

## Assignment 02

### Aim :

Develop a web application using javascript to implement sessions, cookies, DOM, perform validation such as checking for emptiness, only numbers for phone number, special character requirement for password, regular expressions for certain format of the fields etc. use the MySQL database.

### Objectives :

- ① to understand what form validation is
- ② to learn basic functioning of DOM objects
- ③ to learn how to apply various techniques to implement it.

### Theory :

- ① Explain the role of regular expressions. why are they a suitable tool for validating data formats like a phone number or checking for the presence of specific characters in a password?

ans.



Regular expressions (regex) are patterns used to match character combinations in strings. They are highly useful for searching, replacing and validating text in web applications.

They are suitable for data validation because they allow developers to define specific rules.

For eg, a 10 digit phone number ( $^([0-9]{10})$$ ) or ensuring a password contains at least one uppercase letter, one number and one special character.

This makes regex a compact and powerful tool for enforcing input formats.

② Explain the fundamental difference between a session and a cookie in the context of web application development. How do they work together to maintain a user's logged-in state?

ans.

i) cookies are small pieces of data stored on the client's browser. They are often used to remember user preferences or identifiers.

ii) sessions are stored on the server and track user information (like login details) across multiple requests.

When a user creates a session, its ID is stored on the server. Each time a request is received, the server checks the session ID to identify the user and the logged-in state.

③ What is the difference between client-side and server-side validation? Describe a scenario where each would be used.

i) client-side validation occurs on the user's browser before data is sent to the server. It provides immediate feedback to the user.

ii) server-side validation occurs on the server after data has been received. It ensures that the data is valid and secure before it is processed.

Scenario: If a form contains a password field, client-side validation can check if the password meets certain criteria (like length and complexity) before it is sent to the server. Server-side validation can then check if the password is unique and not already in use.



When a user logs in, the server creates a session and stores its ID in a cookie. Each time the browser sends a request, the cookie is sent back, allowing the server to identify the user and maintain the logged in state.

③ What is the purpose of performing both client side and server side validation?

Describe a scenario where relying solely on client side validation could lead to a security vulnerability.  
ans.

- i) client side validation improves user experience by quickly checking inputs before submission.
- ii) server side validation ensures the data integrity and security on the backend.

Scenario:

If a form only uses client side JavaScript validation, a malicious user could disable JavaScript in their browser or manipulate requests with developer tools, bypassing validation (e.g. injection SQL code). Server side validation prevents such attacks.



④ provide a simple example of how a javascript can interact with the DOM to dynamically change the content of a web page after a user action, such as a form submission.  
ans.

eg - changing a message after clicking a button.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p id="msg"> Before submission </p>
<button onclick="changeMsg()">
  submit </button>
<script>
function changeMsg() {
  document.getElementById("msg").
  innerHTML = "form submitted";
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

here, the DOM is manipulated by updating the <p> content dynamically.

⑤ give the steps for connectivity from front end using HTML JS to MySQL.  
ans.

- ① front end create a user sign
- ② AJAX / fetch from server
- ③ backend and handle
- ④ database MySQL connect to connect MySQL data
- ⑤ Query Fetch or fetch data
- ⑥ Response: data back for display

① write 3 validation  
ans.

- i) security attacks
- ii) Accuracy and errors
- iii) There for immediate errors.



- ① frontend (HTML/CSS/JS) : create a form to collect user inputs.
- ② AJAX / fetch API : send the data from frontend to the backend server asynchronously.
- ③ backend : receive the request and handle database logic.
- ④ Database connectivity : use MySQL connectors or libraries to connect the backend with MySQL database.
- ⑤ Query Function : insert, update or fetch data as per requirement.
- ⑥ Response : send confirmation or data back to the frontend for display.

### FAQs

① write 3 reasons why form validations are important.  
ans.

- i) security - prevents injection attacks (SQL, XSS)
- ii) Accuracy - ensures only correct and expected data is submitted
- iii) User Experience - provides immediate feedback and avoids errors.



② give an example of how to modify an attribute value using DOM.  
ans.

```

<script>
  document.getElementById("myImage")
  .setAttribute("src", "new.jpg");
</script>
```

this changes the image source from old.jpg to new.jpg.

③ what are the different features of JavaScript?  
ans.

- i) lightweight and interpreted - runs directly in the browser without compilation.
- ii) object oriented - supports objects and prototypes.
- iii) event driven - executes action based on user interactions.
- iv) dynamic - no need to declare variable data types explicitly.
- v) cross platform - runs on all major browsers and operating systems.

Title - Student Registration

Name : Meghshyam Kiran

PNR : 1262240002

Branch : TY-CSE-CSF

Course : FSD

CODE (INPUT) :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport">
  <title>Student Registration</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <h2>Student Registration</h2>
    <form id="regForm">
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="username">Username</label>
        <input type="text" value="" />
        <span id="usernameError"></span>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="email">Email</label>
        <input type="text" value="" />
        <span id="emailError"></span>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="password">Password</label>
        <input type="password" value="" />
        <span id="passwordError"></span>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <label for="confirmPassword">Confirm Password</label>
        <input type="password" value="" />
        <span id="confirmPasswordError"></span>
      </div>
      <div class="form-group">
        <input type="submit" value="Register" />
      </div>
    </form>
  </div>
```