

## Team College Board

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## Site Map

Public Routes	Links	Function
/	/signup, /login (if logged in) /logout, /profile (otherwise)	Will act as landing page, showing recent posts
/login	/, /signup	Login page
/signup	/, /login	Signup page
/user/<username>	/signup, /login (if logged in) /logout, /profile (otherwise) /post (POST only)	Will display information of <username> and show all of their posts. If username is the same as the logged in user, render the form to make/edit posts

## Database Schema

### USERS

name (TEXT)	username (TEXT)	password (TEXT)
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The USERS table will store all information about the user accounts and their information. The table needs to include a unique username and a password, which will be encrypted, and any other information we wish to store, such as their name.

### SESSIONS

username (TEXT)	session-key (TEXT)
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The SESSIONS table will store information on persisting user sessions. When a user logs into the website, a random session-key will be generated and store in this table, as well as in the browser's cookies. Upon each request, if the session-key exists in the user's cookies, it will be checked for validity in the table, and will render the page for the correct user.

## POSTS

id (INTEGER)	username (TEXT)	body (TEXT)	timestamp (INTEGER)
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The POSTS table will store all of the posts across the entire application. When a user's blog is rendered, we can look up all posts by the correct username and return them. The timestamp will help in potentially preserving edit history. The id will be used as the unique key among all posts.

## **Roles**

Jared – Project Manager, Work on the user and session management systems

Imad – Work on post creation, editing, and storage

Ryan – Work on front end, templating, and routing

## **Components**

SQLite Database – Store data on users and their passwords, currently active sessions, and blog posts including who it was made by, when it was made, and the actual contents

Jinja2 Template Engine – Used to display blogs by accessing SQLite database

Flask Routing – Allows user to view their own blog or other blogs and user profiles

User Login Authorization – Uses SQLite database to check for matching username and password

Session Authorization – Gives user access to their account so that they can post or modify blogs

Post Creation – Allows users to create or modify their blogs and updates info in SQLite database

