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DATE: 27-09-2025

PHASE 4 : Front end technologies : Enhancements & Deployment

PROJECT NAME : Interactive form validation

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1. Additional Features :

Content:

Form validation can go beyond basic required field checks and format validation by adding features like:

- **Conditional Validation:** Fields that appear based on previous answers.
- **Real-time Validation:** Instant feedback while typing.
- **Custom Validation Rules:** Specific rules like password strength, age limits.
- **Multi-step Forms:** Validating step-by-step for complex forms.
- **Localization:** Display error messages in different languages.

Example Code (React with real-time validation):

```
import React, { useState } from 'react';

const FormWithAdditionalFeatures = () => {
  const [email, setEmail] = useState("");
  const [errors, setErrors] = useState({});

  const validateEmail = (value) => {
    if (!value) return "Email is required.";
    const regex = /\S+@\S+\.\S+\/;
    if (!regex.test(value)) return "Invalid email format.";
    return "";
  };

  const handleChange = (e) => {
    setEmail(e.target.value);
    setErrors({ email: validateEmail(e.target.value) });
  };

  return (
    <form>
      <input
        type="email"
```

```

      value={email}
      onChange={handleChange}
      placeholder="Enter your email"
    />
    {errors.email && <p style={{color: 'red'}}>{errors.email}</p>}
    <button disabled={!errors.email}>Submit</button>
  </form>
);
};

```

export default FormWithAdditionalFeatures;

2. UI/UX Improvements :

Content:

Improving user experience with form validation is crucial. Some tips:

- Highlight invalid fields with color changes or icons.
- Provide clear, concise error messages.
- Use inline validation to reduce frustration.
- Animate error messages smoothly.
- Use tooltips or helper texts for guidance.
- Keyboard accessibility and screen reader support.

Example: CSS for error highlighting and tooltip

```

input:invalid {
  border-color: red;
}

```

```

.error-tooltip {
  color: red;
  font-size: 0.8em;
  margin-top: 4px;
}

```

React snippet with UI feedback:

```

const FormWithUIUX = () => {
  const [username, setUsername] = useState("");
  const [touched, setTouched] = useState(false);

```

```

const error = username.length < 3 ? "Username must be at least 3 characters." :
"";

return (
  <form>
    <label>Username</label>
    <input
      value={username}
      onChange={(e) => setUsername(e.target.value)}
      onBlur={() => setTouched(true)}
      style={{ borderColor: error && touched ? 'red' : 'black' }}
    />
    {error && touched && <div className="error-tooltip">{error}</div>}
    <button disabled={!error}>Submit</button>
  </form>
);
};

```

3. API Enhancement:

Content:

Forms often submit data to APIs. Enhancing APIs with validation helps secure backend and improve user experience:

- Server-side validation as backup to client validation.
- Return structured validation errors (JSON with field-specific errors).
- Rate limiting to prevent abuse.
- Use JSON Schema for standard validation.
- Return success messages and helpful error codes.

Node.js Express API example with validation using express-validator:

```

const express = require('express');
const { body, validationResult } = require('express-validator');

```

```

const app = express();
app.use(express.json());

```

```

app.post('/submit-form', [
  body('email').isEmail().withMessage('Must be a valid email'),
  body('password').isLength({ min: 6 }).withMessage('Password must be 6+
chars'),

```

```

], (req, res) => {
  const errors = validationResult(req);
  if (!errors.isEmpty()) {
    return res.status(400).json({ errors: errors.array() });
  }
  res.json({ message: 'Form submitted successfully!' });
});

app.listen(3000, () => console.log('Server running on port 3000'));

```

4. Performance & Security Checks

Content:

Validation affects performance and security. Points to consider:

- **Performance:**
 - Minimize synchronous validation blocking UI.
 - Debounce real-time validations.
 - Lazy load heavy validation libraries.
- **Security:**
 - Never trust client-side validation alone.
 - Protect against injection attacks (SQL, XSS).
 - Use HTTPS to encrypt data in transit.
 - Sanitize inputs before database entry.
 - Limit API requests to prevent brute force.

Debouncing validation example:

```

function debounce(fn, delay) {
  let timer;
  return (...args) => {
    clearTimeout(timer);
    timer = setTimeout(() => fn(...args), delay);
  };
}

// Usage inside an input handler:
const handleEmailChange = debounce((value) => {
  // validate email after user stops typing for 500ms

```

```
    validateEmail(value);  
  }, 500);
```

5. Testing of Enhancements :

Content:

Testing validation is critical:

- Unit tests for validation functions.
- Integration tests for form submission.
- Use tools like Jest, React Testing Library.
- Mock API calls in tests.
- E2E testing with Cypress or Selenium.
- Test edge cases (empty fields, invalid formats).

Jest example testing validation function:

```
function isEmailValid(email) {  
  const regex = /^[S+@\\S+\\.\\S+]/;  
  return regex.test(email);  
}
```

```
test('validates correct email', () => {  
  expect(isEmailValid('test@example.com')).toBe(true);  
});
```

```
test('rejects invalid email', () => {  
  expect(isEmailValid('test@')).toBe(false);  
});
```

6. Deployment (Netlify, Vercel, or Cloud Platform)

Content:

After developing the form with validation, deployment is the last step.

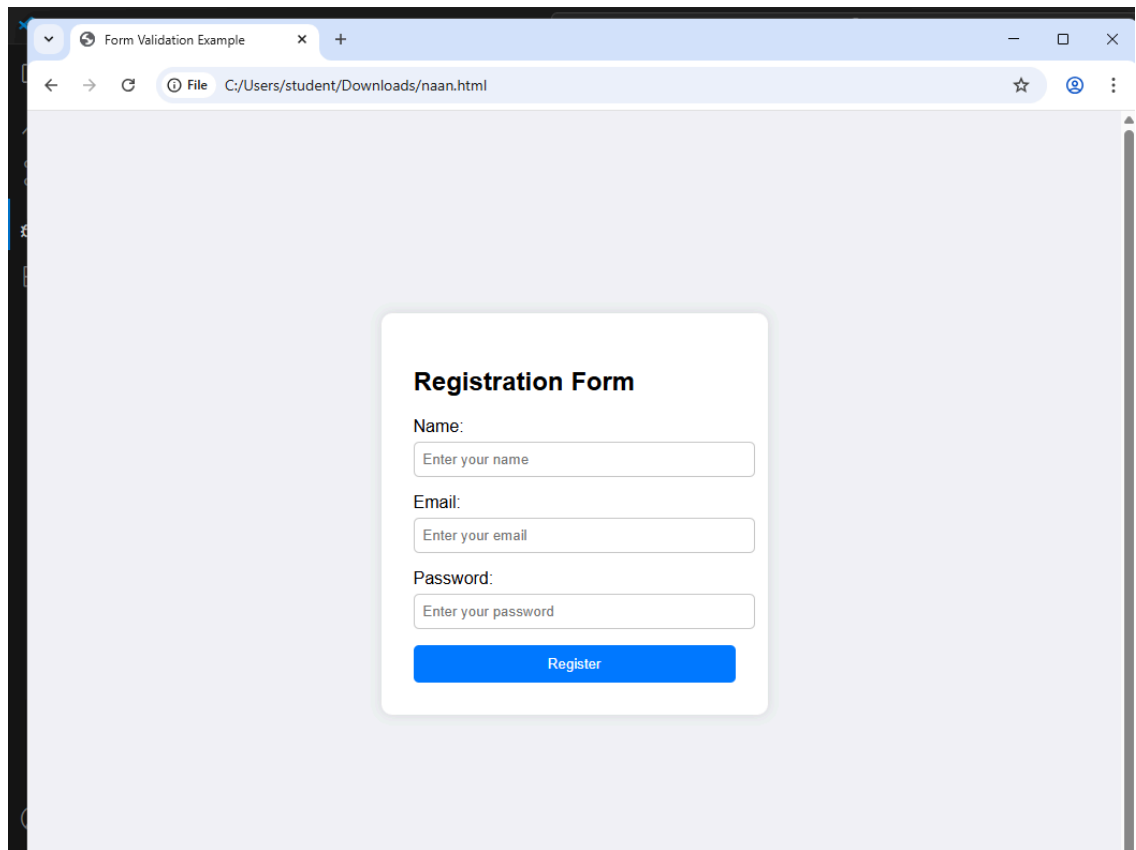
- **Netlify/Vercel:** Great for frontend apps (React, Vue).
- Connect GitHub repo, auto-deploy on push.
- Environment variables to store API keys.
- Use serverless functions (Netlify Functions, Vercel Serverless) for backend API.

- Cloud platforms (AWS, GCP, Azure) for scalable backend and databases.
- Enable HTTPS and configure domain.

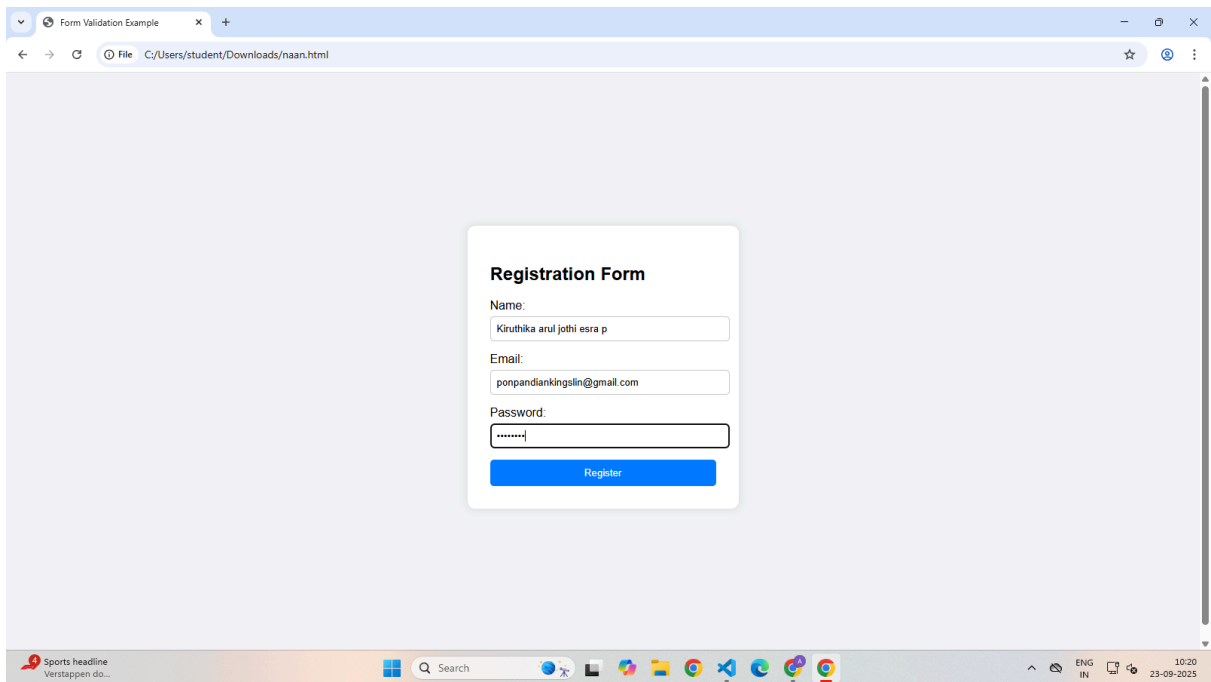
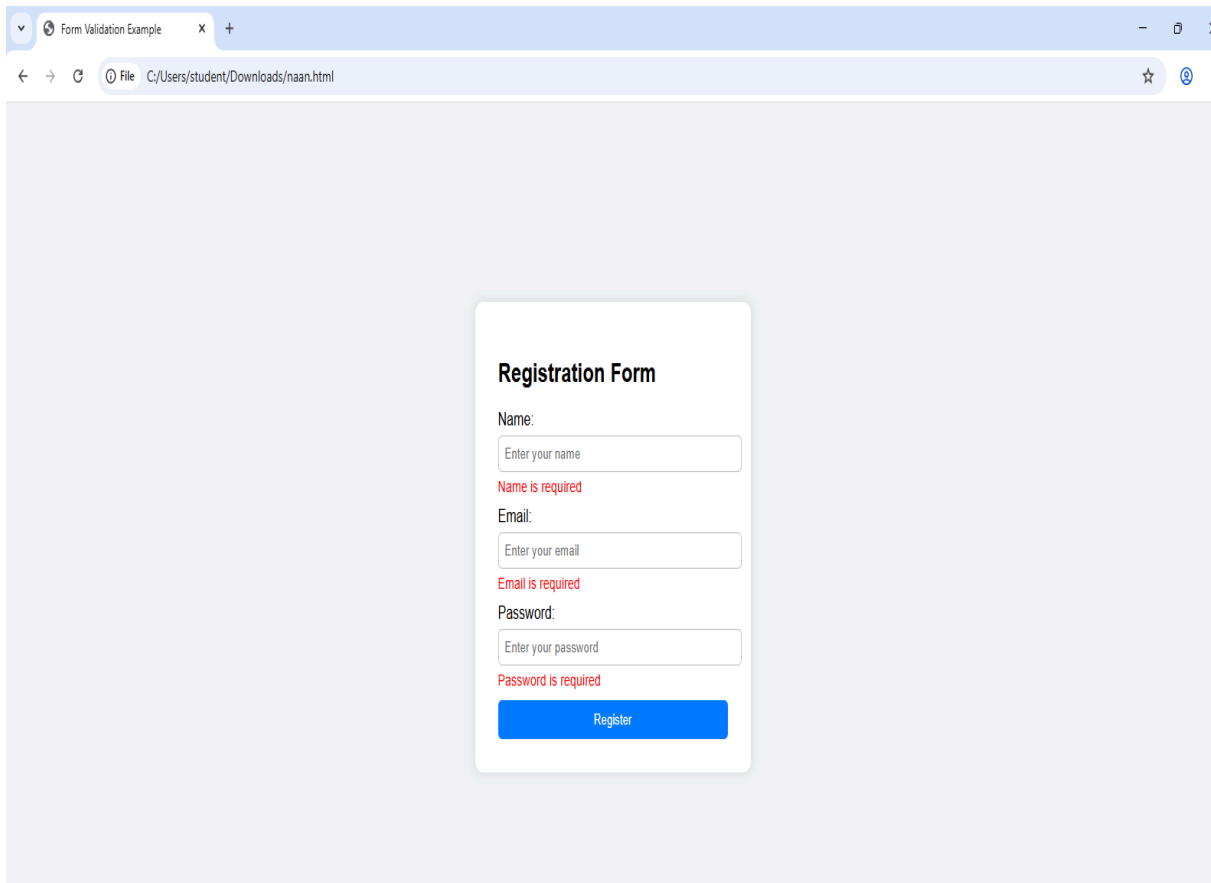
Example: Deploy React app to Netlify

1. Push your React project to GitHub.
2. Go to [Netlify](https://netlify.com), create a new site.
3. Connect your GitHub repo.
4. Set build command: npm run build
5. Publish directory: build
6. Deploy and get live URL.

OUTPUT :



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "Form Validation Example". The address bar displays a local file path: "File C:/Users/student/Downloads/naan.html". The main content area features a light gray background with a white, rounded rectangular registration form centered on the screen. The form is titled "Registration Form" in bold black text. It contains three input fields: "Name:" with a placeholder "Enter your name", "Email:" with a placeholder "Enter your email", and "Password:" with a placeholder "Enter your password". Below these fields is a blue button with the text "Register" in white.



The image shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "Form Validation Example". The address bar shows the file path "C:/Users/student/Downloads/naan.html". The main content area displays a registration form centered on a light gray background. The form is a white box with a rounded border. At the top of the form, it says "Registration Form" in bold, followed by "Registration Successfull" in green. Below this, there are three input fields: "Name:" with a placeholder "Enter your name", "Email:" with a placeholder "Enter your email", and "Password:" with a placeholder "Enter your password". At the bottom of the form is a blue button labeled "Register".

GITHUB LINK : <https://github.com/kiruthikaaruljothiesrap/Intractive-form-validation.git>