

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
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A MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

“BLOGGERBYTES”

Submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the seventh semester of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

By

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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MYSORE ROAD, BENGALURU-560074

(An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Institute)

(2018-19)

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

Certified that mini project work entitled

"BLOGGERBYTES"

Carried out by

MANJUNATHA M S (1RR15CS060)

The student of **"RajaRajeswari College of Engineering"** in partial fulfillment for the seventh semester of **Bachelor Of Engineering in Computer Science & Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year **2018–2019**. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library. The mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of mini project work prescribed for the seventh semester.

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ABSTRACT

The modern era blog writing and reading is a one way of sharing and gaining of knowledge. The blogs with variety of categories can be seen, and rewarded for best blog. Here in this website we are making the user to get interested category of blogs. The user can select any kind of blog to read and write.

There is a blog page where the trending blogs are displayed, reward page where user get rewarded for best blog and blogging. To write a blog first you need to login or signup. This site is easy and user friendly website and no need of special knowledge about the website.

The main aim of this website is to share and gaining of knowledge in a stream of words(blogs). To make easy and fast access of information or blog using internet and this website achieved it in terms of user friendly and easy access of data or blog.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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I convey my sincere gratitude to **Mrs.Priyanka Padki**, Asst.Prof., Department of Computer Science & Engineering, for her meticulous support continuing co-operation, valuable suggestion and encouragement during the development of project. I also extend my thanks to her for invaluable guidance to imbibe the requisite knowledge for success of my project, as an internal guide. I am very much obliged.

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MANJUNATHA M S (1RR15CS060)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are denoted by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page
- Server-Sent Events - HTML5 introduces events which flow from web server to the web browsers and they are called Server-Sent Events (SSE).
- HTML is a language, as it has its own syntax like any other language.

CSS

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents. In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS, including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL. Without CSS, web designers must typically lay out their pages with techniques such as HTML tables that hinder accessibility for vision-impaired users

Materialize CSS

Materialize CSS is a free and open-source front-end framework for designing websites and web applications. It contains HTML- and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions. Unlike many earlier web frameworks, it concerns itself with front-end development only. Materialize CSS 1.0.0 supports the latest versions of the Google Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Opera, and Safari (except on Windows). It additionally supports back to IE8 and the latest Firefox Extended Support Release (ESR).

Since 0.8.9, Materialize CSS supports responsive web design. This means the layout of web pages adjusts dynamically, considering the characteristics of the device used (desktop, tablet, mobile phone). Starting with version 1.0.0, Bootstrap adopted a mobile-first design philosophy, emphasizing responsive design by default.

JavaScript

JavaScript is often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, interpreted programming language. It is a language which is also characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based and multi-paradigm. As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and basic manipulation of the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities, relying for these upon the host environment in which it is embedded. A JavaScript engine (also known as JavaScript interpreter or JavaScript implementation) is an interpreter that interprets JavaScript source code and executes the script accordingly. The first JavaScript engine was created by Brendan Eich at Netscape, for the Netscape Navigator Web browser. The engine, code-named Spider Monkey, is implemented in C. It has since been updated (in JavaScript 1.5) to conform to ECMAScript 3. The Rhino engine, created primarily by Norris Boyd (formerly at Netscape, now at Google) is a JavaScript implementation in Java. Rhino, like Spider Monkey, is ECMAScript 3 compliant.

AngularJS

AngularJS is a JavaScript framework. It can be added to an HTML page with a <script> tag. AngularJS extends HTML attributes with Directives, and binds data to HTML with Expressions. AngularJS is a JavaScript framework. It is a library written in JavaScript. AngularJS is distributed as a JavaScript file, and can be added to a web page with a script tag. AngularJS implements the MVC pattern to separate presentation, data, and logic components. Using dependency injection, Angular brings traditionally server-side services, such as view-dependent controllers, to client-side web applications. Consequently, much of the burden on the server can be reduced.

Mongo DB

MongoDB is a free and open-source cross-platform document-oriented database program. Classified as a NoSQL database program, MongoDB uses JSON-like documents with schemata. MongoDB is developed by MongoDB Inc., and is published under a combination of the GNU Affero General Public License and the Apache License.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Randy Connolly, Ricardo Hoar, "Fundamentals of Web Development", 1 stEdition
Pearson Education India.

Fundamentals of Web Development - covers the broad range of topics required for modern web development (both client- and server-side) and is appropriate for students who have taken a CS1 course sequence.

The book guide students through the creation of good quality websites using current development frameworks, its widespread on the coverage of a modern internet development platform includes HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript and LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP). Other important technologies covered include jQuery, XML, WordPress, Bootstrap, and a variety of third-party APIs. Exposure also includes the required ACM web development topics in a modern manner closely aligned with best practices in the real world of web development.

This book helps the students in mastering the fundamentals of web development and understanding both the foundations of the web and current web development practices. It also supports the instructors to chart their own unique way through the topics that make up recent web development.

[2] W3Schools.

W3Schools is a web developer's site, with tutorials and references on web development languages such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, SQL, Python, jQuery, W3.CSS, and Bootstrap, covering most aspects of web programming.

Here in this website, the platform is arranged in such a way that the concept can be understood by the explanation given and while executing the code in the platform. It's very

handy for little things where you already know what you're looking for, but need that last little piece of information.

Sectional wise the topics are explained so that from basics to in depth of the topic can be studied. W3Schools presents thousands of code examples. By using the Try It editor, readers can edit examples and execute the code in a sandbox. W3Schools' examples have been criticized as "ugly and badly formatted", however their pages were stated as fast and properly linked.

CHAPTER 3

PROBLEM DEFINITION

Blog reading and writing (Bloggerbytes), where HTML CSS is used to form the pages. The web project consists of the Home page. The other pages in the project are the blogs, categories of blogs, about us, contact us and the my account. The blogger may read all the blogs and can write blogs according to their interesting categories. The project also contains a reward session where best blog is identified and rewarded.

Here MongoDB is used as a backend for this project where the blogs are stored. The front end is viewed in the Mozilla Firefox. Express JS is used to create a connection between HTML and the database.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Hardware Requirement

Processor : Intel Celeron class Processor with 2.0 GHz

RAM : 2.00 GB (3.89 GB usable)

Hard disk : 30GB or more

4.2 Software Requirement

Software Used : Atom/Sublime, Firefox and NodeJs

Back End : MongoDB (mlab)

Operation System : Windows 7+ and Ubuntu 14.04+

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 Flow Diagram

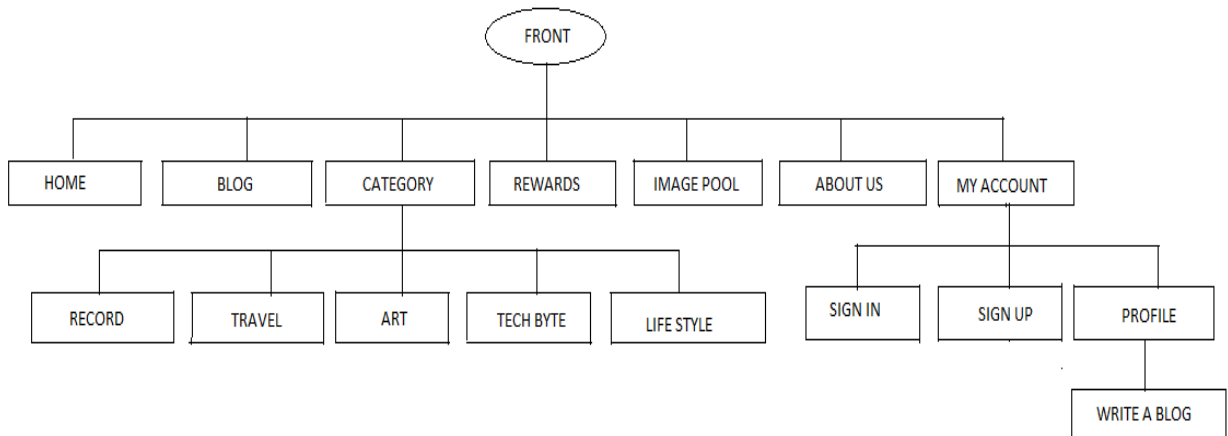


Figure. 5.1: Flow Diagram of Bloggerbytes

HOME

Home is the index page of Bloggerbytes site where all navigations present like Blog, Categories, Rewards, Image Pool, About Us and My Account. And here some social media links also been added to contact us.

BLOG

Blog page consists of trending and most popular Blogs from the collection of blogs present in the Bloggerbytes website. Here some video blogs also added in this page.

CATEGORY

Category page is the main and very important page in the Bloggerbytes. Where user will get various categories of blogs. User can search for a particular blog using any key (like by name, categories..etc.).

REWARDS

Rewards page is a motivational page for our users or bloggers where as all blogs are observed and chosen as best, trending and all-time best blogs are rewarded in this page.

IMAGE POOL

Image Pool page contains a pre-defined set of images to choose for a blog to make it effective. Bloggerbytes believe that single image can change the values of a design.

ABOUT US

This page contains information about the Bloggerbytes and its history. It also contains the aim and morals of the Bloggerbytes.

MY ACCOUNT

My Account page has the details about the particular user who sign in/sign up to the Bloggerbytes. It makes the user known to us and we also improve your search results.

WRITE BLOG

This is the page where the user or blogger can write his own blog by giving some details like date to show, title of the blog ...etc.

5.2 Pseudocode

5.2.1 Code for the login page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<title>Bloggerbytes</title>
```

```
<link href="style.css" >
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body ng-app="myApp">
```

```
<section>
```

```
<div class="fcont">
```

```
<div class="form-cont">
```

```
<h4>Login to know.</h4>
```

```
<p>more about you.</p>
```

```
<a href="#">Read More</a>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="form">
```

```
<h1>Sign In</h1>
```

```
<form ng-controller="LoginController" name="myForm" method="post" novalidate>
```

```
<input type="text" id="username" class="validate" ng-model="username"
name="username" required placeholder="username">
```

```
<input type="password" id="password" class="validate" ng-model="password"
name="password" required placeholder="Password">
```



```
        <input type="submit" id="submit" name="signin" type="submit" ng-click="submit()"
value="SignIn" ng-disabled=" myForm.$invalid ">

    </form>

    <a href="#">Forget Password</a>

</div>

</div>

</section>

</body>

</html>
```

5.2.2 Code for Database Connection

```
var express = require('express')

var app = express();

var fs=require('fs');

var bodyParser = require('body-parser');

var mongoose=require('mongoose');

var session=require('express-session');

let ue=bodyParser.json();

var nodemailer = require('nodemailer');

var transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({

    service: 'gmail',

    auth: {

        user: 'bloggerbytesinfo@gmail.com',
```

```
    pass: 'manjunatha9598'  
  }  
});  
  
mongoose.connect("mongodb://bloggerbytes:manjunatha9598@ds157923.mlab.com:57923/  
bloggerbytes");
```

CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION

Bloggerbytes main modules or navigations are listed below and explained with a flow diagram. In which the Bloggerbytes actually functions.

- Home
- Blog
- Category
- Rewards
- Image Pool
- About Us
- My Account

Detailed explanation as been explained as follow with neat block or flow diagram and functionality's of Bloggerbytes.

6.1 HOME

Home is the index page of Bloggerbytes site where all navigations present like Blog, Categories, Rewards, Image Pool, About Us and My Account. And here some social media links also been added to contact us.

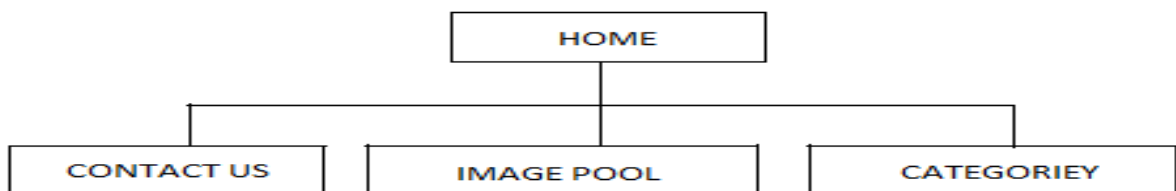


Figure. 6.1: Home Page Flow Diagram

6.2 BLOG

Blog page consists of trending and most popular Blogs from the collection of blogs present in the Bloggerbytes website. Here some video blogs also added in this page.

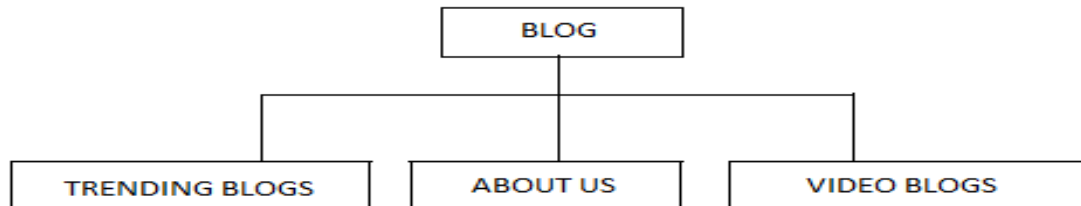


Figure. 6.2: Blog Page Flow Diagram

6.3 CATEGORY

Category page is the main and very important page in the Bloggerbytes. Where user will get varies categories of blogs. User can search for a particular blog using any key(like by name, categories..etc.).



Figure. 6.3: Categories Page Flow Diagram

6.4 REWARDS

Rewards page is a motivational page for our users or bloggers where as all blogs are observed and chosen as best, trending and all-time best blogs are rewarded in this page.



Figure. 6.4: Rewards Page Flow Diagram

6.5 IMAGE POOL

Image Pool page contains a pre-defined set of images to choose for a blog to make it effective. Bloggerbytes believe that single image can change the values of a design.

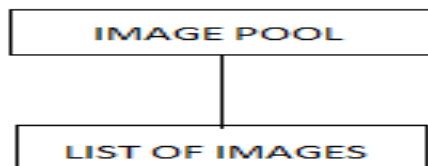


Figure. 6.5: Image Pool Page Flow Diagram

6.6 ABOUT US

This page contains information about the Bloggerbytes and its history. It also contains the aim and morals of the Bloggerbytes.

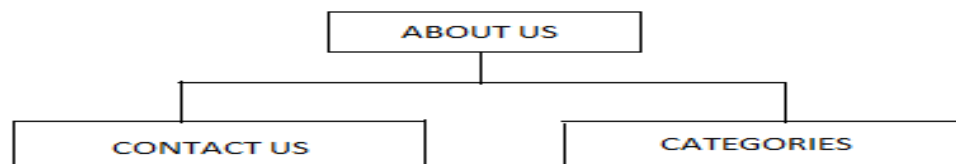


Figure. 6.6: About Us Page Flow Diagram

6.7 MY ACCOUNT

My Account page has the details about the particular user who sign in/sign up to the Bloggerbytes. It makes the user known to us and we also improve your search results.

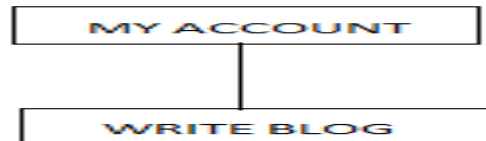


Figure. 6.6: My Account Page Flow Diagram

CHAPTER 7

SNAPSHOTS

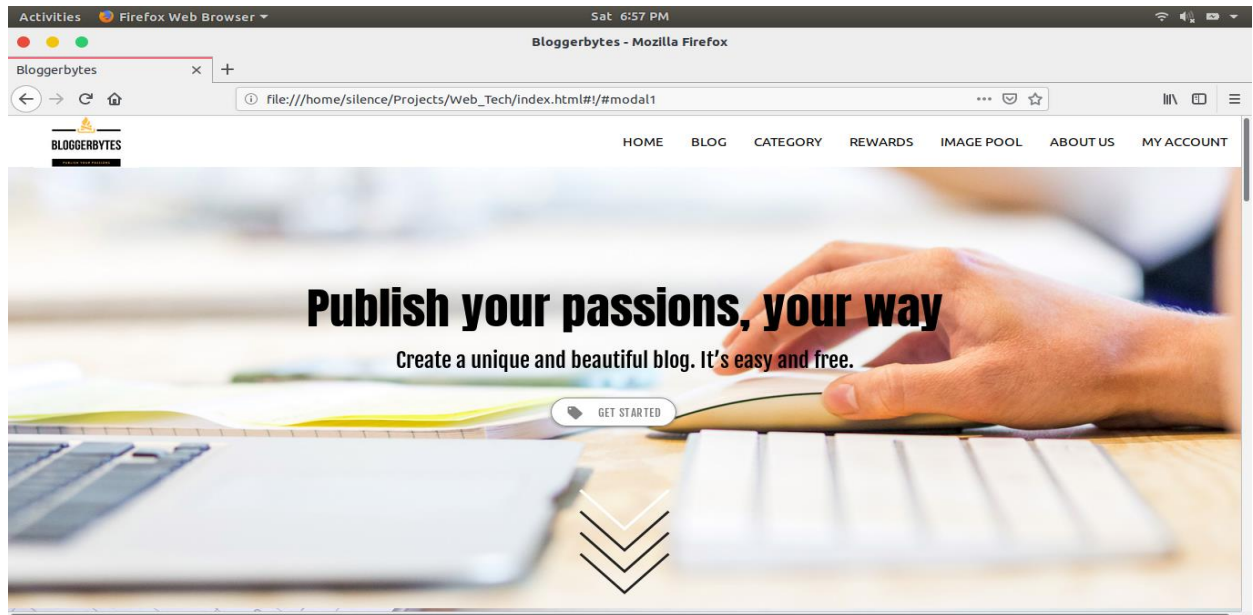


Figure. 7.1: Home Page of Bloggerbytes

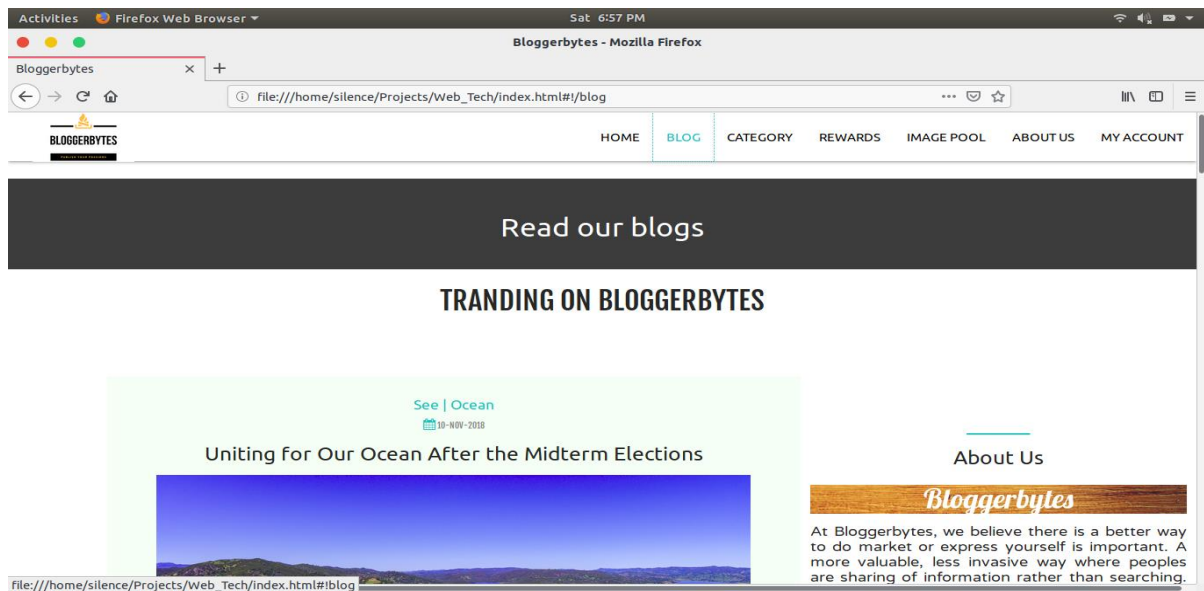


Figure. 7.2: Blog Page of Bloggerbytes

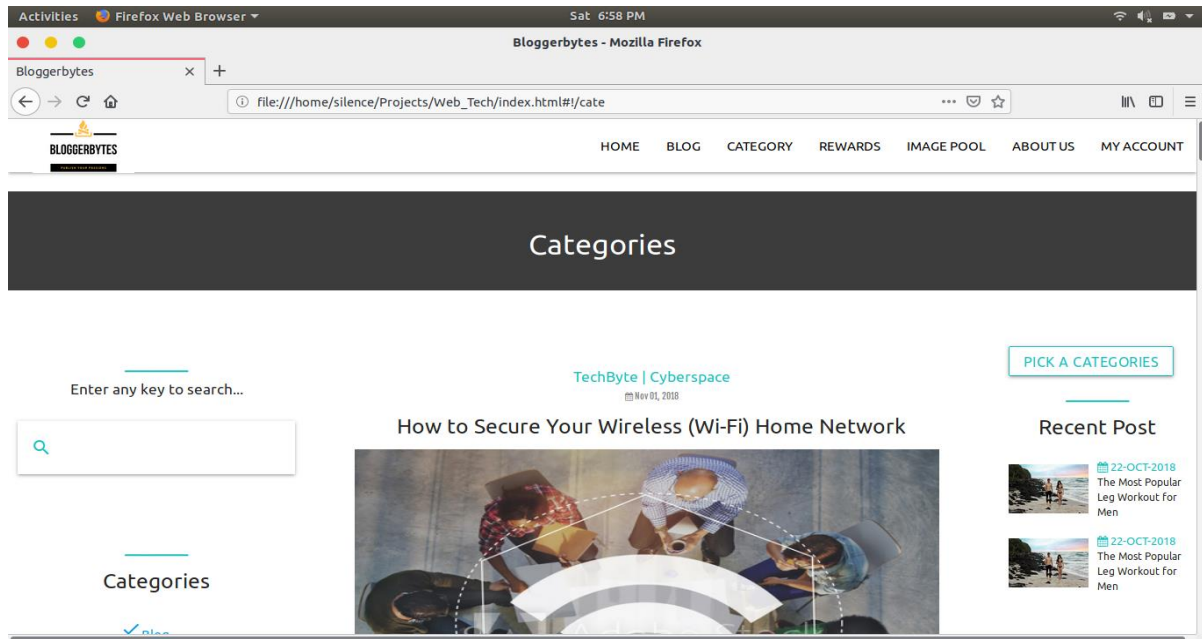


Figure. 7.3: Categories Page of Bloggerbytes

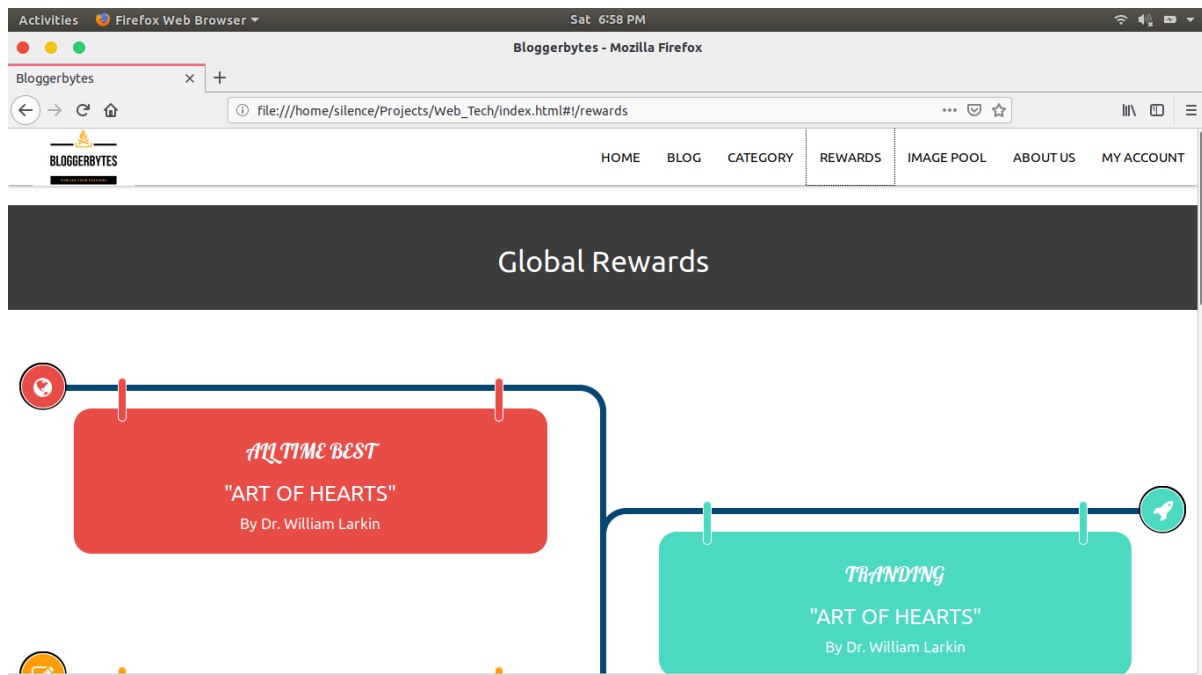


Figure. 7.4: Rewards Page of Bloggerbytes

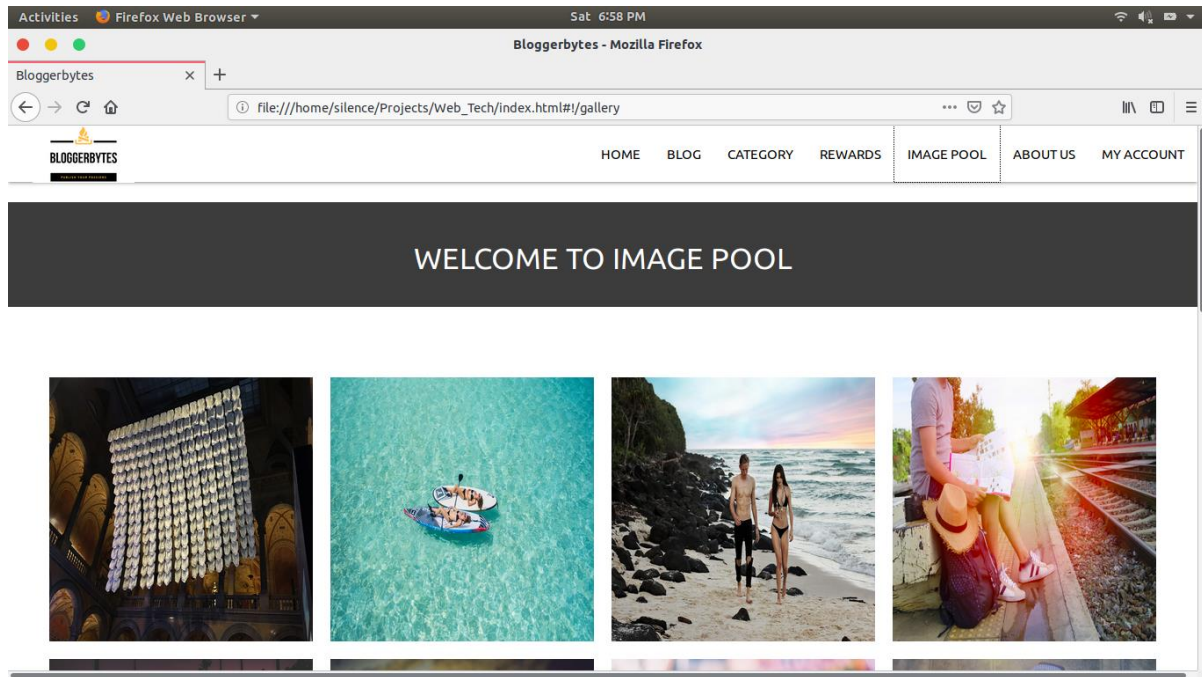


Figure. 7.5: Image Pool Page of Bloggerbytes

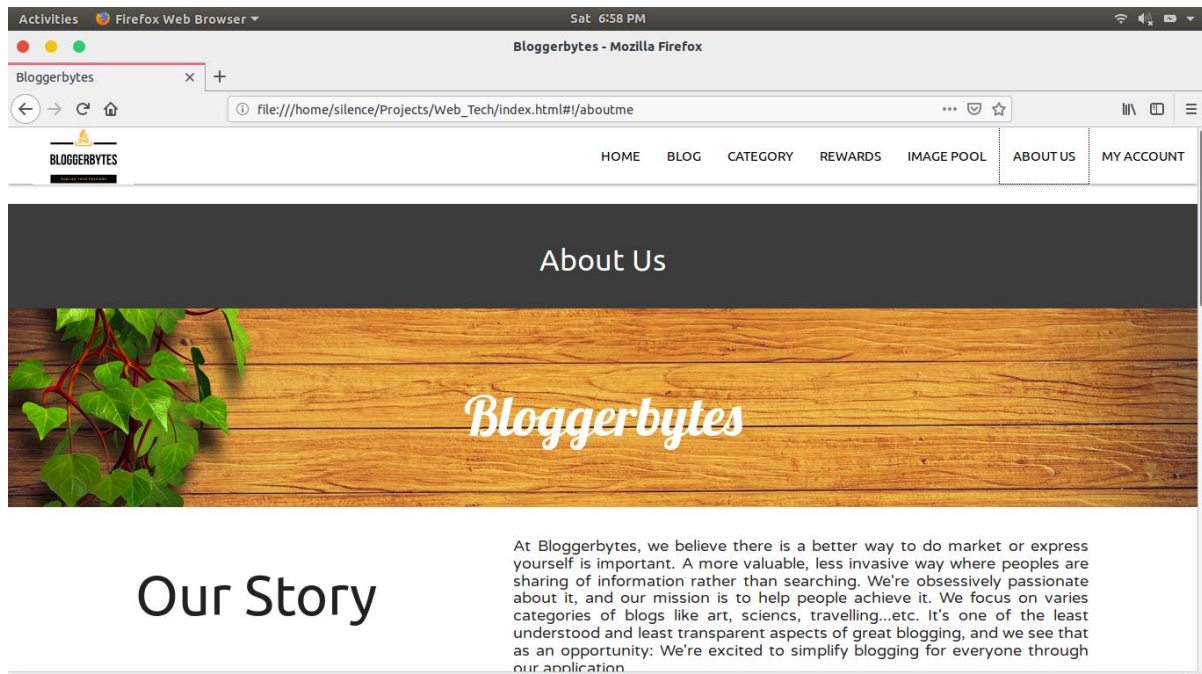


Figure. 7.6: About Us Page of Bloggerbytes

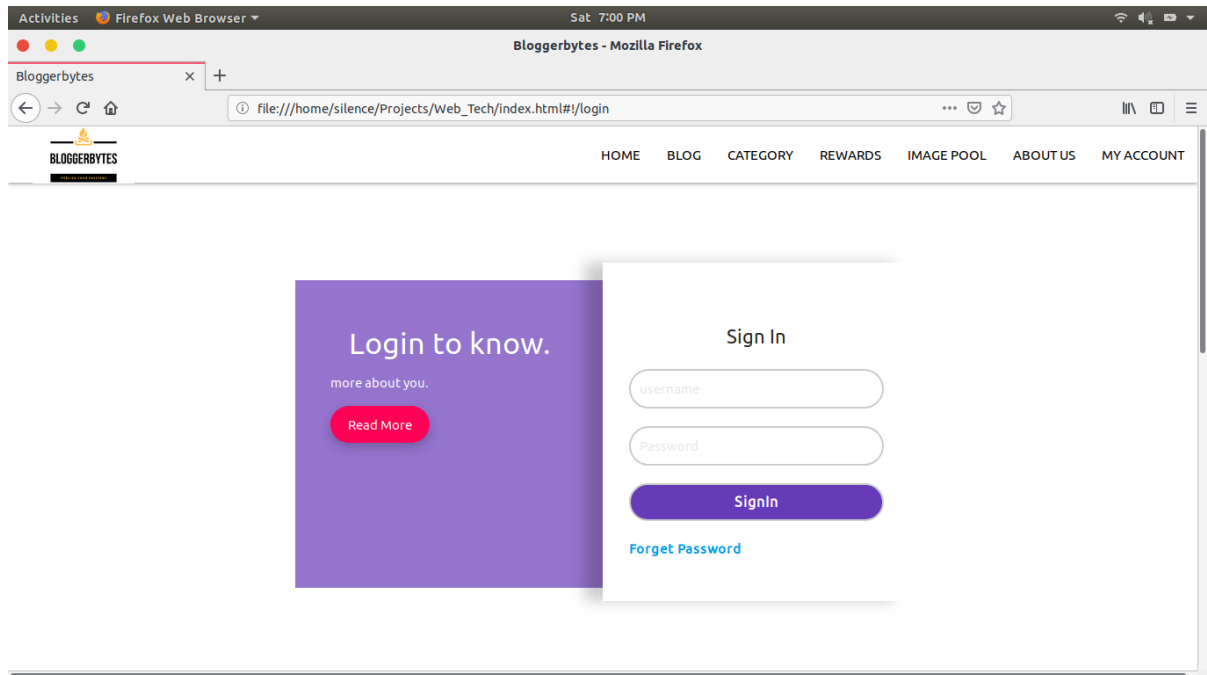


Figure. 7.7:LogIn/SignIn Page of Bloggerbytes

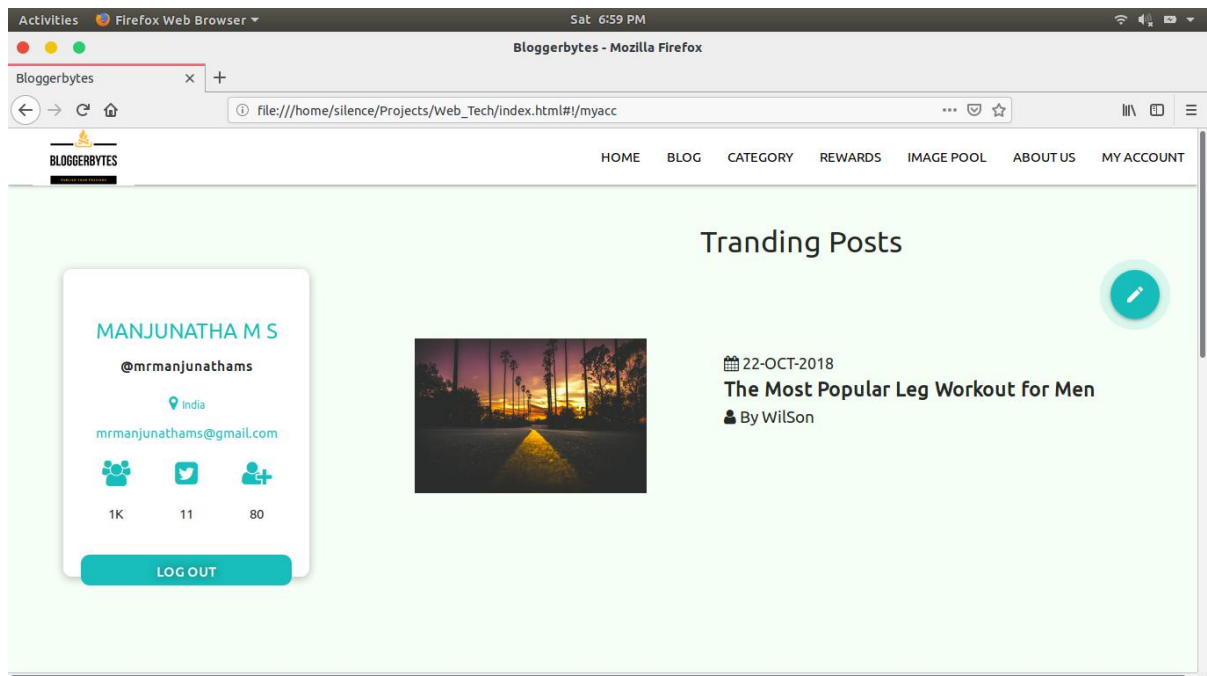


Figure.7.8: Profile Page of Bloggerbytes

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Bloggerbytes - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the file path: `file:///home/silence/Projects/Web_Tech/index.html#/writeblog`. The browser's top navigation bar includes the "Bloggerbytes" logo and a menu with links: HOME, BLOG, CATEGORY, REWARDS, IMAGE POOL, ABOUT US, and MY ACCOUNT. The main content area is titled "WRITE A BLOG ABOUT THING WHICH INSPRIES YOU". Below this title, there are four input fields: "TITLE OF BLOG" (with placeholder "enter your blog title"), "YOUR USERNAME" (with placeholder "enter your user name"), "CATEGORIES" (with placeholder "enter your blog Categorioe"), and "DATE TO SHOW" (with placeholder "pick a date to your blog" and a red border). To the right of the "DATE TO SHOW" field is an "IMAGE NAME FROM OUR GALLERY" field (with placeholder "enter img name"). Below these fields are two large text areas for "BLOG (PARAGRAPH ONE)" (with placeholder "enter paragraph") and "BLOG (PARAGRAPH TWO)".

Figure. 7.9: Blog Posting Page of Bloggerbytes

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

This web project makes effective use of CSS properties to make the web project user-interactive and attractive to the user. Here, different categories of blogs are available, so the user have options to choose the desired category. Database is also used to store the details of the customer and their feedback. The use of rewards in the project makes the project more attractive. As a future enhancement we would like to add customer images to the blog and give them special look, rewards which would be motivate blogger.

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