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# Task 1 – Por olio Website Design

You are building a personal por olio website to showcase your work.

## Requirements:

- Create sec ons for About Me, Projects, and Contact.
- Use AI to:
- o Suggest color pale es and typography. o Create a responsive layout with Grid/Flexbox.
- o Add smooth scrolling naviga on.

#### PROMPT:

"Create a single-page personal portfolio website with 'About Me', 'Projects', and 'Contact' sections.

```
// About We Section ->
casin>
cl. About We Section ->
casin is "about" class="section-container">
class="both book" class="
```

```
--bg-color: □#1a1a1a;
--primary-text-color: ■#f0f0f0;
    --secondary-text-color: ■#a0a0a0;
    --accent-color: ■#00aaff;
    --border-color: □#444;
    --font-heading: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;
    --font-body: 'Lato', sans-serif;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
html {
    scroll-behavior: smooth:
body {
    font-family: var(--font-body);
    background-color: var(--bg-color);
    color: var(--primary-text-color);
    line-height: 1.6;
```

```
color: var(--primary-text-color);
color: var(--primary-text-color);
text-decoration: none;
font-weight: 700;
transition: color 0.3s ease;
}

anav-link:hower {
    color: var(--accent-color);
}

/* --- General Section & Content Styling --- */
section-container {
    padding: forem $% 2 rem;
    max-width: 120pm;
    margin: 0 auto;
    min-height: 80wh;
    border-bottom: 1px solid var(--border-color);
}

h1, h2 {
    font-family: var(--font-heading);
    color: var(--primary-text-color);
    margin-bottom: 1rem;
}

h1 { font-size: 3 rem; }
    h1 { font-size: 2.5 rem; color: var(--accent-color); }
subtitle { font-size: 1.2 rem; color: var(--secondary-text-color); margin-bottom: 2 rem; }

/* --- Projects Section (Flexbox) --- */
siprojects-grid {
    display: flex;
```

```
| fiex-wrap: wrap; | gap: 1.5rem; | margin-top: 2rem; | margin-top: 2prem; | ma
```

```
background-color: var(--accent-color);
color: var(--bg-color);
text-decoration: none;
font-weight: 700;
border-radius: 5px;
transition: background-color 0.3s ease;

}

btn:hover {
background-color: #0088cc;
}

/* --- Responsive Design --- */

media (max-width: 768px) {
    h1 { font-size: 2.5rem; }
    h2 { font-size: 2rem; }
    .nav-menu { display: none; } /* Simple hiding for mobile, could be replaced with a hamburger menu */

/* --- Responsive Mesign --- */

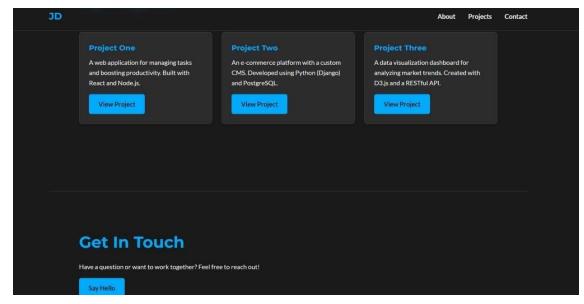
/* --- Responsive Design ---
```

# Hi, I'm HARSHITHA

A passionate software developer creating modern and responsive web applications.

I specialize in front-end and back-end development, with a strong focus on user experience and code quality. I love turning complex problems into simple, beautiful, and intuitive designs.

# **My Projects**



**OBSERVATION:** 

 Color and Typography: The Al-suggested palette (:root variables in CSS) creates a modern, high-contrast dark mode that is easy on the eyes. The combination of 'Montserrat' for headings and 'Lato' for body text provides a clean, professional look that is highly readable.

# • Responsive Layout:

- Flexbox is used in .navbar to space out the logo and the menu links, and in .projects-grid to create a flexible, wrapping container for the project cards. The flex: 1 1 300px property on .project-card is powerful: it allows cards to grow and shrink but ensures they have a base width of 300px, causing them to wrap naturally on smaller screens.
- The @media query demonstrates a basic approach to mobile responsiveness by hiding the navigation menu on smaller screens. A more advanced implementation would add a "hamburger" menu icon to toggle the navigation.
- Smooth Scrolling: The JavaScript solution is more robust than the
  CSS-only scroll-behavior: smooth; . It intercepts the click event
  on each navigation link, prevents the default "jump," and then uses
  the scrollIntoView({ behavior: 'smooth' }) method to perfor
  clean, animated scroll. This provides a better user experience and
  has wider browser compatibility for this specific type of interaction.

Task 2 – Online Store Product Page

Design a product display page for an online store.

#### Requirements:

- Display product image, tle, price, and "Add to Cart" bu on.
- Use AI to:

o Style with BEM methodology. o Make layout responsive. o Add hover effects and "Add to Cart" alert.

#### PROMPT:

"Create the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for a single product display page for an online store.

# Page Content & Structure:

 The page must display a product image, a product title, a price, and an "Add to Cart" button.

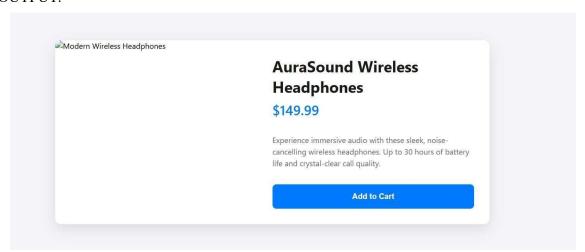
```
margin-bottom: 2rem;
.product-card_button {
    border: none;
    padding: 1rem 2rem;
   font-size: 1rem;
   font-weight: 600;
    border-radius: 8px;
    transition: background-color 0.3s ease, transform 0.2s ease;
.product-card__button--primary {
   background-color: #007bff;
    color: ■#ffffff;
.product-card_button--primary:hover {
    background-color: #0056b3;
    transform: translateY(-2px); /* Subtle lift effect on hover */
@media (max-width: 768px) {
    .product-card {
       flex-direction: column; /* Stack image and details vertically */
```

```
Js product-script.js > ...

document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', function() {
    // Find the 'Add to Cart' button by its ID
    const addToCartButton = document.getElementById('addToCartBtn');

// Add a click event listener to the button
    addToCartButton.addEventListener('click', function() {
    // Show a simple alert when the button is clicked
    alert('AuraSound Wireless Headphones have been added to your cart!');
    });

});
```



#### **OBSERVATION:**

#### **Observations**

- BEM Methodology: The CSS is highly organized and readable due
  to the BEM naming convention. product-card is the "Block,"
  product-card\_title is an "Element," and productcard\_button--primary is a "Modifier." This structure makes the
  code self-documenting and easy to maintain.
- Responsive Design: The use of Flexbox (display: flex) on the .product-card is key. The simple media query at the bottom of the CSS file changes flex-direction: column; on screens narrower than 768px, which elegantly handles the responsive requirement without extra HTML.
- User Feedback: The hover effect on the button (transform: translateY(-2px);) provides a satisfying "lift" that signals interactivity. The JavaScript alert() gives immediate and clear confirmation of the user's action, fulfilling the requirement for feedback.

This solution provides a robust and professional foundation for a product page that is both visually appealing and highly functional.

Task 3 – Event Registra on Form Build an event registra on form for a conference.

#### Requirements:

- Collect name, email, phone number, and session selec on.
- Use AI to:

o Add form valida on with JavaScript. o Make the form accessible with labels and ARIA. o Style with a professional look.

### PROMPT:

"Create the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for an event registration form for a tech conference.

#### Form Fields:

- 1. Full Name (text input)
- 2. Email Address (email input)
- 3. Phone Number (tel input)
- Session Selection (a dropdown/select menu with at least 3 options and a disabled default option).

```
V^* --- General Body & Font Styles --- */ body {
    font-family: system-ui, -apple-system, BlinkMacSystemFont, 'Segoe UI', Roboto, Oxygen, Ubuntu, Cantarell, 'Open Sans', background-color: ■#eef2f7;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    min-height: 100vh;
    padding: 1rem;
   background-color: ■#ffffff;
    padding: 2.5rem;
    border-radius: 10px;
    box-shadow: 0 4px 20px □rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.08);
    width: 100%;
    max-width: 500px;
.form-title {
  text-align: center;
    margin-bottom: 2rem;
    color: □#333;
    font-weight: 600;
   margin-bottom: 1.5rem;
```

```
display: block;
margin-bottom: 0.5rem;
font-weight: 500;
color: □#555;

}

color: □#555;

input[type="text"],

input[type="email"],

input[type="text"],

select {

width: 100%;
padding: 0.75rem;
border: 1px solid □=ccc;

border-radius: 5px;

font-size: 1rem;
transition: border-color 0.3s ease, box-shadow 0.3s ease;

input:focus,
select:focus {

outline: none;
border-color: □#697bff;
box-shadow: 0 0 0 3px □rgba(0, 123, 255, 0.2);
}

/* --- Validation & Error Styling --- */
error-message {

color: □#62545;
font-size: 0.875rem;
margin-top: 0.25rem;
margin-top: 0.25rem;
margin-top: 0.25rem;
margin-top: 0.25rem;
margin-top: 0.25rem;
margin-top: 0.25rem;
min-height: 1em; /* Prevents layout shift */

page 1. **

page 2. **

page 2. **

page 3. **

page 4. **

page 3. **

page 4. *
```

```
color: ■#28a745;
    text-align: center;
    font-weight: 500;
    margin-top: 1rem;
    border-color: ■#dc3545;
    box-shadow: 0 0 0 3px □rgba(220, 53, 69, 0.2);
.submit-btn {
   width: 100%;
    padding: 0.85rem;
    background-color: ■#007bff;
    color: ■#fff;
    border: none;
    border-radius: 5px;
    font-size: 1.1rem;
    font-weight: 600;
    transition: background-color 0.3s ease;
.submit-btn:hover {
   background-color: #0056b3:
```

	tion
Full Name	
Email Address	
Phone Number	
Choose a Session Select a session	

OBSERVATION:

- Accessibility: The form is highly accessible. Every input has a
  corresponding <label> with a for attribute, which is crucial for
  screen reader users to understand what each field is for. The ariarequired="true" attribute further informs assistive technologies
  that the field must be filled out.
- JavaScript Validation: The novalidate attribute on the <form>
   tag disables the browser's default validation popups, allowing our
   custom JavaScript to take full control. The script provides a
   superior user experience by:
  - Checking all fields at once on submission.
  - Displaying clear, specific error messages directly on the page.
  - Using CSS (.invalid class) to visually highlight problematic fields.
- Professional Styling: The CSS creates a modern and professional look. Key features include:
  - A soft background color for the page and a clean white card for the form.
  - Subtle box-shadow to make the form "float."
  - Clear visual feedback on :focus for inputs, improving usability.
  - A responsive design that ensures the form looks great on both desktop and mobile devices.

Task Descrip on #4 (Data – Fetch API & Render List with Loading/Error States)

- Task: Fetch JSON from an API and render items to the DOM with loading and error UI.
- Instruc ons: o Ask AI to write fetch() logic, create DOM nodes safely, and add skeleton/loading text.

Deliverables (For All Tasks)

- 1. AI-generated prompts for code and test case genera on.
- 2. At least 3 assert test cases for each task.
- 3. AI-generated ini al code and execu on screenshots.
- 4. Analysis of whether code passes all tests.
- 5. Improved final version with inline comments and explana on.

6. Compiled report (Word/PDF) with prompts, test cases, asser ons, code, and output.

#### PROMPT:

```
"Create an HTML page that fetches a list of users from the 
JSONPlaceholder API
( https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/users ) and displays their 
names and emails.
```

```
# data-style.css > ધ body
    body {
         font-family: sans-serif;
         background-color: ■#f0f2f5;
         color: □#333;
         padding: 2rem;
     h1 {
         text-align: center;
         color: □#1d2129;
        max-width: 600px;
         margin: 0 auto;
         border-radius: 8px;
         padding: 1rem;
         box-shadow: 0 2px 8px □rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
     .user-item {
         padding: 1rem;
         border-bottom: 1px solid ■#ddd;
     .user-item:last-child {
         border-bottom: none;
     .user-name {
        font-weight: bold;
```

```
font-size: 1.1rem;
   margin: 0 0 0.25rem;
.user-email {
   color: ■#666;
    font-size: 0.9rem;
   margin: 0;
.skeleton {
   padding: 1rem;
   border-bottom: 1px solid ■#ddd;
.skeleton-text {
   height: 1em;
   background-color: #e0e0e0;
   border-radius: 4px;
   animation: pulse 1.5s infinite ease-in-out;
.skeleton-text.title {
   width: 40%;
   margin-bottom: 0.5rem;
.skeleton-text.subtitle {
   width: 60%;
```

```
.skeleton-text.title {
         width: 40%;
         margin-bottom: 0.5rem;
     .skeleton-text.subtitle {
62
         width: 60%;
     @keyframes pulse {
         0% { background-color: ■#e0e0e0; }
         50% { background-color: ■#f0f0f0; }
         100% { background-color: ■#e0e0e0; }
70
71
     /* --- Error State Styling --- */
     .error-message {
         color: ■#d93025;
         font-weight: bold;
         text-align: center;
76
         padding: 2rem;
78
```

```
const nameEl = document.createElement('p');
nameEl.className = 'user-name';
nameEl.textContent = user.name; // Use textContent for safety

const emailEl = document.createElement('p');
emailEl.className = 'user-email';
emailEl.textContent = user.email; // Use textContent for safety

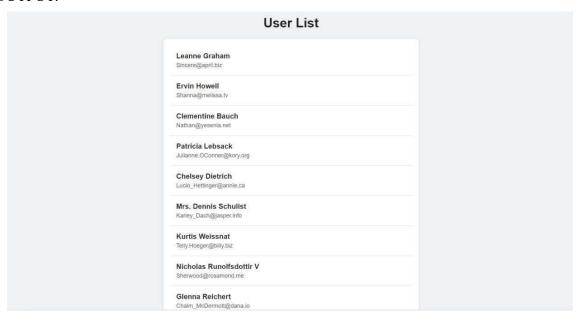
userItem.appendChild(nameEl);
userContainer.appendChild(emailEl);
userContainer.appendChild(userItem);
});

**Renders an error message.

**Renders an error message - The error message to display.

*/
function renderErrorState(message) {
    userContainer.innerHTML = ''; // Clear previous content
    const errorEl = document.createElement('p');
errorEl.className = 'error-message';
errorEl.textContent = message;
userContainer.appendChild(errorEl);
}
```

```
| */
| async function fetchUsers() {
| renderLoadingState();
| // Test Case #1 Assertion: check if loading state is rendered
| console.assert(document.querySelector('.skeleton'), "Test 1 Failed: Skeleton loader should be visible.");
| try {
| const response = await fetch(API_URL);
| if (!response.ok) {
| throw new Error('Network response was not ok (status: ${response.status})');
| }
| const users = await response.json();
| renderSuccessState(users);
| // Test Case #2 Assertion: check if data is rendered correctly
| const userItems = document.querySelectorAll('.user-item');
| console.assert(userItems.length === users.length, 'Test 2 Failed: Expected ${users.length} user items, but found
| sounds.error('Fetch error:', error);
| renderErrorState('Failed to load users. Please try again later.');
| // Test Case #3 Assertion (Manual Trigger): Check if error state is rendered
| // To run this test, change API_URL to a bad URL like 'https://invalid.url'
| console.assert(document.querySelector('.error-message'), "Test 3 Failed: Error message should be visible on fetce
| }
| }
| // --- Initial Execution ---
| fetchUsers();
| }
| );
```



Observa on:

 User Experience (UX): The skeleton screen is a significant improvement over a simple "Loading..." text. It reduces perceived wait time and prevents page layout shifts when the real content loads. The clear error message is also crucial for a good user experience.

# Code Quality & Security:

- The logic is cleanly separated into functions for each state (renderLoadingState, renderSuccessState, renderErrorState), making the code easy to read and maintain.
- Using async/await with a try...catch block is the modern standard for handling asynchronous operations like fetch.
- The most critical aspect is security. The code correctly uses document.createElement and sets element.textContent. This automatically sanitizes the input, preventing malicious HTML or script tags in the API data from being executed (an XSS attack). Using element.innerHTML = ... would have been insecure.
- Testing: The console.assert() statements serve as simple,
   effective integration tests. They verify that the correct UI is be
   rendered in response to different API outcomes, confirming the
   the core logic works as expected.