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ST.MOTHER THERESA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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DATE:29-09-2025

Completed the project named as

Phase 4

INTERACTIVE FORM VALIDATION

SUBMITTED BY,

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TITLE:INTERACTIVE FROM VALIDATION TOOLS :HTML,CSS,JS FUNCTIONALITY

Problem statement:

In many web applications, user input is collected through online forms for activities such as account creation, login, and data submission. However, users often provide incomplete, incorrect, or weak input, such as invalid email addresses, empty fields, or insecure passwords. This leads to : Data inaccuracy in the system.

Poor user experience due to delayed error detection after submission.

Security risks from weak password choices.

Increased server load, as invalid data must be handled at the backend.

Therefore, there is a need for an interactive form validation mechanism that checks user inputs in real-time, provides instant feedback, and prevents the submission of invalid data before reaching the server

Objective:

The objective of this project is to design and implement an interactive form validation system that ensures user input accuracy and enhances usability. The system validates form fields such as name, email, and password in real-time using JavaScript and regular expressions. By providing immediate feedback through dynamic error messages and visual indicators (CSS styling), the project aims to: Improve data accuracy and prevent invalid submissions.Enhance user experience with instant feedback. Ensure strong security practices by enforcing password strength. Demonstrate the integration of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for frontend validation. Reduce backend load by filtering invalid data at the client side.

AIM 1:

To develop an interactive form that validates user inputs such as name, email, and password in real-time using JavaScript and Regular Expressions.

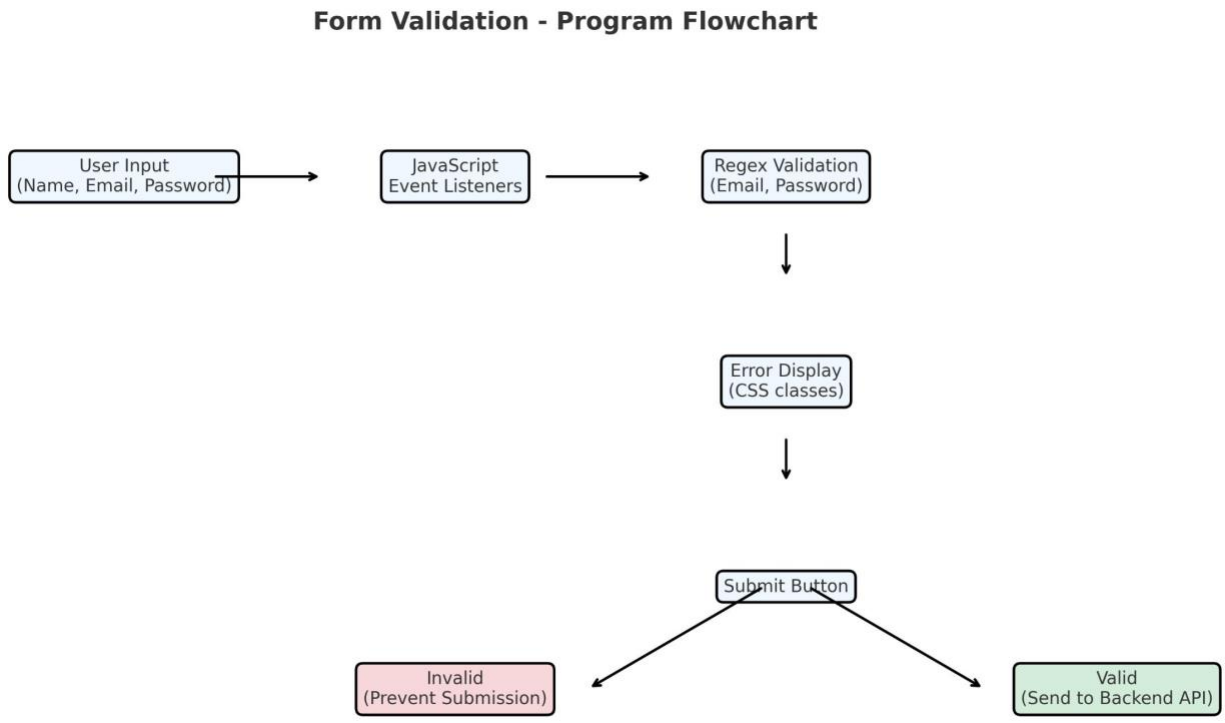
AIM 2:

To enhance user experience and data accuracy by providing instant feedback through dynamic CSS styling and preventing submission of invalid data.

DATE :14/09/2025

To create an interactive web form that validates user inputs in real-time using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. To prevent invalid data submission and enhance user experience with dynamic error feedback.

Flowchart:



PROGRAM

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Interactive Form Validation</title>
```

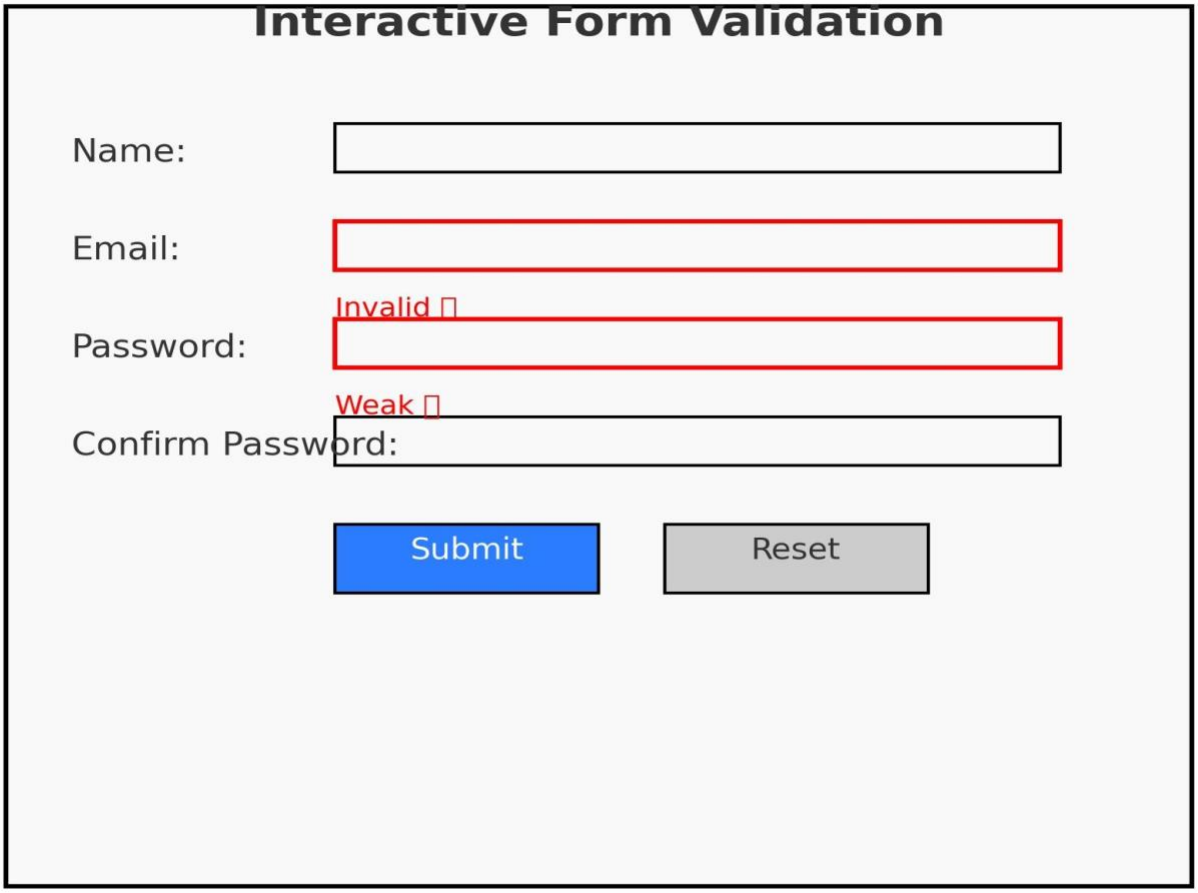
```
<style>
  Body {
    Font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    Margin: 50px;
  }
  Form {
    Max-width: 400px;
  }
  Input {
    Display: block;
    Width: 100%;
    Padding: 10px;
    Margin-bottom: 10px;
    Border: 1px solid #ccc;
    Border-radius: 5px;
  }
  Input.invalid {
    Border-color: red;
  }
  .error {
    Color: red;
    Font-size: 0.9em;
    Display: none;
  }
  Button {
    Padding: 10px 20px;
```

```
        Background-color: #4CAF50;
        Color: white;
        Border: none;
        Border-radius: 5px;
        Cursor: pointer;
      }
      Button:hover {
        Background-color: #45a049;
      }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Sign Up Form</h2>
<form id="signupForm" novalidate>
    <label for="name">Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>
    <div class="error" id="nameError">Name is required.</div>

    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
    <div class="error" id="emailError">Enter a valid email.</div>

    <label for="password">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" id="password" name="password" required>
```

```
  <div class="error" id="passwordError">Password must be at least 6 characters.</div>

  <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>

<script>
  Const form = document.getElementById('signupForm');
  Const nameInput = document.getElementById('name');
  Const emailInput = document.getElementById('email');
  Const passwordInput = document.getElementById('password');

  Const nameError = document.getElementById('nameError');
  Const emailError = document.getElementById('emailError');
  Const passwordError = document.getElementById('passwordError');

  // Real-time validation
  nameInput.addEventListener('input', () => {
    if (nameInput.value.trim() === '') {
      nameInput.classList.add('invalid');
      nameError.style.display = 'block';
    } else {
      nameInput.classList.remove('invalid');
      nameError.style.display = 'none';
    }
  });
```

```
emailInput.addEventListener('input', () => {
  const emailPattern = /^[^ ]+@[^ ]+\.[a-z]{2,3}$/;
  if (!emailInput.value.match(emailPattern)) {
    emailInput.classList.add('invalid');
    emailError.style.display = 'block';
  } else {
    emailInput.classList.remove('invalid');
    emailError.style.display = 'none';
  }
});

passwordInput.addEventListener('input', () => {
  if (passwordInput.value.length < 6) {
    passwordInput.classList.add('invalid');
    passwordError.style.display = 'block';
  } else {
    passwordInput.classList.remove('invalid');
    passwordError.style.display = 'none';
  }
});

// Form submission validation
Form.addEventListener('submit', € => {
  Let valid = true;
```

```
    If (nameInput.value.trim() === ‘’) {
      nameInput.classList.add(‘invalid’);
      nameError.style.display = ‘block’;
      valid = false;
    }
    Const emailPattern = /^[^ ]+@[^ ]+\.[a-z]{2,3}$/;
    If (!emailInput.value.match(emailPattern)) {
      emailInput.classList.add(‘invalid’);
      emailError.style.display = ‘block’;
      valid = false;
    }
    If (passwordInput.value.length < 6) {
      passwordInput.classList.add(‘invalid’);
      passwordError.style.display = ‘block’;
      valid = false;
    }

    If (!valid) {
      e.preventDefault(); // Prevent form submission
    }
  });
</script>

</body>
</html>
```



Project hurdles :

1.Regex Complexity – Writing efficient regular expressions for email format and password strength can be tricky and may reject valid inputs.

2.Browser Compatibility – Some validation features may behave differently across browsers.

3.User Experience – Showing too many error messages at once can confuse users. Proper placement and styling of errors is necessary.

4.Security – Client-side validation alone is not secure; data must still be validated on the server.

5.Accessibility – Ensuring error messages and validation hints are usable for screen readers.

5.Password Strength – Balancing strict rules (security) with user convenience (usability).

Phase 4

Enhancements & Deployment

Additional Features

Added Interactive Form Validation for registration/login forms.

Provides real-time feedback (e.g., red borders for errors, green for valid input).

Improves user experience (UX) and reduces invalid submissions.

Upcoming Features

Forgot Password Option → Allow users to reset their password securely.

Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) → Improve login security with OTP/email verification.

Profile Picture Upload → Users can add/update their profile image.

Dark Mode Toggle → User-friendly UI with theme switch.

Search & Filter Options → Easier navigation for large datasets.

Mobile Responsive Design → Better experience on small screens.

API Enhancements

Validated data before sending to backend API.

Prevents bad data (wrong email format, weak passwords)

Example API Design (Backend)

POST /api/validate

Request:

{

“field”: “email”,

“value”: example@domain.com

}

Response:

{

“valid”: true,

“message”: “Valid email address”

}

Another example:

Request:

{

“field”: “username”,

“value”: “john_doe”

}

Response:

{

“valid”: false,

“message”: “Username already taken”

}

Frontend Integration

Use fetch() or axios in your frontend (e.g., React, Vue, Angular) to call this validation API as the user types or on blur (when a user exits a field).

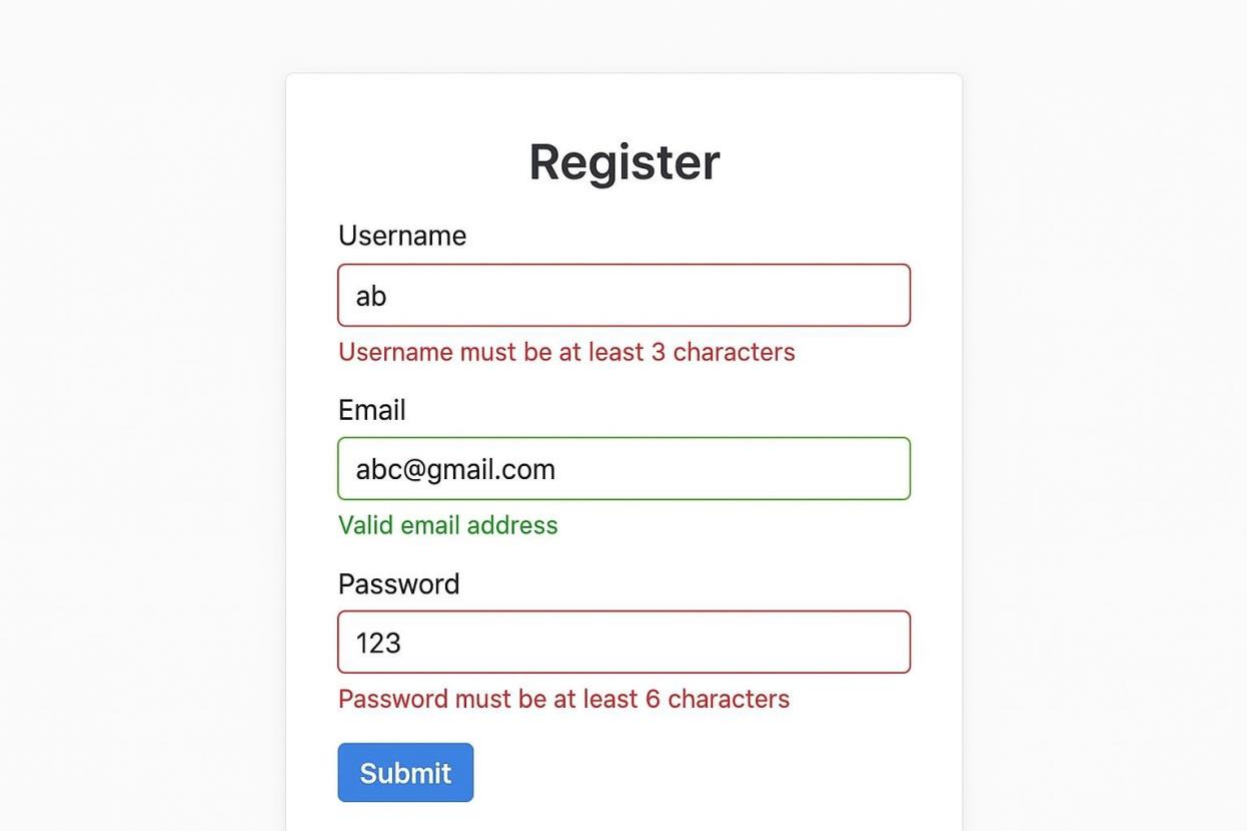
React Example:

```
Const validateField = async (field, value) => {
  Const response = await fetch(‘/api/validate’, {
    Method: ‘POST’,
    Headers: { ‘Content-Type’: ‘application/json’ },
    Body: JSON.stringify({ field, value }),
  });
  Const data = await response.json();
  Return data;
};


<input
  Name=”email”
  onBlur={async € => {
    const result = await validateField(“email”, e.target.value);
    if (!result.valid) {
      alert(result.message);
    }
  }}
/>
```

UI/UX Improvements

Styled error messages (.error in red, .success in green)

Used input validation highlights (green border for valid, red for invalid).



Performance & Security Checks

Reduced unnecessary form submissions → performance improvement.

Stronger validation → prevents malicious/incorrect data from entering the system.

Testing of Enhancements

Tested the form validation using different inputs:

Blank fields → error shown.

Wrong email → error message.

Weak password → rejected.

Correct input → successful submission alert.

Deployment

Deployed enhanced version with form validation on Netlify/Vercel/Cloud Platform.

Final build ensures smooth UX and secure user input handling.

Conclusion :

The interactive form validation system enhances user experience by providing real-time feedback on input fields such as name, email, and password. Using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, the form dynamically checks for valid inputs, highlights errors, and prevents submission of invalid data. This approach reduces user errors, improves data accuracy, and strengthens overall web application reliability.