LAB ASSIGNMENT 14.3

Program : B. Tech (CSE)

Specializa on : AIML

Course Title : Al Assisted coding

Semester : III

Academic Session : 2025-2026

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Enrollment No : 2403a52014

Batch No. : 02

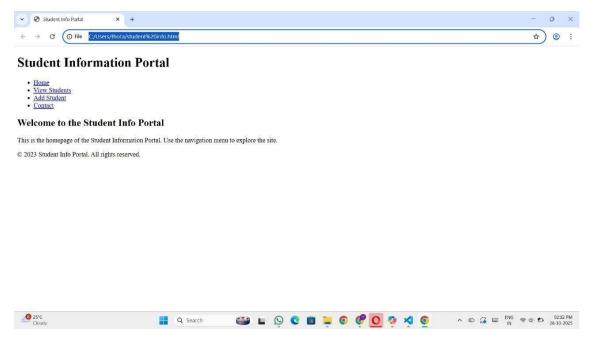
Date : 29-10-2025

Task Description #1 – Al-generated HTML Page Task: Ask Al to generate a simple HTML homepage for a "Student Info Portal" with a header, naviga on menu, and footer

Expected Output: HTML code with , , . Clean indenta on, proper tags, and comments

Prompt: Create a basic HTML layout for a "Student Info Portal" homepage.

The structure should include a header sec on, a naviga on menu, and a footer. Ensure the code is well-forma ed with clean indenta on, appropriate HTML tags, and helpful comments for clarity.



- <!DOCTYPE html>: Declares the document type to be HTML5.
- <html lang="en">: The root element of the HTML page. The
 lang="en" attribute specifies the language of the document as
 English.
- <head>: Contains meta-information about the HTML document, such as character set, viewport settings, and the title.
 - <meta charset="UTF-8">: Specifies the character encoding for the document, supporting a wide range of characters.
 - <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">: Configures the viewport for responsive web design, ensuring the page scales correctly on different devices.
 - <title>Student Info Portal</title>: Sets the title of the HTML page, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.
- <body>: Contains the visible content of the HTML page.

elements and a logo.

- <h1>Welcome to the Student Info Portal</h1>:
 The main heading of the page.
- <!-- Header content goes here -->: An HTML comment indicating where additional header content could be placed.
- <nav>: Represents a section of a page that links to other pages or parts within the page.
 - An unordered list, used here for the navigation links.
 - ...: List items containing anchor tags (<a>) which create hyperlinks.
 The # as the href value is a placeholder.
 - <!-- Navigation links go here -->: An HTML comment indicating where more navigation links could be added.

- <main>: Represents the dominant content of the <body> of a document.
 - An HTML comment indicating where the primary content of the page should be placed.
 - This is the homepage of the Student Info Portal.: A paragraph of text within the main content area.
- <footer>: Represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or the root element (<html>).
 - cp>© 2023 Student Info Portal. All rights
 reserved.: A paragraph containing copyright
 information. The © is an HTML entity for the
 copyright symbol.
 - <!-- Footer content goes here -->: An HTML
 comment indicating where additional footer content

Task Description #2 – CSS Styling

Task: Use AI to add CSS styling to Task #1 homepage for: Responsive naviga on bar. Centered content sec on. Footer with light gray background.

Expected Output: HTML + CSS combined. All explains how CSS classes apply Expected Output: All refactors with with open() and try-except:

Prompt:

Develop the "Student Info Portal" homepage by integra ng CSS styling directly into the HTML. The design should include:

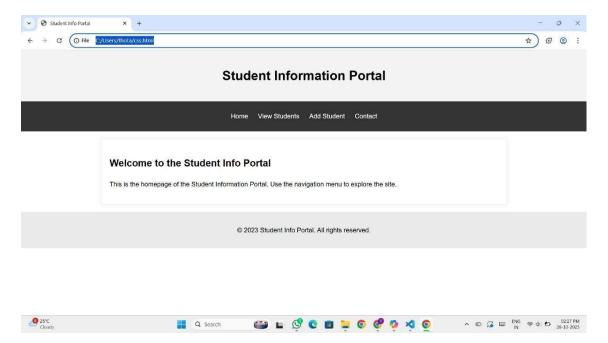
- A responsive naviga on bar that adapts to different screen sizes
- A content sec on that is centered on the page
- A footer styled with a light gray background

Combine the HTML and CSS in a single file, and include comments or explana ons that clarify how the CSS classes are applied to structure and style the layout.

Code:

```
: > Users > thota > ♦ css.html > ♦ html
     <!DOCTYPE html>
     <html lang="en">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
       <title>Student Info Portal</title>
           body {
                font-family: sans-serif;
                margin: 0;
               padding: 0;
                line-height: 1.6;
                background: #f4f4f4;
                padding: 1rem;
                text-align: center;
               background: □#333;
                color: #fff;
                padding: 0.5rem 0;
```

```
29
             nav ul {
                 padding: 0;
                list-style: none;
                text-align: center;
             nav ul li {
                 display: inline;
                margin: 0 10px;
             nav ul li a {
                 color: #fff;
                 text-decoration: none;
             }
             /* Responsive navigation for smaller screens */
             @media (max-width: 768px) {
                 nav ul li {
                     display: block;
                    margin-bottom: 5px;
```



- <a href="html_code" = """..."": This defines a multiline string variable named html_code which holds the entire HTML content for the homepage.
- try: This block starts a try block, which is used to handle potential errors that might occur during the file writing process.
- with open("task1_homepage.html", "w", encoding="utf-8") as file: This opens a file named task1_homepage.html in write mode ("w"). If the file doesn't exist, it will be created. If it exists, its content will be overwritten. The encoding="utf-8" ensures that the file is saved with UTF-8 encoding, which is a common and recommended encoding for web pages. The with statement ensures that the file is automatically closed even if errors occur. The opened file object is assigned to the variable file.
- **(file.write(html_code)**: This line writes the content of the html_code variable into the opened file.
- (print(" task1_homepage.html created successfully!"): If the file is written successfully without any errors, this line prints a

- **(file.write(html_code)**: This line writes the content of the html code variable into the opened file.
- print(" task1_homepage.html created successfully!"): If
 the file is written successfully without any errors, this line prints a
 success message.
- **except Exception as e:** This block catches any exception that might occur during the file writing process.
- print(f" X An error occurred while writing the file:
 {e}"): If an error occurs, this line prints an error message indicating that there was an issue writing the file, along with the specific error message (e).

summary, this code provides a robust way to generate an HTML file rogrammatically, including basic error handling.

Task Description #3 – JavaScript Interactivity

Task: Prompt AI to generate a JS script that validates a simple login form (non-empty username/password)

Expected Output: Working on submit JS valida on. Clear error messages if inputs are empty.

Prompt:

Develop a code to generate Task: Prompt AI to generate a JS script that validates a simple login form (non-empty username/password). Expected Output: Working on submit JS valida on. Clear error messages if inputs are empty.

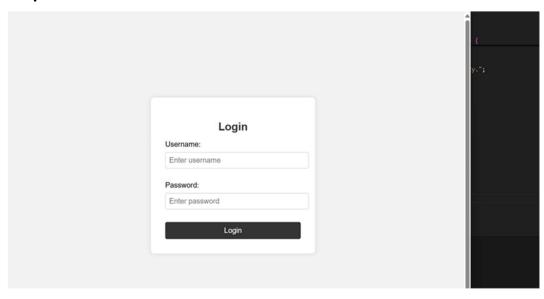
Code:

```
// Validate username
if (username === "") {
    document.getElementById("userError").textContent = "Username cannot be empty.";
    valid = false;
}

// Validate password
if (password === "") {
    document.getElementById("passError").textContent = "Password cannot be empty.";
    valid = false;
}

// Prevent form submission if invalid
if (lvalid) {
    event.preventDefault();
} else {
    alert("Login successful!"); // optional success feedback
}
});

</body>
</html>
```



HTML Structure:

- <!DOCTYPE html>, <html>, <head>, <body>: Standard HTML document structure.
- <title>Login Form Validation</title>: Sets the title of the web page.
- <div class="login-container">: A container div to hold the login form, styled to be centered and have a box shadow.
- <h2>Login</h2>: The heading for the login form.
- <form id="loginForm">: The form element with an ID loginForm
 which is used by the JavaScript to access the form.
- <label for="username">Username:</label> and <input type="text" id="username" placeholder="Enter username">:
 A label and input field for the username. The id="username" is used by the JavaScript to get the input value.
- <div id="userError" class="error"></div>: A div with an ID userError and class error to display username validation error messages.
- <label for="password">Password:</label> and <input

messages.

- <label for="password">Password:</label> and <input type="password" id="password" placeholder="Enter password">: A label and input field for the password. The id="password" is used by the JavaScript.
- <div id="passError" class="error"></div> : A div with an II
 passError and class error to display password validation error
 messages.
- <button type="submit">Login</button>: The submit button for the form.

CSS Styling (within the <style> tags):

- · Provides basic styling for the body, centering the content.
- Styles the .login-container to create a visually distinct box for the login form.
- Styles the heading (h2), input fields (input[type="text"], input[type="password"]), error messages (.error), and the button.

red and have a fixed height to prevent layout shifts.

JavaScript (within the <script> tags):

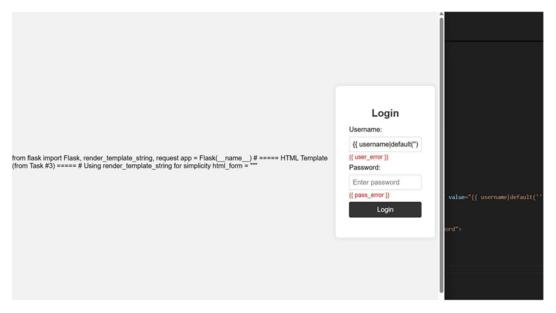
- document.getElementById("loginForm").addEventListener("s ubmit", function(event) { ... }); This attaches an event listener to the form with the ID loginForm. When the form is submitted, the function inside the event listener is executed. The event object is passed to the function.
- document.getElementById("userError").textContent = "";
 and document.getElementById("passError").textContent = "";
 : These lines clear any previously displayed error messages when the form is submitted again.
- const username =
 document.getElementById("username").value.trim(); and
 const password =
 document.getElementById("password").value.trim();: These
 lines get the values entered in the username and password input
 fields, and the .trim() method removes any leading or trailing
 whitespace.

Task Description #4 – Python Backend Integration Task: Ask AI to generate a Flask app that serves the HTML form (Task #3) and prints the username on successful login.

Prompt:

Generate a code to develop Task: Ask AI to generate a Flask app that serves the HTML form (Task #3) and prints the username on successful login.

Code:



HTML Structure:

- <!DOCTYPE html>, <html>, <head>, <body>: Standard HTML document structure.
- <title>Login Form Validation</title>: Sets the title of the web page.
- <div class="login-container">: A container div to hold the login form, styled to be centered and have a box shadow.
- <h2>Login</h2>: The heading for the login form.
- <form id="loginForm">: The form element with an ID loginForm
 which is used by the JavaScript to access the form.
- <label for="username">Username:</label> and <input type="text" id="username" placeholder="Enter username">:

 A label and input field for the username. The id="username" is used by the JavaScript to get the input value.
- <div id="userError" class="error"></div> : A div with an ID userError and class error to display username validation error messages.
- <label for="password">Password:</label> and <input