text editor.
4. Make the required changes to the content and save the file.
5. Commit your changes to your version control system (e.g., Git) for tracking.
6. Your site will automatically reflect the changes when you build and deploy it.

### **To Add New Pages:**

1. Decide on the location for the new page, typically within the `_pages` or `_posts` directory.
2. Create a new Markdown (`.md`) file in the chosen directory, ensuring it follows the format `YYYY-MM-DD-title.md` for proper processing.
3. Open the new Markdown file using your text editor.
4. Add content to the new page, including front matter (refer to the "Front Matter" section below).

5. Save the file.
6. Commit your changes to your version control system.
7. The new page will become 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: "vaanga
suthalam"
---
```

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:5500`, and changes will automatically be reflected as you edit your content.

### **NEXT STEP:**

The upcoming stage involves the processes of editing and augmenting pages, personalizing templates, and guaranteeing a seamless user experience. This phase is steering us towards establishing a dependable and expandable travel blog.

### **CONCLUSION:**

During this phase, we have successfully established our travel blog using the IBM Cloud platform. We initiated the process by creating an IBM Cloud account, configuring object storage for hosting our website, and selecting the static site generator, Jekyll, to facilitate hassle-free content management.