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Phase\_TECHNOLOGY PROJECT NAME:

INTERACTIVE FORM VALIDATION

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# INTERACTIVE FORM VALIDATION

Phase 4:

## CONTENTS

- Additional Features
- UI/UX Improvements
- API Enhancements
- Performance & security checks

### ❖ Additional Features:

- Instantaneous Validation Response
  - Instead than waiting for the form to be submitted, validate each field as the user types (on input or blur events).
  - Display red warnings for mistakes right away and green checkmarks for accurate inputs.

### 2.Intelligent Error Notifications

- Instead of showing generic faults, show context-specific recommendations.

- Invalid password→Password needs to contain a number and at least 8 characters.
- Point out the precise area of the input that is generating the error.

### 3. Validation status and progress indicators

- Display a checklist or progress bar that changes as fields are verified.
- Beneficial for lengthy sign-up forms or multi-step forms.

### 4. Auto-Correction & Input Formatting

- Format inputs automatically, such as dates, credit card numbers, and phone numbers.
- Make corrections for little errors (e.g., "Did you mean gmail.com?" for email domain possibilities).

### 5.The Password Strength Meter

- Use colors and text to visually represent the password strength (weak, medium, and strong).
- Make suggestions for enhancements ("Incorporate a special character to strengthen your password").

### 6. Visibility Toggles & Tips

- Include a toggle labeled "Show Password" for password fields.
- Give formatting examples in inline tooltips (e.g., "Use DD/MM/YYYY").

### 7. Validation across fields

- Verify inputs that are interdependent
- Verify that the passwords match.
- "Start date" must come before "End date."

- Verify the email confirmation.

## 8. Server-side asynchronous validation

- Verify the availability of your email address or username without filling out the form.
- Instantaneously check referral links, promo codes, etc.

## 9. ARIA Alerts & Accessibility

- Add ARIA live areas so that faults can be announced by screen readers.
- Make sure the first invalid field is automatically highlighted.

## 10. Wizard Style Multi-Step Validation

- Divide lengthy forms into manageable steps, and make sure each is valid before proceeding.
- Display a progress metric, such as "Step 2 of 4."

## 11. Hints for Visual Validation

- To highlight mistakes, use animations, shaking effects, or colored borders.
- Clearly display success states using icons or green borders, for example.

## 12. Save the Draft and Come Back Later

- Permit users to save partially filled-out information on longer forms and come back at a later time.

## 13. Validation of Conditional Fields

- Fields can be shown or hidden dynamically depending on past inputs.
- To lessen user confusion, only validate fields that are visible or pertinent.

#### 14. Summary Box for Validation

- List all errors upon submission at the top or bottom, along with clickable links that take users to the relevant field.

### ❖ UI/UX Improvements

#### 1.Simple & Minimal Form Design

- Maintain a straightforward layout with distinct field spacing.
- Make use of consistent alignment (fields and labels are typically left-aligned).
- Sort relevant fields (such as "Address" or "Login Info") into sections or cards.

#### 2. Real-time and in-line feedback

- Display validation notifications immediately beneath or next to the field, not after it has been submitted.
- For good input, use a green checkmark , for errors, use a red cross right away.
- Use color to draw attention to specific fields (red for incorrect, green for correct, etc.).

#### 3.Ingenious Labels & Placeholders

- Make use of floating labels, which move above the input as you type.
- Don't use placeholders as your only label because they vanish when you type.

- Include formatting tips or sample text, such as e.g., +91 9876543210

#### 4. Auto-Completion & Inline Suggestions

- While typing, offer guidance or recommendations (e.g., city names, email domains).
- Within placeholders, display format examples (MM/DD/YYYY for dates, for example).

Make use of clever defaults, such as timezone detection or prefilling the country.

#### 5. Validation summary and progress indicators

- Display a progress bar or step indicators if the form is lengthy.
- Include a summary of mistakes at the top of the submission, referencing each field.
- Permit users to access the field directly by clicking on errors.

#### 6. Validation That Is Accessible

- To notify screen readers of validation failures, provide ARIA live regions.
- For every field, enable keyboard navigation (Tab/Shift+Tab).
- Use text labels or icons in addition to color.

#### 7. Tooltips & Contextual Assistance

- Next to difficult fields, place tooltips or tiny icons.
- Give advice in real time (e.g., password recommendations, acceptable formats).
- For clarification, use the inline microcopy beneath the entry.

#### 8. Interactions That Are Friendly on Mobile

- Make input fields and validation icons' touch targets as efficient as possible.
- To activate the appropriate mobile keyboards, use the appropriate input type (email, phone number, date, etc.).
- On small screens, make sure error notifications are brief and easy to see.

## 9. Success & Confirmation States

- After a successful submission, display unambiguous success messages .
- Give instructions for the next step ("Check your email for a confirmation link").
- When submitting, use progress spinners or micro-animations.

## 10. Modifiable Improvements

- Toggle password visibility.
- Password fields are protected by caps lock.
- Options to reset or undo multi-step forms.
- When submitting, the first invalid field is immediately focused.

## ❖ API Enhancement

### 1.Real-time validation at the field level

- Make APIs that verify each field separately (password, username, email).
- Provide unambiguous, readable warnings in response to incorrect inputs.
- For instance, "Email already registered" or "Password needs to contain a number."

### 2. Multi-Field or Batch Validation

- Permit several fields to be validated in a single API call.
- speeds up and minimizes server calls.
- Example: Verify the phone number, email address, and username in a single request.

### 3. Validation using Context Awareness

- Depending on additional inputs, API rules change.
- For instance, if the country is different, the postal code validation is altered.
- offers dynamic recommendations to help people navigate.

### 4. Reliable Reactions

- Always provide well-structured answers, such as:
- valid: either true or false
- message: obvious mistake or clue
- recommendations: optional direction
- helps the frontend display feedback that is clear and consistent.

### 5. Efficiency & Performance

- For recurring checks (like username availability), employ caching.
- Put rate limitation or throttling in place to stop excessive queries.
- Reduce the stress on the network by using lightweight answers.

### 6. Safety

- Clean up all of the backend input.
- Don't reveal private information in error messages.
- If necessary, enforce authentication for fields that are protected.

### 7. Integration of UX

The following visual cues should be triggered by API responses:

1. When input is valid, a green checkmark appears.

2. Red mistake with an explanation

## ❖ Performance & Security Checks

### 1. Performance Evaluations

#### a. Reaction Time



- For a seamless user experience, make sure the API returns validation results immediately (preferably less than 200 ms).
- Examine the differences in reaction time under heavy load.

#### b. Rate Limiting and Throttling

- To avoid server overload, restrict the quantity of requests per user or IP.
- Stop quick API requests from occurring while people are typing.

#### c. Caching

- Cache the answers to frequently asked questions, such as verifying the existence of a username or email.
- speeds up and decreases the number of database hits.

#### d. Examining load

- Create the illusion that several people are submitting forms at once.
- Make that the API effectively manages several requests at once.

#### E. Responses that are lightweight

- Return only the data that is required for validation.
- Don't transmit complete records or fields that aren't needed.

#### f. Processing Asynchronously

- Use background processes and promptly provide the user with the status if validation entails extensive checks (such as comparing against huge databases).

### SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

#### 1. Non-negotiable server-side validation

- Re-validate server inputs at all times.
- Server-side checks guard against tampering since attackers can circumvent client-side validation.

#### • 2. Sanitising Input and Escaping

- Clean up and protect user input to avoid

- Using prepared statements for SQL Injection
- HTML special characters are escaped by Cross-Site Scripting (XSS).
- Command Injection (check for rigid patterns)

### 3. Make use of HTTPS

- To avoid data eavesdropping, always send form data via HTTPS (particularly for passwords or personal credentials).

### 4. Protection Against CSRF

- To make sure that requests are coming from reliable sources, use CSRF tokens in your forms.

### 5. Captcha & Rate Limiting

- Add the following to protect forms (such as signup or login) from bot or brute-force attacks
- Limiting the rate (e.g., 5 attempts per minute)
- Invisible reCAPTCHA or CAPTCHA

### 6. Strict Password Guidelines

- Verify the client and server sides of the password's strength (length, capitalisation, special characters, etc.).

### 7. Hygiene of Error Messages

- Refrain from disclosing too many validation mistakes. "There is no user"  
"Invalid password or username"