BlogIt: A Flask WebApp Documentation

By Rohit Upadhyay

Table of Contents

- Introduction
 - o 1.1 Overview
 - o 1.2 Features
 - o Dependencies
- Getting Started
 - o 2.1 Installation
 - o 2.2 Configuration
 - o 2.3 Run the Application
- User Guide
 - o 3.1 Sign-up
 - o 3.2 Login
 - o 3.3 Create a Blog Post
 - o 3.4 Publish a Blog Post
 - 3.5 View Blog Posts
- Database (DynamoDB)
 - o 4.1 Schema
 - o 4.2 Interacting with DynamoDB
- Authentication
 - **o 5.1 Password Encryption**
 - o 5.2 Flask-Session
- Troubleshooting
 - o 6.1 Common Issues
 - o **6.2 FAQs**
- Future Improvements
- License

1. Introduction

Overview

BlogIt is a Flask web application that allows users to sign up, log in, create, publish, and view blog posts created by other users. The application uses DynamoDB to store user login details and blog posts.

Features

- User authentication (sign-up and login)
- Create and publish blog posts
- Like posts
- o Filter According to number or likes or latest
- Search for posts
- View blog posts created by other users

• Dependencies

- o Flask
- o Flask-Session
- o Boto3 (AWS SDK for Python)
- DynamoDB (Amazon DynamoDB)

2. Getting Started

Installation

To install BlogIt and its dependencies, run the following commands:

pip install -r requirements.txt

• Configuration

Update the configuration file key-config.py with your AWS DynamoDB credentials.

• Run the Application

Run the Flask application using:

```
python3 app.py
```

Access the application at http://localhost:7000 in your web browser. (Only if you want to run locally) (Note: The application is already hosted using pythonanywhere.com, so all you have to do is to visit the website.

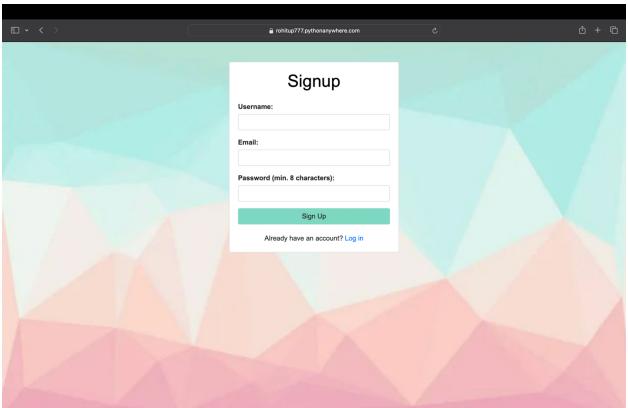
3. User Guide

• Sign-up

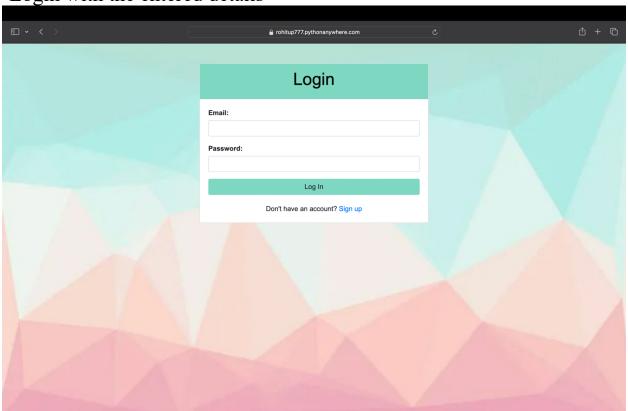
-Click on Sign-up button on the nav bar



-Enter the details



-Login with the entered details

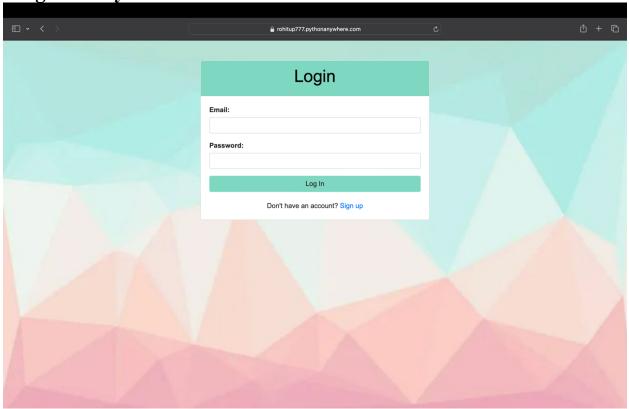


• Login

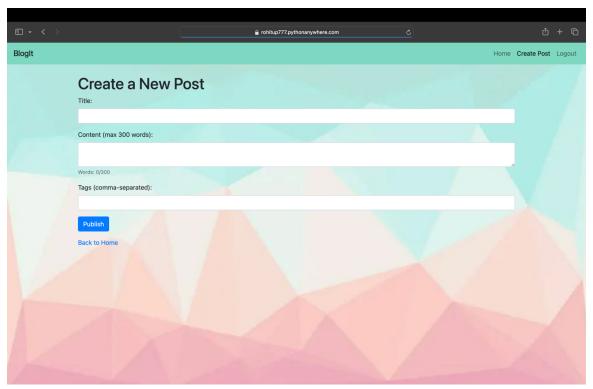
-Click on Sign-up button on the nav bar



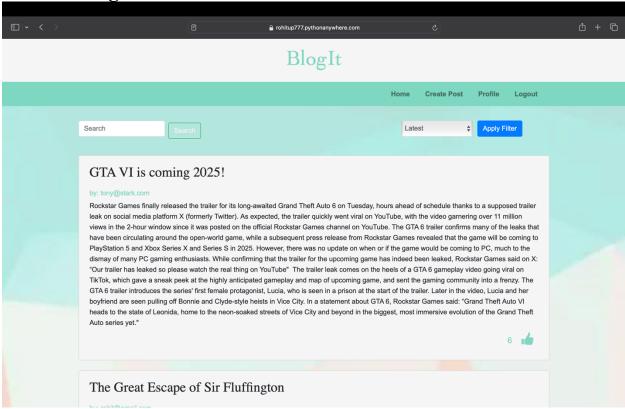
-Login with your credentials



• Create a Blog Post

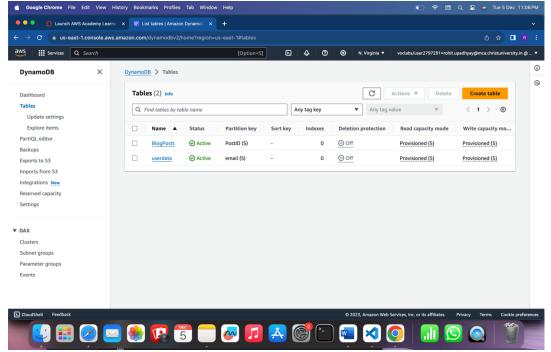


• View Blog Posts

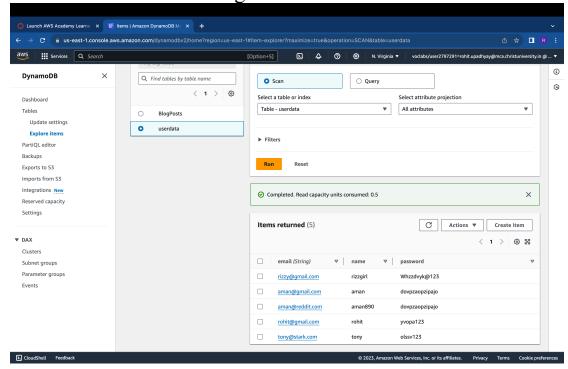


4. Database (DynamoDB)

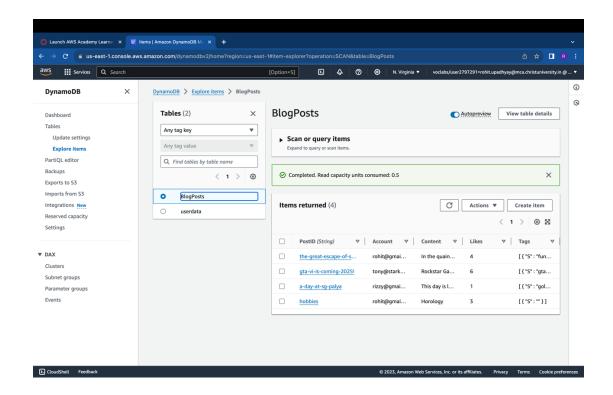
Schema



-User Data table containing the account details



-BlogPosts table containing all the post information



5. Authentication

• Password Encryption

Alphabetic Encryption:

The encrypt function is designed to encrypt text by shifting each alphabetic character by a specified amount (shift). It maintains the case (uppercase or lowercase) of the original character during encryption.

Modular Arithmetic for Circular Shift:

To achieve the Caesar cipher-like shift, the function utilizes modular arithmetic. It calculates the new position of each character in the alphabet by taking the remainder after division by 26. This ensures a circular shift within the alphabet, allowing the encryption to loop back to the beginning after reaching 'z' or 'Z'.

Non-Alphabetic Characters Remain Unchanged: The function is designed to leave non-alphabetic characters unchanged during encryption. This ensures that spaces,

punctuation, and any other non-alphabetic symbols in the input text are preserved in the encrypted output. The conditional check using isalpha() helps identify and process only alphabetic characters.

• Flask-Session

Stateful Web Applications:

Flask sessions provide a way to persist user-specific data across multiple requests and responses in a web application. This is essential for maintaining stateful interactions, allowing the server to recognize and remember users as they navigate through different pages or perform various actions on the site.

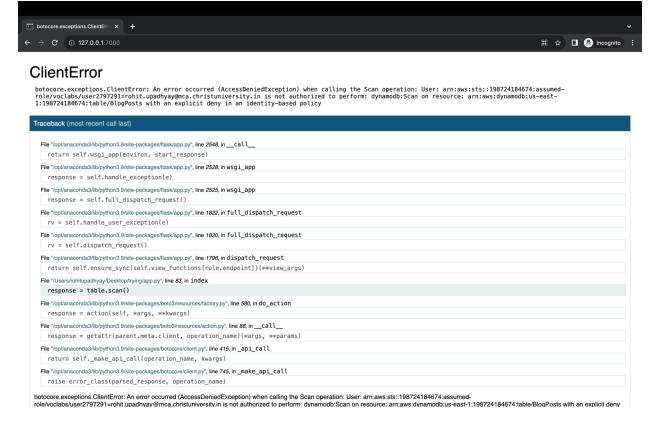
Secure Cookie-Based Implementation:

Flask sessions use a secure and tamper-resistant cookie-based implementation to store session data on the client side. The session data is encrypted and signed, preventing users from tampering with or manipulating their session information. This helps enhance the security of the web application by ensuring that the session data cannot be easily compromised or forged by malicious users.

6. Troubleshooting

• Common Issues

-The below error is caused when the AWS session credentials reset after 4 hours. The key-config.py file needs to be updated with the new session details.



• FAQs

O Q: How do I create a new account on BlogIt?

Ans: To create a new account, go to the signup page and provide your name, email, and password. Click the "Sign Up" button to register. Make sure your email is unique and not already registered.

 Q: Can I use special characters in my password during registration?

Ans: Yes, you can use special characters in your password. However, ensure that your password meets any specified requirements, and note that the password is case-sensitive.

- Q: What should I do if I forget my password?
 Ans: If you forget your password, there is currently no password recovery functionality. Consider creating a new account with a different email address.
- O Q: How can I create and publish a blog post?

Ans: After logging in, navigate to the "Create" page. Enter the title, content, and tags for your blog post and click "Publish." Your post will then be visible to other users.

- O Q: Can I edit or delete a blog post after publishing it?

 Ans: No, the current version of BlogIt does not support editing or deleting blog posts after they have been published. Consider carefully reviewing your content before publishing.
- Q: How is user authentication handled in BlogIt?
 Ans: User authentication is managed through a Flask session.
 When you log in, your email is stored in the session, allowing you to stay authenticated as you navigate through the app.
- Q: What happens if I try to sign up with an email that already exists?

Ans: If you attempt to sign up with an email that already exists in the system, you will be redirected to the login page. Ensure that your email is unique during the registration process.

 Q: Is there an API for interacting with BlogIt programmatically?

Ans: The current version of BlogIt does not provide a public API. All interactions are done through the web interface.

- Q: How is user data stored in the DynamoDB database?
 Ans: User data, including login details, is stored in the DynamoDB 'userdata' table. Passwords are encrypted before being stored to enhance security.
- O Q: Can I customize the appearance of my blog posts? Ans: The current version of BlogIt does not support customizing the appearance of blog posts. Blog posts are displayed in a standard format with the title, content, and tags.

7. Future Improvements

The following future improvements can be made if given more time:

- o Better UI
- o AWS hosting and Elastic Load Balancing to handle traffic
- o Option to dislike posts
- o Option to add pictures while posting
- o Option to follow accounts

8. License

This project is licensed under the MIT License.