

# Content for Challenge 2: Implement the Blog Post Viewing Feature

<b>Content for Challenge 2: Implement the Blog Post Viewing Feature.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Requirements for Viewing Individual Blog Posts.....	1
Component Structure.....	2
BlogPostDetail Component.....	2
Architecture Notes.....	4
UI/UX Designs for Desktop and Mobile Views.....	4
Desktop View (1200px and above).....	4
Mobile View (up to 768px).....	5
Visual Notes.....	5

## Requirements for Viewing Individual Blog Posts

The blog post viewing feature is designed to display the full details of a single blog post in a clear and user-friendly manner. The following requirements specify the expected functionality and behavior:

- **Content Display:**
  - Each blog post must include:
    - **Title:** The headline of the blog post, displayed prominently at the top.
    - **Content:** The full text of the blog post, which may include HTML elements like paragraphs, headings, and lists.
    - **Author:** The name of the post's author.
    - **Publication Date:** The date the post was published, formatted as "Month Day, Year" (e.g., "January 1, 2023").
  - All content must be fully visible without truncation.
- **Responsiveness:**
  - The layout must adapt to different screen sizes:
    - **Mobile (up to 768px):** Single-column layout with smaller font sizes for readability.
    - **Tablet (769px to 1199px):** Single-column layout with slightly larger fonts and padding.
    - **Desktop (1200px and above):** Wider layout with increased padding and font sizes for a comfortable reading experience.
  - Content must be responsive and fit within their containers.

- **Data Handling:**
  - The component receives a blog post object with:
    - **title**: The post's title (string).
    - **content**: The full content (string, may include HTML).
    - **author**: The author's name (string).
    - **date**: The publication date (string in ISO format, e.g., "2023-01-01", or a Date object).
  - If the post data is unavailable, display: "Blog post not found."
- **Interactivity:**
  - Links within the content should be functional, opening external links in a new tab.
- **Accessibility:**
  - Use semantic HTML (e.g., **<h1>** for titles, **<p>** for text).
  - Ensure a logical reading order for screen readers.
- **Styling:**
  - Styles must follow the UI/UX designs provided below.
  - Use CSS modules to scope styles and avoid conflicts.
  - Maintain consistent typography, colors, and spacing.
- **Assumptions:**
  - Blog post data is provided by a parent component or router; no data fetching is required within the component.
  - Features like comments or sharing are out of scope unless specified.

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## Component Structure

The blog post viewing feature is implemented using a single React component: **BlogPostDetail**. This component handles rendering the full blog post details.

### BlogPostDetail Component

- **Purpose:** Renders the title, content, author, and date of an individual blog post.
- **Props:**
  - **title** (string): The post's title.
  - **content** (string): The full content, potentially including HTML.

- **author** (string): The author's name.
- **date** (string/Date): The publication date.
- **Responsibilities:**
  - Display the title, author, and formatted date at the top.
  - Render the content, parsing HTML safely.
  - Show "Blog post not found" if data is missing.
  - Apply styles from `BlogPostDetail.module.css`.
- **Example Structure:**

```
import React from 'react';

import styles from './BlogPostDetail.module.css';

const BlogPostDetail = ({ title, content, author, date }) => {

  if (!title || !content || !author || !date) {

    return <p>Blog post not found.</p>;
  }

  const formattedDate = new Date(date).toLocaleDateString('en-US', {
    month: 'long',
    day: 'numeric',
    year: 'numeric',
  });

  return (
    <div className={styles.blogPostDetail}>
      <h1 className={styles.title}>{title}</h1>
      <p className={styles.author}>By {author}</p>
      <p className={styles.date}>Published on {formattedDate}</p>
      <div className={styles.content} dangerouslySetInnerHTML={{ __html: 
```

```
content }} />

    </div>

);

};

export default BlogPostDetail;
```

## Architecture Notes

- **Parent Component:** Passes the blog post data to `BlogPostDetail`. Data fetching occurs outside this component.
  - **Dependencies:** Assumes React is available; `react-router-dom` may be used in the parent if navigation is involved.
  - **File Structure:**
    - `BlogPostDetail.js`
    - `BlogPostDetail.module.css`
- 

## UI/UX Designs for Desktop and Mobile Views

The UI/UX designs outline the visual layout, typography, colors, and spacing for the blog post viewing feature across desktop and mobile devices.

### Desktop View (1200px and above)

- **Layout:**
  - Single-column, centered layout.
  - Maximum content width: 800px.
  - Padding: 40px on both sides.
- **Typography:**
  - Title: `<h1>`, 36px, bold, #333333.
  - Author: `<p>`, 18px, regular, #666666, prefixed with "By".
  - Date: `<p>`, 16px, regular, #999999, prefixed with "Published on".
  - Content: `<div>`, 18px, line height 1.6, #333333.
- **Styling:**
  - Background: #FFFFFF with a subtle box shadow or border.
  - Links: Underlined, #007BFF, hover state #0056b3.
- **Spacing:**
  - 20px below title.
  - 10px below author and date.

- 30px above content.

## Mobile View (up to 768px)

- **Layout:**
  - Single-column, full-width layout.
  - Padding: 20px on both sides.
- **Typography:**
  - Title: `<h1>`, 28px, bold, #333333.
  - Author: `<p>`, 14px, regular, #666666.
  - Date: `<p>`, 12px, regular, #999999.
  - Content: `<div>`, 14px, line height 1.4, #333333.
- **Styling:**
  - Same colors as desktop.
- **Spacing:**
  - 15px below title.
  - 5px below author and date.
  - 20px above content.

## Visual Notes

- **Consistency:** Use a sans-serif font (e.g., Arial or Roboto) across all views.
- **Readability:** Maintain high contrast between text and background.

## Reference Screenshots

### Desktop view:



## Tablet view:

The screenshot shows a blog post titled "CSS Grid vs. Flexbox". The post is authored by Jane Smith and published on February 15, 2023. It discusses the differences between CSS Grid and Flexbox, stating that both are modern layout systems. The post includes two sections: "CSS Grid" and "Flexbox", each with a brief description and a numbered list of best practices.

**CSS Grid**  
Best for two-dimensional layouts (rows and columns).

**Flexbox**  
Best for one-dimensional layouts (rows or columns).

1. Use Grid when you need a full page layout.
2. Use Flexbox when you're aligning items in a single row or column.

## Mobile View:

# Blog Posts

## CSS Grid vs. Flexbox

By Jane Smith

Published on February 15, 2023

Both CSS Grid and Flexbox are modern layout systems. Choosing the right one depends on your layout needs.

### CSS Grid

Best for two-dimensional layouts (rows and columns).

### Flexbox

Best for one-dimensional layouts (rows **or** columns).

1. Use Grid when you need a full page layout.
2. Use Flexbox when you're aligning items in a single row or column.

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This content provides a complete foundation for implementing the blog post viewing feature. You can now use the requirements, component structure, and UI/UX designs to develop the [BlogPostDetail](#) component, ensuring it meets the responsive and accessibility standards outlined. Let me know if you need help with the coding process!