Journee - web app for sharing exploration discoveries

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1. Problem and provided solution

1.1. Problem

Nowadays, more and more people are using websites to read and share their everyday moments. One of these is experiences and travel. There are various social networks on the web where people share their travels, but they are not specifically for this purpose.

In addition to such websites, there are also blogs, but the problem with blogs is that they are mostly owned by the same authors, which means that not everyone can share their experiences, only comment on them. So what is missing is a type of social network specifically designed for posting experiences, where everyone can contribute something.

1.2. Solution

The Journee app makes it easy for users to post their adventures around the world in a simple way, by acting as an open blog where all users can easily share their journeys. Basic access such as reading posts and commenting is available to everyone without any login. Upon logging in or registering, it is then also possible to contribute posts of your own trips, or to post comments on already published adventures.

The application also offers the functionality to delete one's own posts afterwards, as well as to remove comments, which gives users a great deal of control over their own content, as it allows them to easily adapt it to the feedback they receive via comments. Journee thus serves as an interactive travel diary that encourages networking between travellers around the world.

2. Database

There are 3 tables in the database - Users, Journeys, and Comments.

In the Users table we store personal data such as first name, last name, and email address, plus an email address, and an encrypted password. The table also contains information about the date and time of account creation.

In the experience table we have the title of the experience, a description of it, and the URL to the image if the user provides it, otherwise an empty string is stored. We also store

the ID of the user who posted the experience as a foreign key, and the time the experience was posted.

In the comments table we store the comment itself and the time of its posting. To know who posted the comment, we have a foreign key on the user ID, and to know which post it belongs to, we also have a foreign key on the experience ID.

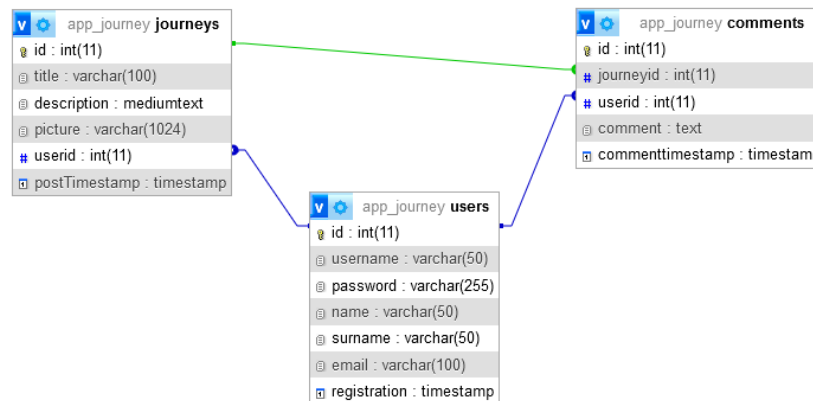A graphical representation of the tables is shown in the figure 1.

Figure 1: Journee's database tables

3. Website structure

The web app is divided into 2 main parts - experiences and users, with an 'About this page' information on the side. The 'users' section is further divided into two sub-sections - login and registration. The 'experiences' section is divided into several sub-sections - adding, viewing, editing and searching experiences. Viewing experiences is again another sub-section, as it is also possible to comment.
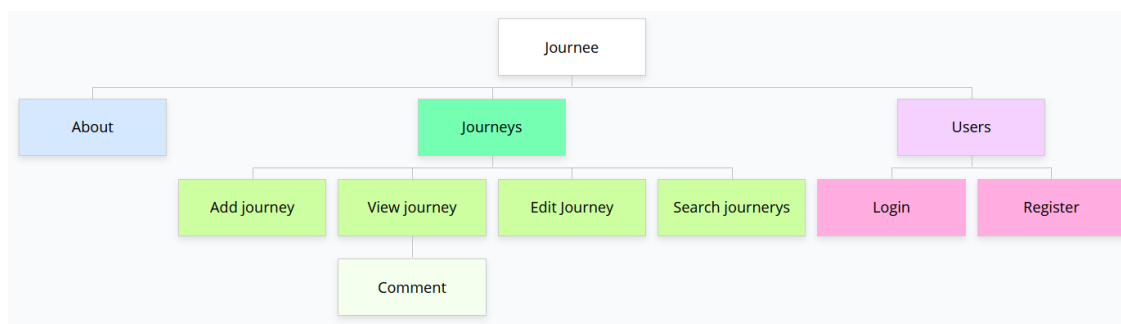
A graphical representation of the structure of the website is shown in the figure 2.

Figure 2: Website structure