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FSD Assignment-01

Aim - Develop responsive web design using HTML5, containing a form. style the pages using CSS, Use of tag selector, class selector and id selectors. Use Inline, Internal & External CSS, Apply Bootstrap CSS.

Objectives -

1. To understand HTML tags.
2. To learn the styling of web pages using CSS.
3. To learn Bootstrap Front End Frameworks.

Theory -

- 1) Define Responsive Web Design (RWD). What is its primary goal?
Ans. RWD is a design technique where websites automatically adjust their layout, images, and elements to fit any screen size - from desktop monitors to mobile phones.
Primary goal: To provide a smooth, readable, and user-friendly experience across all devices without needing separate websites for each.
- 2) Explain the role of the `<meta name="viewport" ...>`. Why is this tag essential for RWD?
Ans. The viewport meta tag tells the browser how to control the page's dimensions & scaling.

Why essential for RWD:

- Sets the page width equal to the device's screen.
- Enables proper zooming & scaling.
- Ensures media queries & layouts work as intended on mobile device.

3) How does Bootstrap assist in creating a responsive design? Discuss the concept of a grid system & how it adapts to different screen sizes.

Ans: Bootstrap is a front-end framework that includes a responsive 12-column grid system.

- Uses predefined classes like `.col-sm-4`, `.col-md-6`, `.col-lg-3` to define layout per screen size.
- Automatically rearranges columns or stacks them vertically on smaller devices.
- Includes responsive utilities & breakpoints to adapt designs without extra coding.

4) Differentiate between Tag, Class, & ID selectors.

Ans: Tag selector: Targets all elements of a certain HTML tag. E.g: `p { color: blue; }`

Class selector: Targets elements with a specific class attribute. E.g: `.highlight { background: yellow; }`

ID selector: Targets one unique element with a specific ID. E.g: `#header { font-size: 20px; }`

5) Describe the three main ways to apply CSS to an HTML document.

- Inline: Using `style` attribute in HTML tags.
- Internal: Using `<style>` tag in the HTML `<head>`.
- External: Linking a .css file with `<link>` tag.

width equal to the device
zooming & scaling
is given & layouts are

must in creating a system
of a grid system & how

end framework that includes

grid system
like - col-sm-4, -col-
layout per screen size
arranges columns for different
devices.

utilities & breakpoints -
in coding.

Tag, Class, & ID selector
for all elements of a CSS
tag. Eg: p { color: red; }
elements with a specific
highlight & background
unique element with
font-size: 20px;

to apply CSS to an
HTML tag
tag in the HTML <head>
file with <link> tag

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Conclusion-

In this assignment, I learned how to build responsive web pages using HTML5. I understood the use of different CSS selectors, the ways to apply CSS and how the view port tag with bootstrap grid system ensures layouts adapt to all screen sizes.

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FSD Assignment-02

APM - Develop a web application using javascript to implement sessions, cookies, DOM. Perform validations such as checking for emptiness, only numbers for phone numbers, special character requirement for password, regular expressions for certain format of the fields etc. Use the mySQL database.

Objectives -

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

Theory -

Explain the role of regular expressions. Why are they a suitable tool for validation data formats like a phone number or checking for the presence of a specific character in a password?

Regular expressions are a powerful tool for matching & manipulating strings based on patterns. They provide a compact way to describe patterns in data that you want to validate or search for. This makes them ideal for validating formats like phone numbers, email addresses, and passwords.

A regex can ensure that a phone number contains

matches a specific pattern such as (xxx) xxx-
or xxx-xxx-xxxx.

2) Explain the fundamental difference between a cookie in the context of web application how do they work together to maintain a user in state?

Ans Cookie → is stored on the client-side (browser), persists between requests, often used for small data (eg: user preference).

Session → stored server-side, holds dynamic user data (eg: login status), linked via a session ID stored in a cookie.

Together: The session ID is stored in a cookie, allowing the server to identify and maintain the user's 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 be a security vulnerability?

Ans Client Side Validation → This occurs in the user's browser before the data is sent to the server. It provides immediate feedback to the user.

Server side Validation → This occurs on the server after the data has been sent. It serves as the final defense to ensure that the data is safe, formatted, & secure before it is processed. Security risk: Relying only on client-side validation can let malicious users bypass checks.

5) Give the steps for a login process to mygl.

1. Front end sends login details to the server.
2. Server-side validation of the details.
3. Server connects to the database to verify the details.
4. Server sends the response back to the client.

FAQs -

- Write 3 reasons why we need validation.
- Ensures correct data.
 - Provides instant feedback.
 - Enhances security by validating inputs.

modifying from data.

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 form submission.

```
<form id = "nameForm">  
  <input type = "text" id = "nameInput">  
  <button type = "submit"> submit </button>  
</form>  
<script>  
  <document.getElementById('nameForm').addEventlistener('submit', function(event)  
    & event.preventDefault();  
    const name = document.getElementById('nameInput').value;  
    document.getElementById('greeting').textContent = 'Hello, ' + name + '!';  
  );  
</script>
```

Give the steps for connectivity from front end using HTML CSS JS to mySQL.

1. Front end sends data via JavaScript (AJAX).
2. Server side (eg PHP, Node.js) receives & processes the data.
3. Server connects to MySQL database.
4. Server sends the response back to the front end.

FAQs -

- Write 3 reasons why Form validation are important.
- Ensures correct data format.
 - Provides instant user feedback.
 - Enhances security by preventing malicious inputs.

2. Give an example of how to modify an attribute using DOM.

```
<img id = "myImage" src = "image1.jpg">  
<button onclick = "changeImage()"> Change Image </button>  
<script>  
  function changeImage()  
  { document.getElementById('myImage').src = 'image2.jpg';  
}
```

3. What are the different features of JavaScript?

Key Features of JavaScript

- Event handling
- DOM Manipulation
- Asynchronous operations (Promises, async/await)
- Object oriented & functional programming
- Error handling (try/catch)

Conclusion - This project demonstrates how to build an app with JavaScript for form validation, DOM manipulation, session & cookie management, & MySQL integration. We validated user input, updated content dynamically, and used sessions/cookies for user state. The database handled secure data storage, making the application interactive and secure.

✓ on 25/12/25

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FSD Assignment

Aim - Design an interactive application using React by implementing templating, state, props, class, events, and scale across different platforms.

Objective - To develop a responsive application using React.js, this fundamental concepts of architecture, state management. The application will demonstrate building a scalable user interface templating with components, with states & props, & handling with events, ensuring a seamless experience across various devices & screen sizes.

Theory -

1. Explain the role of state & props, & what is the primary role of managing data flow within a component.

Ans. Role of state - (Represents mutable data that can change over time.)

• Maintained inside a component.

• Used for managing component state.

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FSD Assignment - 03

Sum - Design an interactive front end application using React by implementing template using components, state & props, class, events. It must be responsive to scale across different platforms.

Objective - To develop a responsive, interactive front-end application using React.js that effectively demonstrates the fundamental concepts of component-based architecture, state management, and event handling. The application will serve as a practical exercise in building a scalable user interface by implementing templating with components, managing dynamic data with state & props, & handling user interactions with events, ensuring a seamless user experience across various devices & screen sizes.

Theory -

1. Explain the role of state & props in react. How do they differ, & what is the primary purpose of each in managing data flow within a component based application.

Ans Role of state → Represents mutable data (data that can change over time)

- maintained inside a component.

- Used for managing component-specific data like form

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inputs, toggles, counters, etc.

• Role of props - Short form for properties.

• Represents immutable data (read only)

• Passed from parent to child component.

• Used to share data between components & make them reusable.

→ Difference:

State - managed within the component, can change.
Prop - passed from parent, cannot be modified by the receiving component.

2) What is a react component? Difference between a component & a functional component, & discuss the advantage of using a functional component with hooks over a class component?

Ans. A react component is a reusable piece of UI, defined either as a class or a function which returns JSX.

(a) Class component - Uses class keyword.

State is defined with this.state

Lifecycle methods like: `componentDidMount()`, `componentDidUpdate()`.

(b) Functional Component - Defined as a plain JavaScript function. Earlier "stateless", but with hooks (useState, useEffect), they can handle state & lifecycle.

Advantages of Functional Components with hooks -
• Shorter, cleaner, and easier to read.

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• Avoids boilerplate like constructors.
• Hooks (useState, useEffect) make state effects simpler.
• Better performance & easier testing.

3) Describe the concept of "templating" in React. Why is this approach a traditional web development method for HTML files?

Ans. In react, we are built using JSX instead of one big HTML file. Each component can encapsulate its own structure, making the app modular.

• Why it's superior to traditional templating.
• Reusability → write once, use many times.
• Maintainability - smaller pieces to manage.

• Scalability → Easy to build a consistent design.
• Faster development → Team can work in parallel.

4) How do you handle user events in a functional component? Write a code snippet to demonstrate how to handle a user click event in a functional component.

Ans. Handlers defined as functions. Import React, useState from react.
function Counter() {
 const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

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- Works like a template like `Constructor`, this.
- Hooks (`useState`, `useEffect`) make state management & side effects simpler.
- Better performance & easier testing.

3. Describe the concept of "templating using components" in React. Why is this approach considered superior to traditional web development methods that rely on monolithic HTML files?

- In React, we build using small, reusable components instead of one big HTML file.
- Each component can encapsulate its logic, style & structure, making the app modular.

• Why is it superior to traditional methods?

- Reusability → Write once, use multiple times.
- Maintainability → Smaller pieces of code are easier to manage.
- Scalability → Easy to build large applications with consistent design.
- Faster development → Team can work on different components.

4. How do you handle user events in React? Provide a small code snippet to demonstrate how an event handler is defined in a component & how it can be used to update the component's state.

Handler defined as function; update state using `useState`.
 Import `React`, `useState` from "react";
 function Counter() {
 const [count, setCount] = useState(0);


```

    return (
      <div>
        <p>{count}</p>
        <button onClick={fcy} > setCount (count + 1)
      </div>
    )
  }
}

```

Q. What is responsive design, why is it critical for application? Describe how you would implement design in a React application using CSS media queries or CSS-in-JS library.

Ans. Responsive web design is the practice of making applications adapt to different screen sizes such as mobile, tablets, & desktops. It ensures a consistent & user friendly experience across all platforms.

In React, responsive design can be implemented using CSS media queries or CSS-in-JS libraries like styled-components. These allow layout & styles to adjust based on screen size.

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FOD

Ans - Enhance web page rendering with & style with design to scale

Objectives - Enhance
Improve

Theory -

How do we use it in React, lists are an array.

Lists - You can use functions to iterate over an array of

keys - A key is a unique identifier for each item in a list. It helps in identifying each item when the list is changed, which is important for performance.

important

Page No. :

Date :

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FSD - Lab 04

Aim - Enhance web page developed in earlier assignment by rendering lists & portals, Error handling, Routers, & style with React CSS also make it responsive design to scale well across PC, tablet & Mobile Phone.

Objectives - Enhance User Interface and Experience.
Improve Application Robustness & Navigation.

Theory -

How do Lists & Keys work in React?

In React, lists are used to render multiple elements from an array.

Lists - You can render lists by using JavaScript's array functions like `map()`, which will return an array of React elements to display.

Keys - A key is a unique identifier for each element in the list. It helps React identify which items have changed, been added, or been removed, improving performance during re-renders.

It's important that the key is unique & stable across renders.

24 What is a react portal & when would you use it?

Ans - A React Portal provides a way to render a child component into a DOM node that exists outside the hierarchy of the parent component.

Usage - Portals are useful when you need to render a component outside its normal DOM flow, like tooltips, or dropdowns that need to be displayed on top of the other elements. It allows you to bypass CSS stacking context issues and z-index or positioning issues more easily.

35 Discuss the importance of Error Boundaries in React.

Ans: Error Boundaries are React components that catch JavaScript errors in their child components during rendering, in lifecycle methods, & in constructors in the entire tree below them.

Why important?

- Without error boundaries, a JavaScript error in one component will crash the entire React component tree. With error boundaries, React can catch errors in any part of the app & allow you to handle them gracefully (eg: show an error message or fallback UI).

Usage - error boundaries are typically implemented using the `ComponentDidCatch` lifecycle method. The new static `getDerivedStateFromError`.

a react portal is a way to render a component into a dom node that exists outside of the parent component. Portals are useful when you have components outside of normal component structure, or dropdowns that need to be rendered outside of the other elements. To display CSS stacking context issues near the bottom or positioning issues near the bottom.

the importance of error boundaries. Error boundaries are react components that catch errors in their child components, in lifecycle methods, & in the render tree below them. They prevent errors from crashing the entire application and instead log the error to the console and display a fallback UI.

error boundaries are implemented by the ComponentDidCatch lifecycle method. They are new static getDerivedFromError()

4. How does React Router enable Single Page Application (SPA) functionality?
React Router enables Single Page Application (SPA) functionality by managing routing within the app without the need to reload the page. Instead of traditional full page reloads, React Router uses client-side routing to handle navigation between different views or components.
SPA concept - In a traditional multi-page app (MPA), each click on a link triggers a new page load from the server. In an SPA, only the necessary parts of the page are updated, making the app feel faster & more responsive.

How react router works - React Router uses a <Router> component to manage the history of the app and dynamically render components based on the URL path.

Explain the different ways to style a React application?
There are several methods to style a React application, ranging from traditional CSS to JavaScript driven styles.

External CSS - You can use traditional CSS files or libraries like Bootstrap. This is a simple & familiar way to style React apps but can cause global scope issues.

2. Inline Styles - You can use the style prop to add styles directly to components, but this approach does not support pseudo classes or media queries.
3. CSS module - CSS modules provide scoped & local scoped CSS by default. You import them as an object and use the class name as properties.
4. Styled components - is a library that uses tagged template literals to write CSS-in-JS. It supports dynamic styling & scoped style by default.
5. Emotion - Similar to styled components, Emotion is another library for writing CSS in JS, with an emphasis on performance and flexibility.
6. Tailwind CSS - is a utility first CSS framework that allows you to apply pre-defined utility classes to elements. You can use it with React to apply styles directly in JSX.

Conclusion - In conclusion, React features like hooks, portals, error boundaries, etc., & flexible styling options help build efficient, user-friendly, and maintainable applications.

23/9/23

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FSD Assignment-05

Aim - develop a responsive web design using Express Framework to perform CRUD operations & deploy with Node JS use MongoDB.

Objectives -

- Develop a Full Stack web application.
- Demonstrate Backend development & deployment Policy

Theory -

1. What is the role of Express.js as a web framework for Node.js?

Ans: Express.js is a lightweight and flexible web framework for Node.js that simplifies the process of building web servers & APIs. It provides essential features like routing, middleware support, and request/response handling, allowing developers to create scalable and maintainable server-side applications with minimal setup.

2. Explain the concept of CRUD operations in the context of a web applications?

Ans: CRUD stands for create, read, update and Delete which are the four basic operations needed

to manage data in any application.

- Create → add new data
- Read → retrieve existing data
- Update → modify existing data
- Delete → remove data

In a web application CRUD is usually implemented through API endpoints that interact with the database. These operations form the backbone of most dynamic applications.

(3) Choose hosting

(4) Install dependencies

(5) Configure

(6) Run App

3) Why is MongoDB a suitable choice for this project?
Ans: MongoDB is a document-oriented NoSQL database that stores data in JSON format. This makes it natural to use with JavaScript & Node.js. Its flexible schema allows developers to store different types of data without needing a fixed structure, which speeds up development. MongoDB also offers scalability, high performance and easy integration with Express.js through libraries like Mongoose. This makes it a perfect choice for modern applications where data requirements may change frequently.

Conclusion
Simple from
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4) What steps are involved in deploying an Express application?

- Ans:
- (1) Develop locally → Build your app with Express routes & MongoDB integration
 - (2) Version control → Push your code to GitHub or another repository.

in any application.
data
existing data
existing data
to
tion CRUD is usually implemented
to that interact with the data
from the backbone of most

table choice for this project
nt-oriented NoSQL database
JSON format. This makes
JavaScript & Node.js. It
developers to store different
needing a fixed structure
development. MongoDB also
performance and easy integration
ugh libraries like Mongoose
choice for modern
data requirements may

in deploying a Node.js
your app with Express
& MongoDB integration
code to GitHub
repository.

- (3) Choose hosting → use platforms like heroku, render, AWS or digital ocean.
- (4) Install dependencies → Run npm install on the server.
- (5) Configure environment variables → Set up MongoDB connection string, port, etc.
- (6) Run app → Start using node server.js or a process manager like PM2.
- (7) Test Deployment → Ensure routes & database connections work correctly online.

Conclusion - Express.js plays a crucial role in simplifying server-side development, while CRUD operations form the foundation of dynamic applications. MongoDB is well being suited due to its flexibility. JSON Based storage and scalability. Deploying an Express app involves preparing the code, hosting it on a server, configuring the database & running it. Efficiently together these components enable the creation of a robust, responsive and fully deployable full stack application.

27
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